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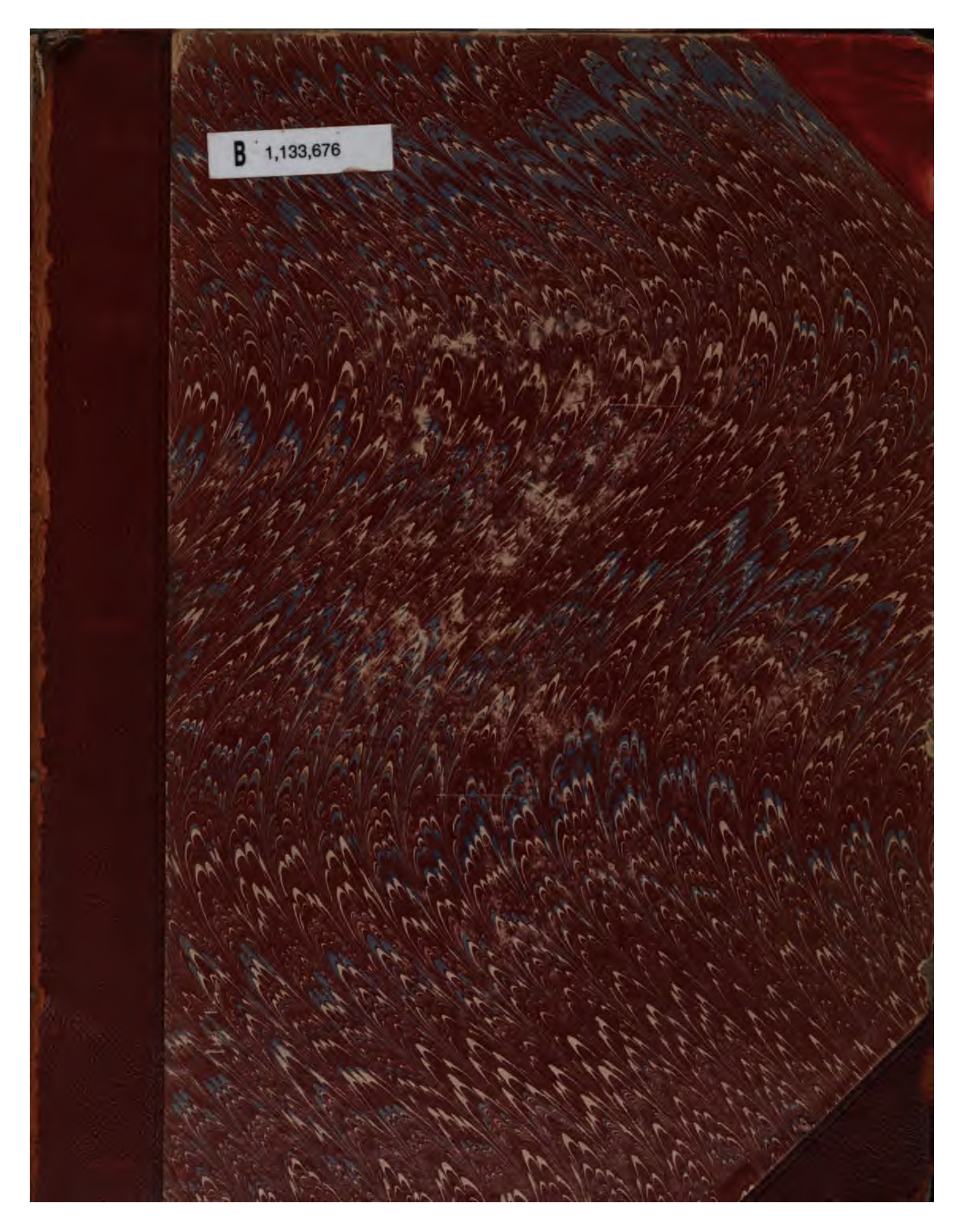
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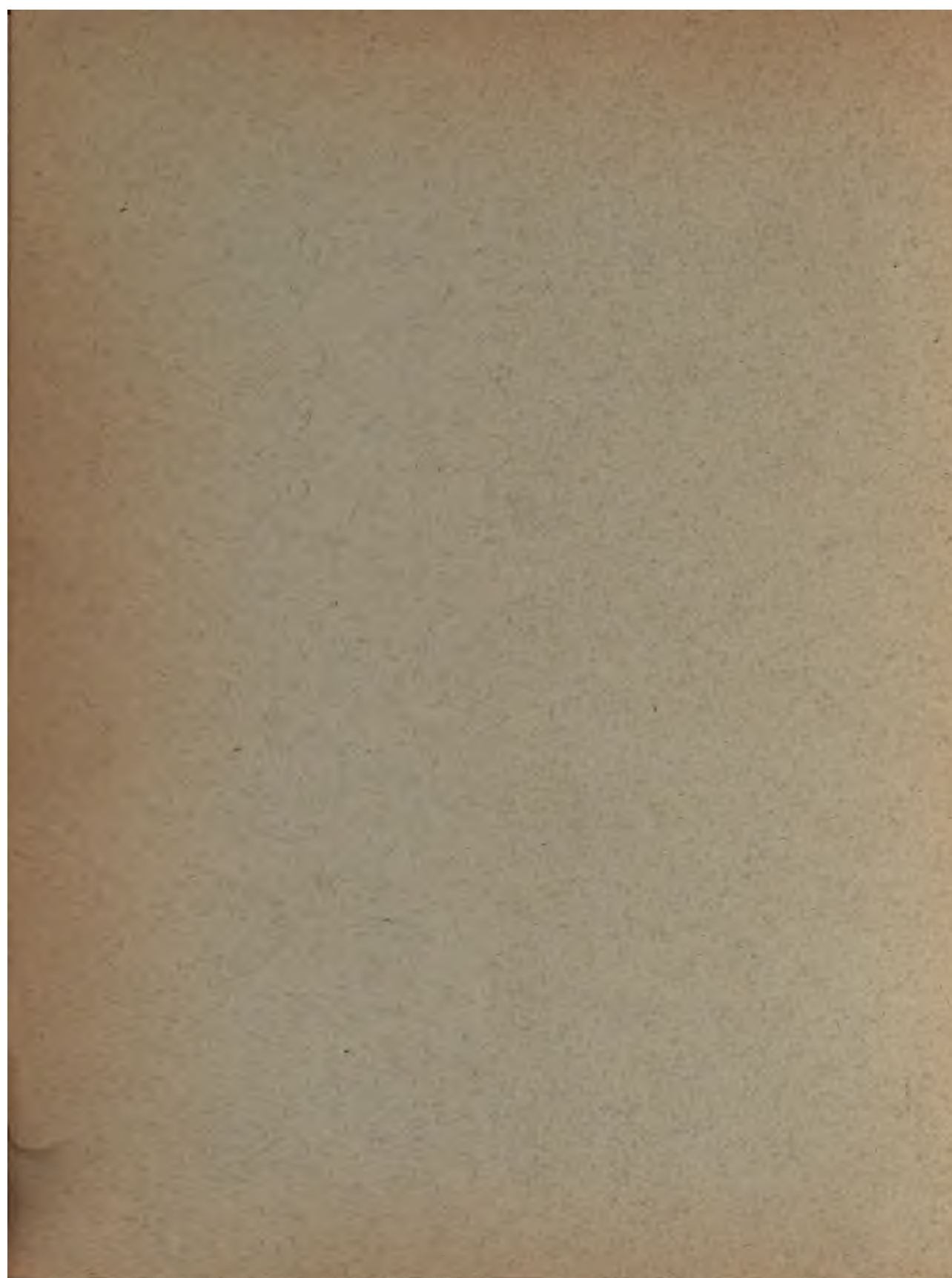




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THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL RECORD,  
AND REPERTORY OF  
NOTES AND QUERIES.

*CONCERNING THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA  
AND BIOGRAPHY OF AMERICANS.*

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EDITED BY BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D.

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VOL. II.

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1873.



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## PREFACE.

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THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD has completed the second year of its existence and will enter upon its third year with the hope that it will be ranked hereafter among the permanent and useful publications of this country. Its own pages are cited as witnesses to testify concerning its character in the past. Upon their testimony it will be seen that the Editor and Publisher have spared no pains in endeavors to make it worthy of the cause in which it is engaged. Like endeavors in the future are promised by them. Their cordial thanks are tendered to the kind friends who have contributed to its pages and labored to enlarge its circulation. A continuance of these favors is earnestly requested.





# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. 2.

JANUARY, 1873.

No. 13.

*JOHN KELPIUS, THE HERMIT OF THE RIDGE.*

By HORATIO GATES JONES.



*Johannes Kelpius*

Among the early settlers of Pennsylvania were large numbers of Germans and Hollanders. They were no doubt attracted to Penn's Colony by the liberal principles

of his Charter, and by the well-known doctrine of Freedom of Conscience, which the founder of Pennsylvania proclaimed as the basis of his laws. Penn and other

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VOL. II.—No. 13. I

celebrated ministers of the society of Friends had traveled extensively in Holland and Germany, preaching the Gospel as they believed it, and so welcome was this "good news" to those who were oppressed and persecuted for their religion, that many gladly sought a refuge in the wilds of Pennsylvania, preferring to commit themselves to the untried scenes of the new world rather than endure the trials to which they were subjected at home.

In Germany about the middle of the seventeenth Century, there existed a sect of religious people, who were called PIETISTS. Their real founder was Philip Jacob Spener, who was born in Upper Alsace, in the year 1635, and died in Berlin in 1705. He was a warm and ardent preacher, a learned and pious man, spiritual in his teachings and devout in his living. Among his followers was JOHN KELPIUS, more generally known in our local history as "the Hermit of the Ridge." The history of this man is so full of strange romance, that but for the strongest evidence, one is disinclined to believe the stories related of him. Brought up in the refined society of his native city, Siebenbürgen, securing a thorough education under the learned Doctor John Fabricius at the University of Helmstadt, possessing it is said an ample fortune, well versed in the ancient and modern languages, and acquainted with many of the learned men of Europe, yet we behold him forsaking all,—kindred, society and friends, traversing the wide ocean, and taking up his abode in the wilderness, there to fit himself by holy contemplation and a solitary life, for more intimate communion with his God.

John Kelpius, when, at about the age of twenty-one, with about forty others moved by the same holy purpose commenced his voyage to America, January 7th, 1694, and on the 20th of June, reached New Castle; on the 23d, Philadelphia, where they landed and on the 24th they proceeded to Germantown, where they remained for some time, attracting much attention by their peculiar doctrines and their holy way of living. They no doubt reported them-

selves to FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS, who was the agent of the Frankfort company, and resided at Summerhausen, now known as Chestnut Hill in the 22d ward of Philadelphia.

During his voyage Kelpius kept a journal in Latin, and the small volume in which that and various others of his MSS. are preserved, is still in existence. Its contents are exceedingly curious. He was careful, it would seem, to preserve letters which he wrote to his friends. They are in Latin, German and English. The title page of the volume is as follows:

*"Copie literarum ad amicos in et-extra Pensylvaniam missæ ex deserto a Johanne Kelpio Transylvania, 1694, 1703, 4, 5, 6, 7."*

How long Kelpius continued to reside in Germantown cannot now be ascertained, but the late John F. Watson, "The Annalist of Philadelphia," that most indefatigable antiquary, to whose early and patient research, our city is greatly indebted for so much pertaining to the early settlers, thinks that his sojourn amid the haunts of men was brief. A letter of Kelpius written December 11th, 1699, is subscribed by that worthy and has appended to it these words, "*Dated in the Wilderness*," so that it is probable he left Germantown in a few years and sought refuge among the wild and romantic scenery of the Wissahickon. His place of residence, according to Mr. Watson<sup>1</sup> was on the Western bank of the Wissahickon creek, "on a steep descending grassy hill, well exposed to the sun for warmth in Winter; near by, half way down the hill is a spring of the hermit's own making, shaded by a stout cedar tree." The exact locality is still pointed out. It was once owned by a widow named Phœbe Righter, and is now in the possession of Mr. Evan Prowattain, who has appropriately named his place, "The Hermitage." This is situated on Hermit's Lane, in Roxborough, in the 21st ward of Philadelphia, and about a mile and a half above the mouth of the Wissahickon.

<sup>1</sup> Annals of Philadelphia, vol. 2, p. 22.



There amid the rugged rocks and wild scenery of the Wissahickon, surrounded by the tall forest trees and in the beautiful groves, God's first temples, these Hermits of the Ridge, lived as an unbroken brotherhood for a space of at least ten years. It is said that they held religious services in the groves, and that large crowds were wont to assemble, to listen to their preaching. They also taught young children, and doubtless their aid in this respect was gladly sought by the early settlers, who were desirous to have their children receive the rudiments of an education. Their religious views were strangely tinged with the sublimated transcendental doctrines of JACOB BEHMEN, the celebrated Teutonic philosopher. Kelpius and his followers were also expecting that the Millenium was near, so near indeed, that according to Mr. Watson, Kelpius once told Alexander Mack, the Tunker preacher of Germantown, that he should not die, till he saw it. They also believed that "the woman in the wilderness" mentioned in the Revelations, was prefigurative of the great deliverance that was then soon to be displayed for the church of Christ, and hence they were termed by others "the Society of the Woman in the Wilderness."

In the year 1708, Kelpius, the devout and learned leader of this little band of honest enthusiasts died, at the early age of thirty-five years, surrounded by his followers, and by many of those to whom he had delighted to impart instruction, weeping as for the loss of a father. His likeness, painted it is believed by Dr. Christopher Witt of Germantown, is still preserved, and a lithograph of the original can be seen at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup> He was exceedingly visionary in his religious belief, so much so that even the gentle WHITTIER in his latest Poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim" speaks of the Hermit as:

—"Painful Kelpius from his hermit den  
By Wissahickon, maddest of good men."

<sup>1</sup> The wood-engraving in this number of the RECORD, is from that Lithograph.

His description of the Hermit and his studies is so true, that I cannot forbear to quote what the Poet further says:

"Deep in the woods, where the small river slid  
Snake-like in shade, the Helmstadt Mystic hid,  
Weird as a Wizard over arts forbid,

Reading the books of Daniel and of John,  
And Behmen's Morning Redness, through the Stone  
Of Wisdom, vouchsafed to his eyes alone,

Whereby he read what man ne'er read before,  
And saw the visions man shall see no more,  
Till the great angel, striding sea and shore,

Shall bid all flesh await, on land or ships,  
The warning trump of the Apocalypse,  
Shattering the heavens before the dread eclipse."

In the MS. volume referred to are two long letters in English. One is addressed "For Hesther Pallmer<sup>1</sup> in Long Island, in Flushing." At the close, it is dated "May 25 1706, *Rocksborough*."

The other letter gives perhaps the fullest and most exact account of his peculiar belief, and hence I shall transcribe it as it was written by the Hermit.

"To Mr. Steven Momfort in Long Island  
in America, concerning the Pietists in  
Germany.

1699, 11, December.

"Dear Friend and Brother:

"in fellow fighting in that Free and Royal Spirit which strives for the Prize of the first Resurrection when in this Midnight the Cry of the Bridegroom's coming is sounded forth among the Virgin waiters for the Preparation of the Temple Body, wherein the King of Glory and Father of the coming Eternity is to enter.

"Your great desire for to be a little further informed of the Principles and Practizes of those People that go under the Name of *Pietists*, what they hold as Doctrin differing from others, what their Discipline is and what Methods they use in their own Contry; this desire I will hope, doth not arise from the Root of that Athenian Curiosity to hear some new thing; But rather you being one among thousands in Juda, who sees how since that glorious Primitive Church of Christ

<sup>1</sup> In "the Levering Family" p. 186.



Jesus the Apostacy hath run in a continual current till this very day, and though this Stream hath divided itself in many smaller Rivulets, under several Names of more reformed Purity, yet you are not ignorant how they derive thair Emanation from one Spring and tend to the same End, viz. that the Woman in the Wilderness might be carried away by the Flood. Therefore you, as a Remnant of her seed, long for to see your Mother and groan for the Manifestation of her children. No wonder then, if your continual Gazing upon this Supercæsterial Orb and Sphier from whence with her Children, causeth you to observe every new Phænomena, Meteors, Stars and various Colours of the Skee, if peradventure you may behold at last an Harbinger as an Evidence of that great Jubilee or Restitution of all things and glorious Sabbathismos or the conitinal days of Rest without intervening or succeeding Nights, whereof God hath spoken by the mouth of all his Prophetssince the world began (Acts 3. 21.) and whereof both the Testaments prophesie in every Title and Iota. If now this late Revolution in Europe (not to speak of that in other Parts) which in the Roman Church goes under the Name of *Quietism*, in the Protestant Church under the Name of *Pietism*, *Chiliasm* and *Philadelphianism*, If I say this together or one in Special purtends any thing to this effect. I do not question, but it will be your as well as my desire, who would rejoyce not only to give you full satisfaction as to this, but to see with you, yet in our days, that happy day, which when its new Earth swallows all that forementioned Floud and where its glorious Sun causeth all other Stars and Phænomena to disappear, no Night succeeds it, but that the Night is swallowed up in y<sup>e</sup> Day, Darkness into Light, Death into Life, Judgment into Victory, Justice into Mercy, all imperfect Metals into Gold and Gold itself is refined seven times and all Churches and Virgins comprised into the one Dove, (Cant. 6. 9.) then all the Sons of God will shout for joy as they did in the Beginning, when God was all in all, as he will be all in all, when again the

End hath found its Beginning. Amen! Hallelujah!

“Dear and worthy friend, though unknown to the Flesh but known in that better, yea in the best Line and highest descent in the Life of our Immanuel, whose Day we rejoyce to hear of and more to see, as well within us as without us, in its Depth, Hight, Breadth and Length, through the whole lapsed and groaning Creation, as well as in our Mother Jerusalem above and Beneath! How can I write the particulars of the Quietists or Pietists, Chiliasts or Philadelphians, whose Fame is spread in all the 4 quarters of the now Christianity. They first sprang in Italy, in Rome itself (and are increased now through the whole Roman Church in many Millions, though they was and are still depressed) 15 or 20 years before the Pietists or Chiliasts in Germany and Switzerland (where the first Reformation) in the year '89 and '90, with a swift increase through the whole Nation, so that their Branches also did break forth in other Nations, as in England under the name of Philadelphians. This Penn is too dull to express the extraordinary Power the Pietists and Chiliasts among the Protestants in Germany (and specially in Saxony) and Switzerland was endued with in their Infancy. This only I say, as one who hath read the Histories, that since the days of the Apostels, such Miraculous Powers and operations have not been manifested as in a matter of 3½ years among these. And like as the Miracles wrought by God through the Hand of Moyses was for the main part in the outward Creation or Macrocosm, the Miracles of Jesus the Messia on the Bodys of Man or Macrocosm, so these in our days was wrought (much like unto them in the days of the Apostels) on the Soul and more interiour parts by Ectases, Revelations, Inspirations, Illuminations, Inspeakings, Prophetesies, Apparitions, Changings of Minds, Transfigurations, Translations of their Bodys, wonderful Fastings for 11, 14, 27, 37 days, Paradysical Representations by Voices, Melodies, and Sensations to the very perceptibility of the Spectators who was



about such persons, whose condition as to the inward condition of their Souls, as well as their outward Transactions, yea their very thoughts they could tell during the time of their Extacies, though they had never seen nor heard of the Persons before.

"These and many other Gifts continued as is said, for a matter of three years and a half among all sorts of Persons, Noble, and ignoble, Learned and unlearned, Male and female, young and old, very conspicuously and generally Protestants chiefly, and some Papists, and with some though more refined such and like Gifts last till this very day.

"Thus partly I have declared how they was baptized with such energical drops out of that supercalestial Pillar of Cloud by Gifts and miraculous Manifestations of the Powers from on high.

"Now will I tell in short in what a craggy, uneven yea dark wilderness they have been led since, when hitherto they have been baptized with the fiery Pillar of many inward and outward Tribulations, Sorrows, Temptations, Refinings, Purifications (but nevertheless this Fiere casts such a Light befor 'm that securs 'm from the persuing Might and dark influence of Egypt and guides 'm in that beloved land and City.) This must be through many Tribulations as the Apostels have witnessed, so they felt it and feel it still very smartly. For when these things begun to ferment every where, 1. The Students in the Universities forsake their former way of Learning and applied themselves wholly to Piety and Godliness, (from whence their name was derived) leaving and some burning their heathenish Logiks, Rhetoriks, Metaphysiks. 2. The Laymen or Auditors begun to find fault with the Sermons and Lives of their Ministers, seeing there was nothing of y<sup>e</sup> Power of the Holy Ghost, nor of the Life of Christ and his Apostels. 3. The Children under the Information and Tuition of Pietists, (for the Students applied themselves chiefly to the Education of Children, as they do till this day with great, yea extraordinary success) begun to reproof their Parents if they

was working any Lye or unrighteousness! yea some in their tender years came to witness strange things of the Invisible worlds. Till at last Demetrius with his Craftsmen begun to see and hear that not only in Lipzig, (from which University this Motion first begun to spread abroad) but almost throughout all Germany and adjacent Contrys these Pietists did persuade and turn away much People, saying that the Form of Godliness without the Power thereof is meer Idolatry and superstition; Yea they saw, how that not only this their craft was endangered by these and set at nought, but also the Temple or Universitiess of the great Goddess Dianoria or Reason and Ratiocination (which is quite different from that Dionoria or Understanding or Uction whereof John witnesses 1. Joh. 5. 19. c. 2, 27.) should be despised and her Magnificence (thus the Rectors in the Universities are titled) should be destroyed, if in the place of Dianoria, the Sophia from on high should be adored and instead of Temples or Universities, the Hearts of men should be consecrated, (Excuse me, dear Heart, that I thus run into an Allegoricall Application, for the very same Comedy was played as you read in the Acts of the Apostels, only the time and persons changed.) Thus the Battel and Insurrection begun, which lasteth till this day. The Anti-Pietists (so their Adversaries are pleased to call themselves) betook themselves to the secular Arm. But several Princes being partly inclined to the Principles of the Pietists, partly convinced of a superior Agent in these things, took them in their Protection, especially the Elector of Brandeb. In the Principality of Brunswick and Lunebourg, the course was otherwise, for in the very beginning 3 Bishops or Supirts was removed their offices; the same happened in other Contries and Cities, as Erford, Lipzik, Quedlinbourg, Halberstad, Hambourg, Hessen Cassel, where and in Switzerland lately several Ministers are removed and some banished the Country. Thus they increased under the Cross. As for any peculiar Badge or Mark, they have none



(being above these trifling affectations) or any peculiar Church Ceremony or Discipline which should cause a Shism or branch a new sect. For they are not ignorant of the wilderness wherein the Church is and hath been hitherto, and in what a glory she will appear when she comes up from the Wilderness leaning on her beloved. Cant. 8. 5. They see well enough how all the Reformations and Revolutions in this last Age as well as theirs are but Apparitions of the fair colours of the Aurora or Break of the day, mixed with many uncleanness wherein there is no stay (as my beloved Brother and faithful Fellow-Pilgrim in this Wilderness state Seelig hath written) for they are not the substance or sun itself though the various beautiful Apparitions of the Skie, should entice one almost enamoured in them and to mistake the Harbinger for the King! whom to meet they prepare themselves earnestly, some of 'm laying aside all other engagements whatever, trimming their Lamps and adorning themselves with that white silky Holiness and golden Righteousness, that they may be found worthy, when the Bridegroom comes, to receive him with confidence and joy

and to bring him in the House of their Mother, where He will drink with 'm that new spicy wine of the Kingdom in all everlasting Progresses. That we also may prepare ourselves with our whole endeavours continually I wish heartily, who do recommend you in the Clifts of the Foundation-Rock of our Salvation, Jesus Christ. Remaining your fellow Traveller in this blessed work and best engagement.

"JOHANNES KELPIUS."

Dated in the Wilderness.

In such contemplations did Kelpius dream away his young life. Doubtless, to him, all was a brilliant reality to be enjoyed at some future day, and with a heart full of faith in his doctrines and sustained by holy aspirations for the Higher Life, he went forth to meet the Heavenly Bridegroom. Far better for him thus to live and die, visionary though he was, than to live and die without hope and without God in the world.

More than a century and a half has elapsed since his death, but his name and fame are not forgotten—and thousands of tourists in their visits to the romantic Wissahickon, seek out the spot where lived and died the Hermit of the Ridge.

#### *A WINTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANADA.*

The following is a copy of an autograph letter to Congress, written by General Schuyler, on the 4th of November, 1777. It appears to have been referred to the Board of War, of which General Gates was then President, and busily plotting for the position of Commander-in-chief of the armies, in place of Washington. It is not noticed in the Journals of Congress. Gates, however, who afterward submitted a plan for a winter invasion of Canada, made use of it without alluding to it at all. Lafayette was placed at the head of the expedition, but so inadequate were the provisions for the campaign, and so far short of Schuyler's proposals, that the scheme was abandoned. Indeed it is evident that it was a part of the scheme of intrigue against Washington, by which it was hoped, by the bestowal of honors,

to win the Marquis from the side of the Chief.

*Albany, Nov. 4th, 1777.*

Impelled sir, by that affection for my country which not all the injuries I have sustained, have been able to shake, I venture to suggest to Congress, that I conceive an irruption into Canada in the ensuing winter would be attended with a variety of happy consequences, which will readily occur to Congress, provided that the force employed be so respectable as to create such a confidence in the Canadians as would induce them to join our arms for the preservation of the country after we should have entered it. Perhaps five thousand men would be sufficient.

I am well aware that a winter expedition is attended with more difficulties than will offer to a superficial observer, but I am



very far from thinking them insurmountable provided that measures are pursued without delay and the proper officers exert themselves in the execution of the orders they receive. Congress may, perhaps, determine on such an expedition. I shall therefore take the liberty to say if they do, that the men who go on this service should, besides their ordinary under clothes, be provided each with a good woolen Cap and a short but good blanket, coat, with a cape to turn over the cap to prevent the snow falling on the neck; each two chequered woolen shirts; a woolen pair of breeches: two pair of good woolen stockings; a pair of Indian leggins so long as to come up to the crotch; a pair of good Indian shoes and a pair of English shoes; with a pair of good warm socks and a pair of stout mittens; and not to be suffered to carry any more clothing. Each man should also have a pair of creepers; a tinder box or horn, steel flints and a bundle of matches to every ten men. One thousand pair of snow shoes should also be provided; 100 pair of skates; 100 hand machines for firing vessels or buildings; 2000 musket wooden cartridges; Canes with spikes to be filled with a combustible composition to be shot into vessels or buildings. Each man to be also furnished with a powder horn and bullet pouch. Two thousand spare stand of arms should also be carried on to furnish such Canadians as might be willing to engage with us. All these articles should be collected at Albany to be delivered to the troops immediately before marching. One thousand men should be sent without delay to Skenesborough by the way of Fort Anne, from whence they should take down in rafts the boards that remain at the saw mill, near that place, none of which have been destroyed by the enemy. Sixteen thousand are left there, a number sufficient, not only to cover the men comfortably but also the provisions, of which a quantity sufficient for five thousand men for three months should be carried to Skenesborough in the course of the winter, and biscuit sent instead of flour. Before the march of the troops from thence the Commissary should pick

of the best pork sufficient for the army for fifteen days and have it well boiled, then laid out to freeze and packed up again that the Men may not be under the necessity of cooking on the march.

As it will require 1500 carriages to move such a body of troops, and two of the three months provisions with all the other stores, a great quantity of hay should be purchased, packed and disposed of in such places as that it might be conveniently taken up by the sleds whether they come from the Massachusetts or this State. Corn, oats and peas should be collected in like manner and direction given to each driver to bring with him three or four bags; but as I apprehend that a sufficient number of hired sleds could not be conveniently procured I would advise that five hundred common coarse sleds, of which a carpenter will easily complete one in two days should be made, and one thousand stall-fed oxen with yokes be purchased to draw these sleds, and the oxen killed as soon as the army has penetrated Canada, that the salt provisions may be saved as much as possible, that none need be taken from the Canadians, as I suppose no specie can be procured to pay them. As it is in vain to attempt to carry on such an enterprise in a secret manner, application should be made to the Legislature of Massachusetts and this State to aid in procuring the sleds, that every farmer who is to furnish one may prepare himself in time; and the Committee of each District should be obliged to deliver the sleds they are to furnish at such rendezvous as the officer commanding the expedition should direct.

The whole should be in readiness to move as soon as the Lakes have thoroughly frozen, which will probably be by the middle of February; and if Ticonderoga should be abandoned the army might move that way; if not, by the way of Castle-Town and Otter Creek, so as to fall in with the Lake between Crown Point and the mouth of Otter Creek or if the Lake should not be strong enough from thence, then not to approach the Lake until the army reaches Onion river.

If it should be asked what military



operations I had in idea to carry on, I would answer, whether Ticonderoga is or will be abandoned, or not, I would advise, in the first place, to secure Isle au Noix, and the army to halt there for three days and all the sleds employed to bring timber on it for erecting a fortification; and before the army left it five or six rows of strong and heavy pickets should be drove in the ship channel, which is there very narrow and not deep, to prevent the enemy's shipping from getting into the Lake, if St John's should not be reduced before the spring of the year, as I suspect it would not. At Isle au Noix three hundred men under the command of a judicious officer should be left with directions to fortify himself in the best manner he could. The rest of the army should then proceed towards St. John's, which I suppose the enemy would not abandon, and if it was found impracticable to force the siege because of the frost and snow, one thousand men should be left to blockade it. The remainder of the army should then proceed to reduce Chamblée which would be the work of a day or two, and then go on to Montreal and secure what stores might be left there by the enemy and take all the merchandize that would be useful for the army and send it to Albany, paying the French merchants a generous price by bills on France, if Congress has a Fund there to draw on, as I have been informed they have: Nothing to such of the English as who have been our enemies when we were in Canada in 1775 and 1776.

When at Montreal, the commanding officer will be able to judge with certainty what forces the enemy can gather in Canada to oppose him, and if he finds that he can spare a detachment, he should send it to Oswegatchie [now Ogdensburg] to secure or destroy the enemy's shipping which are always laid up at that place. This business appears to me of the first importance as it would not only be a great step towards the reduction of Niagara, if Congress should attempt in the next campaign to get possession of that very important pass, and which if in our hands

would have a variety of such obvious good consequences that I need not mention them; but it would also be necessary in order to secure a retreat that way which, if a retreat is necessary, I would rather wish than by the way of Champlain, if St. John's should hold out so long as that the enemy might send forces into Canada from New York or elsewhere. It may be asked why I should wish a retreat by Ontario and how it could be effected? To the first I answer, because measures may be taken to reinforce the army at their arrival at Oswego by troops from Albany, thence to proceed to the reduction of Niagara, if Congress thought proper; if not they might return by the way of Fort Schuyler. To the second, that all the batteaux in the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal might be collected and these would probably be sufficient to convey all the troops, if not, an additional number might very soon be constructed; and for that and other business one hundred carpenters should be sent with the army into Canada. Nor should the commanding officer neglect, when at Montreal, to take hostages from the Caughnawaga Cannassederaga Indians (who will be in his power) for their peaceable behaviour, and those should be sent to these parts without delay. If St John's should be reduced, I think it is pretty certain that a body of troops appearing before Ticonderoga, the garrison would surrender should they not abandon it this fall or on seeing our preparations for going into Canada. It would therefore be necessary to collect a body of troops not only for that purpose if necessary, but if Ticonderoga should be abandoned to be sent into Canada to reinforce the army there in such a manner as that the country might be kept and, if possible, the siege of Quebec undertaken. For the conveyance of these troops batteaux should be built at Fort George and began upon as soon as advice is received that the army is got into Canada. But if the army should be obliged to retreat, this expense may be thought needless—not at all, for if they retreat by Champlain they may want boats,

if by Ontario the boats may be easily conveyed into Hudsons River and from thence into the Mohawk River to carry on provisions for the troops to go to Niagara, should an expedition be determined on; but whether it is or not it would be imprudent not to prepare in such a manner as that troops might be sent to Canada, if it should be found necessary.

"Congress will perceive that great exertions are necessary for such an enterprise, and that the officer who commands it, let him be who he will, will require assistance; and altho' I firmly resolve to quit the army as soon as the examination into my conduct shall be made,<sup>1</sup> and not again

<sup>1</sup> General Schuyler had been superseded in com-

mand of the Northern army, by General Gates, after the evacuation early in July preceding, which disastrous event was charged to the want of skill and vigilance on the part of the former. He incessantly urged an inquiry, but it was postponed until the Autumn of 1778, when he was honorably acquitted.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

### THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

By FRANK M. ETTING.



OLD LIBERTY BELL.

So great is the power of association, that its magnetic rays may render famous, when brought to bear upon it, any object be it never so trivial in itself. Even our great Town Bell is thus *polarised* by the Revolutionary events with which it is intimately connected.

In one of the most beautiful of his experiments, Prof. Tyndall exhibited the refraction of light through water by puffing a few whiffs from a segar into the adjacent atmosphere—an exemplification of his

ability *ex fumo dare lucem*. It seems possible to avail ourselves of the murky medium of the past (even that of a Bell) to evolve reflections worthy of analysis by deeper thinkers than Antiquaries or even Patriots.

In 1751, the State House at Philadelphia was approaching completion; the lower floor had already been occupied for some sixteen years, one chamber by the Supreme Court, and the other by the Representatives of the Freemen of the



Province of Pennsylvania, then consisting of one body—By order of the latter, a Committee of which Mr. Speaker Norris was the Chairman, was empowered to obtain a new Bell for the Building.

The desire for procuring bells and building steeples just at this time seems to have shown itself in religious, as well as political corporations. In this same year the vestry men of Christ church opened a subscription for this purpose, a member declaring at the Board "that there is a hearty inclination to the thing in the inhabitants of this city not only of our own church but in sundry persons of other religious Societies."<sup>1</sup>

It must not hastily be concluded however that Bells were then to be introduced for the first time. As early as 1712, two bells "the little bell" and "the great bell," were certainly used by the Christ Church congregation, whether suspended in a belfry or "hung in the crotch of a tree close by" seems to be undetermined; unquestionably the latter mode was adopted for the government bell, an accompaniment to official proclamations in the province at least as early as 1685. It is not improbable that this latter was brought over by William Penn himself. The earliest mention of its use is in language so quaint as to justify its "counterfeit" presentation. [See the following page.]

AND WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS,

PENNSYLVANIA

By the President and Council

These are to give General Notice, That our Present Sovereign King James the Second, will be Published, in the Front Street upon Delaware River, over against the Governours Gate to Morrow Morning at the Ninth hour upon the Wringing of the Bell.

Philadelphia the  
11th, 5d Month 1685

Signed by Order  
Richard Ingelo Cl. Concillii

Pursuant to this order the following proclamation was read, here given verbatim from the original manuscript used by the Sheriff.—

PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia the 12<sup>th</sup> of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mo 1685.*

We the president & the provincial Counsell accompanied with the represen-

tatives of the freemen in Assembly & divers magistrates officers & other persons of note do in duty & in concurrence with our neighbouring provinces solemnly publish & declare that James Duke of York & Albany by the decease of our late soveraign Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> is now become our lawfull liege lord & king James the 2<sup>d</sup> of England Scotland France & Ireland & amongst other of his dominions in America of this Province of Pennsylvania & its Territorys king, to whom we acknowledge faithfull & constant obedience hartly wishing him a happy raigne in health peace & prosperity—

*And so God Save the King*

THO LLOYD President

Tho Holme	Jon Roades
Christo Taylor	W. Greene
Phinehas Pemberton	Jon Simcock
Willm Frampton	Jon Cann
W <sup>m</sup> Southbe	Willm Wood
Peter Aldricks	Tho Janney
W <sup>m</sup> Darvall	Jon Barnes
Luke Watson	RIC <sup>d</sup> INGELO

*Clark Counsell*

This Province Bell was most likely transferred to the cupola of the Court House or "Towne Hall" on its erection in 1705-6 at Second on High Street. It is its successor whose history is attempted.

The original letter books of Isaac Norris cannot now be found but fortunately his descendant Joseph Parker Norris, had procured copies, and it appears from these that Robert Charles, then in London, was commissioned November 1st, 1751, to procure a good bell of about two thousand pounds weight, at a cost of about £100 sterling; it was to be cast by the best workmen, to be examined carefully before it was shipped and to contain "in well-shaped letters round it," *By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia 1752, and underneath Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. xxv. 10.*

The Bell duly arrived at the end of August, 1752, in apparent good order,

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Dr. Dorr's, History of Christ Church.

Pennsylvania  
 of the President and Council  
 These are to give General Notice, That our Present  
 Encouraging being named the Leon, with double the  
 in the front of the first upon Delaware River, our  
 against the Governor's Gate to Morrow Morning  
 at the Ninth hour upon the Wingings of the Bell  
 Philadelphia  
 11<sup>th</sup> 3 Month 1805  
 Signed by Order  
 Richard Ogelsby Council



but a few days afterwards, notwithstanding all the cautionary instructions given, "the Superintendents had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence as it was hung up to try the sound." An effort was then made to send it back by Capt. Budden,<sup>1</sup> who had brought it over in the "Matilda," but he could not take it on board—"upon which" Mr. Norris writes "two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here, and I am just now (March 10, 1753,) informed they have this day opened the mould and have got a good bell, which I confess pleases me very much that we should first venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell cast, for aught I know, in English America."

This American bell was hung up in its place early in 1753, as will appear by the following bill:

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17, 1753.

*The Province,*

TO EDMUND WOOLEY, Dr.

For sundrys advanced for raising the Bell Frame and putting up the Bell.

A peck Potatoes, 2s. 9d :	14 lbs. Beef at	
—4s. 8d ;	4 Gammons, 36 lb. at 6d.—	
18s.		£1 6 5
Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Butter,		0 2 0
A Cheese, 13 lb. at 6d.—6s. 6d ;		
Beef 30 lb. at 4d.—10s ;	a peck	
Potatoes, 2s. 7d.		0 19 1
300 Limes, 14s. 3 gallons Rum, of		
John Jones, 14s,		1 8 0
36 Loaves of Bread, of Lacey, ye		
Baker,		0 9 0
Cooking and Wood, 8s. Earthen-		
ware and Candles, of Duchee,		
13s. 4d.		0 11 4
A barrel of Beer, of Anthony		
Morris,		0 18 0
		£5 13 10

Errors excepted, ED. WOOLEY.

"The mould was finished in a very masterly manner and the letters I am told

<sup>1</sup> This same mariner also brought over gratuitously, the bells for Christ church, which in consequence were always made upon his arrival to chime forth their greetings and thanks.

are better than in the old one. When we broke up the metal our judges here generally agreed it was too high and brittle, and cast several little bells out of it, to try the sound and strength. We fixed upon a mixture of an ounce and one half of copper to one pound of the old bell and in this proportion we now have it."

It was soon found however that the composition of this bell was defective, *too much* copper having been added ; "so many witticisms were made thereon by the towns people that Pass, (a native of the Isle of Malta) and a son of Charles Stow who were the persons who originally undertook to recast the Bell, and who had made the mould in a masterly manner and run the metal well," insisted upon making another essay, and in June, 1753, their second Bell was placed in position in the State House steeple. This event was duly chronicled in the papers of the day.<sup>1</sup>

There seems to have existed a contrariety of opinion as to the acceptability of this second attempt, but as far as can be ascertained the Bell continued to be used without any further effort to amend its sound. Thus it was that on Monday the 8th day of July, 1776, (*not* on 4th)<sup>2</sup> at

<sup>1</sup> The following is from the Maryland Gazette of Thursday, July 5, 1753.

Philadelphia, June 7th 1753. Last week was raised and fixed in the State House steeple, the new great Bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2080 lbs. with this motto, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof—Lev. xxv. 10.

*Extract from the "Centenary Memorial."*

<sup>2</sup> "Congress did not authorise the official promulgation of Independence till the next day, (5th)—It sat usually with closed doors, its members pledged to secrecy—so important a step as a severance of the ties which connected the Colonies with the mother country could not have been agitated and acted upon without admitting the general public into a knowledge of the fact, apart from which it was wished and indeed designed, as has already been shown, to predicate the action of the federal Congress, upon the expressed wishes of the individual Colonies. In the correspondence of the day accordingly on this subject, we do not find the usual reticence; delegates did not hesitate in their familiar letters both to prognosticate the event in June, but also immediately after the action of July 2nd—the really important day,—to announce



12 o'clock at noon, this very Bell rang out to the citizens of Philadelphia, the glad tidings, that a new nation had a few days before sprung into existence, proclaiming, in language understood by every ear, ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL.

This fulfilment of that portion of the text inscribed upon its surface has been celebrated in prose and in verse. Whether the result of a "coincidence" only or whether an inspiration induced Mr. Speaker

the fact as the most memorable epoch in the history of America, a day to be celebrated throughout all time. Still it was not till the 5th that it was "Resolved that copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils of Safety and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops, that it be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army."

These "copies" were printed broadsides signed by John Hancock, as President, and attested by Charles Thomson, as Secretary.

In Philadelphia, pursuant to this resolution duly laid before the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania on Saturday 6th July, it was ordered by that body—besides communicating with other counties of the State.—

"That the Sheriff of Phila. read or cause to be read and proclaimed at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 8th day of July, instant at 12 o'clock at noon of this same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United States of America, and that he cause all his officers and the constables of the said city to attend the reading thereof.

Resolved that every member of this Committee in or near the city be ordered to meet at the committee chamber before 12 o'clock Monday, to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed."

The Committee of Inspection of the city, and Liberties were requested to attend.

We have ample evidence that this programme was literally carried out. That the Declaration was read and proclaimed from the stage, the popular rostrum of the day, which had been erected in the State House yard by the Philosophical Society near its Hall, to observe the transit of Venus. That it was read by John Nixon, a son-in-law of Robt. Morris, and a prominent member of the Committee of Safety, that a vast concourse of people greeted it by loud cheers. That the constituted authorities were present, including a number of the Delegates to Congress, and "the bells rang all day and almost all night even the chimes (Christ church) chimed away."

The royal insignia of authority were at the same time removed from the Court Room in the State House and duly burnt.

Norris, thus to baptise his State House Bell would seem a mere choice of words determinable by one's stand point, but certain it is that the Divine command to which reference is thus made is about now to be obeyed to the letter.

AND YE SHALL HALLOW THE FIFTIETH YEAR AND PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF: IT SHALL BE A JUBILEE UNTO YOU.—Lev. xxv. 10.

Such in full are the words of Holy Writ, such the Handwriting on the Wall.

We consult the oldest inhabitant, we scan the records of the day in vain for any especial notice of the first fiftieth birth day of the Nation, but the second its golden anniversary is about to be a "Jubilee" unto us and unto all men.

Honor be to that man who made the first move whether he be familiar with the scriptural injunction, or the unconscious instrument in the hands of His Maker.

For full fifty years as nearly as can be ascertained, our Liberty Bell continued to celebrate every national anniversary, and then—it cracked, it had performed its mission and was mute forever.

Its vicissitudes had however been many; when the American forces in 1777, were about to leave Philadelphia, the Bell (and those of Christ church, its coadjutors in announcing Independence, shared its fortunes) was taken down by the Commissary and transported to Allentown to prevent its falling into the hands of the British, who were then about to occupy the city.

Though brought back to town after the evacuation it does not seem to have been restored to its original place in the old steeple. The latter made of wood had been for some time in a state of decay, and being at last considered by the Assembly in a dangerous condition was ordered in April, 1781, to be taken down.

"The heavy Frain whereon the Bell used to hang," was lowered into the brick tower where it still remains. The tower was plainly though sufficiently and effectually covered for the preservation of the building and surmounted by a slender spire or point.



Immediately in front of the spire on the main roof, the Bell itself was suspended with a slight covering or shed built over it as is seen in Birch's familiar views of the State House. The Bill for this work is also extant and may interest the curious:

"Mr. Thomas Nevell,"

for the State House. 1781,

To JOHN COBURN, Dr.

July 16—To sundry hands getting down the Old Steeple, and getting up the new one, getting up the Bell, and fixing of it,	£12 00 00
To the two falls and blocks and Crab getting the Old Steeple down and the new up, and the Bell,	8 00 00
	£20 00 00

Note—This is the Rigger's bill against Nevell the Carpenter."

The 4th July, 1828, was celebrated by the completion of a new steeple, made to resemble the original as nearly as circumstances would admit; these circumstances were the placing therein a clock with four faces made by Lukens, and a new bell without a clapper, upon which the clock was to strike the hours by means of a hammer—another hammer to be worked by machinery for fire alarm?

I may add that the present bell which

was cast by J. Wilbank, of Philadelphia, was completed and placed in position on 11th September, 1828. It is stated that "the dimensions of this bell were scientifically calculated previously to being cast, and so accurately that the weight was in excess only 75 lbs. its total weight being 4275 lbs. and cost \$1,923 75."

This vaunt however is not sustained by the estimate submitted in advance to Councils, as its weight was to be 4,000 lbs. still as the increased, over the intended, weight of the original bell was but eighty pounds, it would not appear that our more modern bell founder could plume himself on any progression in "scientific calculation" in the intervening seventy-five years.

The old Bell hereupon transferred to the tower was long permitted to remain in dignified retirement, and after a futile effort to restore its sound<sup>1</sup> by enlarging the *causes* of its dissonance, it was stored in Independence Chamber elevated upon a carved pedestal, its tongue uprooted and surmounted by a stuffed eagle.

It is now about to be placed in the vestibule of the Hall properly installed upon its original framework, and full in view of the spot it has contributed to consecrate.

Thus embalmed may it always be permitted to remain a living witness to the fulfilment of its own prophecy, as well as a perpetual MONUMENT to its own deeds.

### THE COFFIN FAMILY.

#### THE HUDSON BRANCH.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Robert Barry Coffin, ("Barry Gray" in the literary world) for the following interesting sketch of a very numerous family of Americans:

All old established families in this country take a commendable pride in their ancestry; nor are the Coffins exceptions to the rule. They regard with much satisfaction of heart their common ancestor, Tristram Coffin, the first of the name who came to this country, as far back as 1642, and are ever ready to "do

honor to his name." They also esteem with more than ordinary interest, the Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, a descendant of Tristram's, and a native of Boston.

The word Coffin is of Hebrew origin, and means a small basket. It was probably the Jewish travelling basket. See

<sup>1</sup> The fracture was drilled out by Wm. Eckell that the Bell might be rung on Washington's birth day 1846, but after a few peals it was found that the crack was extending and further efforts were then abandoned.



Juvenal's Satire, 3: 15, "*fudæis, quorum cophinus fœnemque supellex*," 6, 542. In classic Greek a basket, the Hellenistic Greek the same, and meaning a small basket. See St. Matt. 14: 20, &c. Probably (as nearly as can be traced the family passed from Palestine to Greece, several hundred years before A. D. From Greece going to the South of France and removing to England from there. The name in ancient Southern French is coffin—a small basket, the Spanish coffin—a small basket. Tracing it to the Welsh, it is spelt coffin, and means a hollow between two hills.

For eight hundred years at least, the family have been known in Devonshire, England, and the folks of that ilk say that, "the Coffins were certainly here the day after the flood, and they pretend they were the day before."

The Coffins are exceedingly clannish, and hold to each other through good and evil report. They believe that blood is thicker than water, and cousin each other even unto the eighth and ninth generations. As a rule, too, they are great kissers, and never hesitate—the masculine portion of them, I mean—to embrace in the most affectionate manner, the wives, sisters and daughters of their remotest kin. Nor have I observed that these feminine cousins ever strenuously oppose such demonstrations; consequently when two, three, or more of the names are gathered together, there is a happy family party, and it is twelve to a baker's dozen, if they do not, before they separate, introduce the name of Tristram into their conversation, and so talk genealogy until all is blue.

They went over to England with William the Conqueror, one Sir Richard Coffin, of Normandy, being with that doughty warrior. The Admiral Sir Isaac, used, jestingly, to say that, he undertook to trace from the first Sir Richard back; but finding that his progenitors had been very distinguished, "free knights" on the continent, and flourished a free lance, he concluded that they were too nearly allied to free-booters, or highway-men, for him

to desire to seek out such an ancestry, and he therefore dropped further inquiry in that direction.

Tristram Coffin, Esq. of Poughkeepsie, (the seventh in descent, if I mistake not, from his great namesake) in his article in the first number of the HISTORICAL RECORD, January, 1872, entitled "The First Tristram Coffin, of Nantucket," states many interesting facts in connection with the early history of the family: perhaps a few more relating to a later date which I have gathered from various sources, may not prove unacceptable to your readers.

"Portledge" the Alwington Manor House, the ancient seat of the family, is still standing on the borders of the Severn, about four miles from Biddeford, and about three from Tavistock Abbey. In 1838, Admiral Sir Isaac, visited the Manor, and was hospitably entertained by its possessor, one of the name to whom it had descended in a direct line from the first Sir Richard, having continued in the family for upwards of seven centuries.



ARMS OF THE COFFINS ABOUT 1,000 A. D.<sup>1</sup>

Thirty years later, the Reverend Charles B. Coffin, now of St. Luke's church, New York, also visited "Portledge," and made a sketch of it, and likewise, of Alwington church. The manor house is of stone, built, evidently, at different periods, and

<sup>1</sup> Field *argent* or white. *Chevron* (representing two rafters to a house) between three *mullets* (rowels of a spur, and a filial distinction of the third son) *sable* or black.



having the appearance as if several houses clustered together. The main buildings are two stories in height, with mullioned windows of various sizes, and arched dormer windows in the roofs. The chimneys are tall and slender, and the roofs high and steep.

Alwington church is a handsome stone building of great antiquity, and like the manor house, was erected at different periods. The floor is almost covered with mementos of the Coffin family, and a curious tablet adorns the wall to the memory of Sir Richard Coffin, his wife and fourteen children. Among the gentlemen of rank and distinction, to whom memorial stones are erected, are Sir Richard of Alwington, *temp* Henry II; ditto, Henry IV; ditto, Edward I; etc. It was on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, near Ardres, in France, where Henry VIII, met Francis I, in June, 1520, that Sir William Coffin, who accompanied the King from England, took part in the magnificent tournament enacted thereon.

The historian of that period said of the family: "It very early spread itself into several branches, which flourished well in divers places."

The Rev. Mr. Coffin, referred to above, to whom I applied for information in regard to Portledge, the old home of the Coffins, wrote to me in answer: "Portledge is a very fine old stone manor house, one of the finest in Devon. It was formerly (the older part) surrounded by a moat, etc. They point out part of the old house. It must have originally been a fortified strong hold.

"Tavistock Abbey was several miles away; but the family had the perpetual privilege of having one monk in the Abbey. 'The Monk's Room' in Alwington Manor House, has been *reformed* within a few years only. I was at Portledge, in August, 1868. We went first to the family church, which is built of stone,—has three bells, and is in excellent preservation, and where the ancient Coffins are sleeping in hope of resurrection to eternal life. The first glimpse of the church over the trees was very beautiful. The villages of

*Fairy Cross* and *Harris Cross* are both on the manor lands. In fact there are several manors, three or four, which belonged for hundreds of years to the *estate*. Fine old trees, and bramble shrubbery and ferns, line the road to the manor house.

"The lineal heirs male have died out, and one ceases to wonder at it when one knows the family condescended to receive Abbey lands in the spoliations of the church, in the reign of Henry 8th,—the 2d Nero. The manor of Monkley was the property they received. Monkley Abbey was a dependency of Tavistock Abbey.

"Mrs. Pine-Coffin, wife of the present hospitable owner of the Coffin estates, is sister of Captain Speke, the Nile voyageur. Everything about the place indicates the highest culture and improvement."

An account written in 1791, gives us an evidence of the antiquity of this "*gentile* family," in references to a boundary deed made near the time of the conquest, written in the Saxon tongue, which expresseth the boundary between the land of Richard Coffyn, Lord of the Manor of Alwington and Cockementon, and the Abbot of Tavistock. One of the tenures was that "the Abbot and convent of Tavistock, should give to said Richard Coffyn, and to his next heir, full fraternity in his church of Tavistock, to receive there the habit of religion whenever, (God so inspiring) they would; and that in the meantime they should have the privilege of one monk there."

Whether any of the Coffins ever availed themselves of this privilege, seems to me extremely doubtful. In these days the Coffins are not monastically inclined, though they may be æsthetic in their habits. Now and then, to be sure, a priest arises among them; but he is never a monk.

In regard to this assertion of mine, the Rev. C. B. Coffin, writes me: "Dont be quite so sure of this. There have been several Priests of the church, in the family, and several *Religious*. The present Provincial Superior of the Redemptionists of England, is the very Reverend Father (R. H.) Coffin. One of the descendants



of James, son of Tristram, is living in an *ether Religious House* at the present time. I knew, also, of another who lived six months in a monastery, to test his vocation."

Several years ago the Pine family, (quite distinguished in Devonshire) and the Coffins intermarried, and in consequence thereof there is a Mr. John F. Pine Coffin, now living in the old manor house. When Tristram Coffin was residing in Newbury, in 1653, he was licensed to "retayle wine," a circumstance which was nigh to getting his good dame in trouble; for it is recorded that "Tristram Coffin's wife, Dionis, was presented for selling beer, at three pence per quart." The offense she committed however, was not the selling of beer; but in overcharging for it. She contended, though, that inasmuch as she put an extra portion of malt in her beer, she ought to charge more for it: an answer which was deemed reasonable, and which gained her an acquittal. This decision of the select men, clearly showed the appreciation the old puritanic hard-hearts of that day, entertained for good cheer and strong beer, as well as the "strong" doctrine of the times.

The direct descendants of Tristram Coffin, according to the author of "Tristram Coffin or the White-Fisherman," (of which by the way, a new edition has recently been published by M. F. Coleman, Nantucket,) was computed as being in 1834, twenty-five thousand. "A prolific progenitor, and a goodly posterity truly," if we may credit the author of "Miriam Coffin."

It is proper here to note that, MARY, the daughter of "Trustrum," (as the name is sometimes pronounced) was regarded as the first white child born upon the Island of Nantucket, and, also, the first convert, among the Islanders to the Quaker faith. Mary married Nathaniel Sharbuck, and was a remarkable woman, being noted for great energy of character and superior judgment. She became a distinguished "preacher" among the Quakers, according to our authority; however, Mary was not born on the Island, but at Haverhill, Mass.

in 1645, she being fifteen years of age when she removed to Nantucket, with Tristram, her father, in 1660.

The following verses, said to have been written by a young lawyer, who came to the Island just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and who in lack of briefs turned his attention to poetry, show up the olden character and propensities of the then prevailing families, with perhaps, more freedom than truth:

"The Rays and Russells coopers are,  
The knowing Folgers lary—  
A lying Coleman very rare,  
And scarce a learned Hussey:  
The Coffins noisy, fractious, loud,  
The silent Gardners plodding—  
The Mitchells good,—the Barkers proud;  
The Macys eat the pudding."



ARMS OF ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, was of the fifth generation from Tristram, and descended as follows:

Tristram, the first of the name in this country.

1. James, son of Tristram.
2. Nathaniel, s. of James, who married Damoris Gayer.
3. William, s. of Nathaniel, who married Ann Holmes, of Boston, Mass.

<sup>1</sup> The crest is the stern of a ship of war, surmounted by a martlet with an olive-branch.



4. Nathaniel, s. of William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Barnes, of Boston, and her children :

- 5 { William.  
John, b. 1751, ob. 1838. Was a general in the British army.  
Nathaniel, ob. 1831.  
Isaac, born May 16, 1759; entered English Navy 1773; Lieutenant, 1778; Captain 1782; Rear Admiral, 1804; Baronet, same year, 1804; Vice-Admiral, 1808, and Admiral 1841. Died in England 1840, aged 80 years, without issue.

In 1782, while the Revolutionary war was in progress, Sir Isaac commanded the frigate *Thisbe*, in North American waters. At this time, for the reason, so far as I can ascertain, that he would not consent to use the knowledge he had gained in his early days regarding the Massachusetts coast, in making an attack upon it, he was courtmartialled, and dismissed the service; but on his appeal to the Board of Admiralty of Thirteen, he was reinstated.

When he was created Baronet, in 1804, he was awarded an estate on Prince Edward's Island, in the neighborhood of Charlotte town; and my informant remembers at a dinner given to the Admiral by Alexander Coffin, Jr. of New York, in 1826, at which Alexander, of Hudson, was present, hearing the Admiral invite the latter to accompany him on a trip in a British frigate, to the above named estate, promising him "a jolly time and plenty of grog and duff."

When the Admiral visited this country, in 1826, he was the guest for a few days of his kinsman the late Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, N. Y. There existed a strong personal resemblance between the two, and their tastes, and habits of life were similar. Captain Coffin, however, was the elder by about twenty years, and though eighty years of age at the time of the Admiral's visit, his health was excellent, and he looked not older than his friend.

The writer of this article was an infant at the time of the Admiral's visit to Hudson, and therefore cannot recall anything in relation to him from personal knowledge. It is a pleasant circumstance for him to know, however, that the Admiral was for several days domiciled under the same roof with him, and that the Admiral, who was exceedingly fond of children, often held him in his arms.

*Isaac Coffin*

The Admiral throughout his life maintained a strong attachment to the friends and associations of his youth. "On one occasion" says my authority, "I think it was at the table of the old Mayor of Hudson, he entertained the company of congenial friends surrounding him, with the relation of an incident that happened many years before. He had been in command at Portsmouth, or Plymouth, or one of the out ports: this was before the war of 1812, and during the disturbance on the continent when it was common for American ships to be ordered to one of the above named ports, there to communicate with the consignees in London, for orders, as to a destination on the continent. One day an American ship ran into the outer harbor, and the Captain pulled to shore, leaving the mate to moor the vessel. He being much taken up with his men, seeing to the management of his cable, etc. forward, did not observe the approach of the small boat, with the English officer on board. In those days etiquette required that the officer of the deck should attend at the gangway to receive his own Captain or persons of rank boarding the vessel, a ceremony our English cousins rigidly enforced. Well, our Yankee mate, not noticing the approach of the English boat, failed to receive the officer, who made his way to the deck, and the first intimation the mate



had of his visitor was the salutation: "What kind of a d—d Yankee lubber has charge here, who dont do his duty to properly receive his Majesty's officer?" and running on with a string of profane and insulting remarks. The mate said not a word, but seizing his visitor by the collar and slack of the trowsers, pitched him overboard, leaving the crew of his own boat to pick him up; while he quietly resumed his work.

In a little while an armed boat came along side, and the mate was given to understand that his presence was requested on board the Flag-ship, which was commanded by the Admiral. Thither he went and was arraigned before Sir Isaac, who began his examination by asking him his name, which proved to be that of an old Nantucket family, and further inquiry resulted in the Admiral ascertaining the fact that the culprit's father, and himself were kinsmen, and had been intimate friends in early boyhood. So, he talked to the young man in mild language; but giving him to understand that he had been guilty of a great impropriety in raising his hand against the King's officer in the discharge of his duties; so shaping his remarks as to draw out if possible, from the culprit a plea of ignorance as regarded the laws and customs of nations, and thus obtain an apology for his act: but no; the mate was obdurate. "He'd be d—d," he said "if any man should insult him with impunity on his own deck, and under the flag of his country."

So he was remanded, under guard, to his own ship, to be regularly tried by the Admiral, in those days it seems English naval officers could try American merchantmen, with impunity the next day. Previous to doing so, however the Admiral sent a messenger privately to interview the young man, and point out to him how grave an offense he had committed, and how serious the consequences might be to him, but that if he would show a proper disposition and make a suitable apology, the Admiral might be disposed to be lenient.

When he was arraigned the next day, however, he maintained the same defiant tone, and it was only after much questioning and reasoning, that the Admiral drew out some expressions which he was willing to accept as satisfactory, and the Yankee mate was dismissed with suitable reproofs.

Later in the day the Admiral went on shore, and sent a message to the young man, that as his father was an old friend and relative, he would be happy to meet the son, over a bottle of wine, at the "Crown and Anchor."

The youngster, with a spirit of freedom and independence, that should be more honored, we think, in the breach than the observance, replied that the Admiral might go to h—l, and that he'd see him d—d first before he'd drink wine with any d—d Englisher, especially one who would approve of insulting him under the flag of his country and upon his own deck.

The Admiral greatly enjoyed, in later days, recounting this incident, declaring that the spirit and pluck shown by the young fellow, was essentially characteristic with that of the boy's father in his early days.

It is related of the Admiral, as showing the regard he entertained for his native land, that at the time of the war of 1812, he having then attained a high rank in the English navy—it was proposed to him to accept a command on the American station, where his knowledge of the coast and ways of the people would enable him to carry on the war with advantage to Great Britain; but he promptly declined such an appointment, declaring he would not seek his countrymen to make war on them: he would accept any other field, and if he fell in with their ships would treat them as he would any other enemy; but before he would take advantage of the knowledge gained in his youth, he would resign his position in the British navy. His feelings were appreciated and respected by his government.

[Concluded in the next number.]



## PETITION OF MOHAWK INDIANS.

[From the autograph collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.]

Petition of the Mohawk Indians for the continuance of a minister among them and for the building of a Stone Fort, Oct. 5th, 1738.<sup>1</sup>

*Bretheren Corah [Corlear<sup>2</sup>] Queder.*

*To our Honour'd Bretheren the Governour Council and Representatives of the Colony of New York in General Assembly Met and Conven'd:*

Upon our first embracing Christianity you Express'd great Joy and wished us to continue steadfast in our Profession, and promised to furnish us with a Faithful

Pastor to instruct us in the way to Happiness. We gratefully acknowledge your kindness in furnishing us at length with such a one after we have been long destitute.<sup>1</sup>

*Bretheren:*

We were likewise promised that a Fort of Stone should be built amongst us, whereas we have only had one of Timber which is now quite decayed.<sup>2</sup>

*Bretheren:*

We Intreat you to attend to our Petition.

We earnestly and humbly pray that (according to the Promise made us), we may have a Stone fort built among us. Stone being very Plenty and easily fetch'd, We hope that this our request may not be rejected but that a minister and a Fort may always be continued among us.

*Bretheren:*

We have one request more; pray lend us your attention. The too free use of Strong liquors has been very detrimental to our People and causes frequent disturbance to our Bretheren that are settled near

invited him to his capital. Corlear was drowned in Lake Champlain, while on his way thither. For a long time, the Indians, in memory of their friend, called it Corlear's lake; and down to the period of the petition, and later, in their treaties and speeches, they designated the Governor of the province of New York, by the title of Corlear. They also called Schenectady, Corlear.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> From the scarcity of clergymen, and the smallness of the salaries given, the Society could not, at intervals sometimes of considerable length, supply the Mohawks with a minister.

<sup>2</sup> This was probably Fort Hunter, (so named in honor of Governor Hunter, who was appointed in 1710,) and stood on the right bank of the Mohawk river, not far from the mouth of Schoharie creek. It appears to have been the first and largest of the forts built in the Mohawk valley. There were cannon at each bastion, and in the Fort was a church or chapel. This was probably the chapel for the use of which Queen Anne presented the communion plate. It was a stockaded fort, and very strong, originally.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> In the year 1710, Colonel Peter Schuyler went to England on a mission for the province of New York, taking with him four Indian chiefs who were representatives of four of the Six Nations, who composed the Iroquois confederacy. The objects of the mission were to have the heads of these nations impressed with the greatness of the English nation, and thereby detach the wavering ones from the French interest; and to arouse the British government to the necessity of assisting the Americans in expelling the French from Canada. Colonel Schuyler bore an Address to Queen Anne from the Colonial Assembly of New York, and his confederate "kings," as the chiefs were called, received much honor. The Queen took great interest in them and their people, and from that time forward, Missionaries among the Mohawks were supplied by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In a church occupied by the remnant of the Mohawk nation, on the Grand river, in Canada, I saw, a few years ago, a set of silver communion plate, which Queen Anne presented to the nation when they were in the Mohawk valley. It bore the following inscription: "THE GIFT OF HER MAJESTY ANNE, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, AND OF HER PLANTATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, QUEEN, TO HER INDIAN CHAPEL OF THE MOHAWKS. The Mohawks were strongly attached to Colonel Schuyler and his family, whom they familiarly called "Brother Quidir."—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> Has not the transcriber mistaken *Corlear* for *Corah*? Corlear was a Dutchman, who lived at Schenectady. He was a very humane man, and was greatly beloved by the Mohawks. Because of his kind services to them, the Governor of Canada



us: We therefore earnestly pray that all persons inhabiting near our Castles may be Strictly prohibited the Selling any Strong liquors to any Indian, and we Should be very Glad it might be prohibited from Schenectady to the Falls<sup>1</sup> that our minister may not be Frightened away from us as the Former Minister was by our excessive

drinking and that we may live in love and friendship with our Bretheren.

*Bretheren:*

Attend to our Request and by so doing you will oblidge us always to continue who now sincerely are your affectionate Bretheren.<sup>1</sup>



SETH.

ESRAS.

GEDION.

For the  
Mohawk  
Castle.

#### DUTCH CHURCH AT MONTGOMERY.

The RECORD is indebted to Doctor JACOB FRANK HOWE, of New York, for the following sketch of the Dutch church at Montgomery, N. Y.:

Some seventy miles from the city of New York, in the midst of a most fertile portion of Orange county, the town of Montgomery is located. Quiet and secluded, away from the great thoroughfares of travel, it presents little attractive interest to the pleasure seeking tourist who passes it on his way to other and more noted places of summer resort.

To those however who find enjoyment in contemplating the history of the past and in tracing the developement of our country and its institutions, from the pioneers' first settlement in the forest wilds, and more particularly those interested in the growth of our ecclesiastical organizations from the time the first seed was planted in the wilderness, this little village of Mont-

gomery, will prove a point of no insignificant historical interest. It was here that a Dutch Presbyterian Society was established as early as 1732. At that time Orange county included the present county of Rockland, and was bounded on the north by Ulster county which extended along the western slope of the Shawangunk mountains. Its population was but two thousand eight hundred and thirty, including two hundred and eighty-three negroes. The whites were too widely scattered to successfully defend themselves against frequent incursions of the Indians from their mountain fastnesses, and it was often necessary to send the women and children for safety to Goshen. It appears from contemporary records that well founded

<sup>1</sup> The Little Falls in the Mohawk river, in Herkimer county, as distinguished from Cohoes or Great Falls, near the mouth of that river.—[ED.]

<sup>1</sup> The figure of an animal, prefixed to each signature to this petition, represents the *totem* or coat-of-arms—the distinctive mark of a tribe or family—of these distinguished Mohawks. SETH was of the Turtle tribe; ESRAS of the Bear tribe, and GEDION of the Wolf tribe.—[EDITOR.]



suspensions were entertained that the slaves were in collusion and sympathy with the Indians. By legislative enactment there was a law making them liable to military duty, and further, that if any colored person over the age of fourteen was found a mile or more from his or her master's plantation without a certificate from the master stating their business, they were to be judged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy, and it was declared that any person so finding a slave or slaves, had the right to shoot or destroy him or them without being liable to impeachment or prosecution for the same. It was in the midst of this unsettled state of affairs that the first Dutch Presbyterian society consisting of Germans, was organized by William Mancius, of Esopus, in the year 1732, Johannes Yong Bloet, being the first elder and Jacob Brooch Slaber deacon. The first services were held in a log building so constructed that the upper story projected on all sides beyond the lower one, and served as a block house for defence against attacks from the Indians, as well as a house of worship. The only way of entrance was by means of a ladder, and the hour of service was announced by the blowing of a tin horn.

It was forty years before a permanent minister was established; services in the intervening time being performed by itinerant clergymen, and even these did not officiate at regular intervals. When there was no minister present at the meetings, a reader was selected who read a chapter or two from the Bible; prayer was made by different members and singing completed the services. The site of the Dutch church is on a rising piece of ground north of the main road passing through the town. Ballard Beckford, of New York, was the owner of a patent embracing two thousand acres, and in the year 1758 he conveyed by deed four acres to the society. Christian Mingis and William Agtill, were witnesses to the transfer which was proved before Cadwalader Colden, one of his Majesties Council April 22d 1760, in which year the old block house was taken down and a frame structure erected. It is

the internal arrangement of this building with the names and location of the pewholders that is represented in the accompanying diagram, the fac simile of a drawing made by the Rev. Mr. Kern, one of the earliest pastors of the congregation.

It had galleries on three sides, a double row of pews in the body of the church and several side pews parallel with the walls. There were pews for the elders and deacons to the right and left of the old fashioned pulpit. The front pew on the deacon's side it will be seen is unequally divided by a partition, the lesser space being assigned to the schoolmaster, a well selected position from which that dignitary could have a watchful eye over the behavior of unruly boys and mischievous girls. The church contained sixty-eight pews, forty-six of which were occupied at a rental of £90-6, evidence that the members of this congregation were in good circumstances and contributed liberally in support of the church. Among the names of the pewholders are found those of Rockafeller, Yongblod, Decker, Weller, Robinson, Buckstader &c. ancestors of numerous well known families. This building was replaced by one of brick in the year 1803, and the present church was erected in 1857.

The Rev. John Michael Kern, of Mannheim Germany, who had been sent by the Consistory of Heidelberg, to take charge of the Dutch church in Nassau st., New York, in the year 1763, left that city in 1772, to become the first pastor of the church at Montgomery, where he remained until the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He was an enthusiastic Loyalist, and his congregation earnestly maintaining opposite political principles, he resigned his charge, went to Halifax, and remained there until peace was declared. In 1788, he returned and located at Rockhill township, Bucks Co. Pa. and died there March 22d, of the same year, aged fifty-two. At the time Mr. Kern first arrived in New York, there was great strife in the church regarding its internal government, and it was not long before he became a recognized leader of the Am-



[illegible]

DIAGRAM OF PEWS.



sterdam or foreign party as opposed to those desirous of home government in the administration of church affairs. After his resignation from the church at Montgomery, the Rev. Mr. Rynero Van Nest, then pastor of the congregation at Shawangunk, occasionally officiated at Montgomery, until 1788, and then was succeeded in both places by the Rev. Moses Freligh, who in 1811, resigned his charge at Shawangunk, continuing his ministry at Montgomery.

Although in one of the Dutch churches of New York, there had been preaching exclusively in English as early as the year 1764, the Dutch language was not discontinued in the services and records of the church at Montgomery until about the year 1815. The change was not accomplished without opposition. A large portion of the youth had in progress of years by association and education acquired the English language, and as

many could not understand a sermon in Dutch, there was a prospect that in another generation at least, unless the service language was changed, their interest in the church would be weakened. It was a great sacrifice for the old members of the congregation to give up their native tongue, the language of dear old Holland which they so tenderly loved; and to a very late period on specified occasions services have been held in Dutch for the gratification of the ancients of the congregation. The fourth rector, Rev. Isaac Fonda, officiated from 1817, to the period of his death in 1827. The vacant pulpit was not permanently occupied until 1829, when the Rev. Robt. P. Lee, was installed pastor. He was greatly beloved by his congregation and served them faithfully until his death in 1869. The Rev. Mr. Van Zant succeeded him and he has recently accepted a Professorship in the college of New Brunswick, N. J.

### *THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.*

Late in the Autumn of 1861, I visited Fort McHenry, at Baltimore; and in company with the late Captain John Lester, a veteran of the war of 1812, I went out to the battle ground of North Point, the site of the death of General Ross the British commander, and other places of interest connected with events which inspired Francis S. Key to write the song entitled "The Star Spangled Banner."<sup>1</sup> On our return, I called upon Mr. Christopher Hughes Armistead, son of Colonel George Armistead the commander of Fort McHenry in September, 1814, who kindly showed me the identical flag of which Key inquired:

"O, say! does that Star-Spangled banner  
yet wave  
O'er the land of the Free and the home of  
the brave?"

Mr. Armistead spread it out on his parlor floor. It was the regular garrison

flag faded and worn by exposure to storms and missiles. It had eleven holes in it, made there by the shot of the British during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

The history of the song, as gathered from various sources, traditional and otherwise, is as follows:

After the British under General Ross, had destroyed the public buildings at Washington City, and were returning to their vessels in the Patuxent River, they carried away with them Dr. Beanes, a highly esteemed physician of Upper Marlborough, in Maryland, for what reason is not known. His friends begged for his release but in vain. Cockburn, the unprincipled British marauder on the shores of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, who was in command of the British flotilla on the Patuxent, refused to give him up, and sent him on board the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Cochrane. Mr. Key of Georgetown, District of Columbia, who was

<sup>1</sup> See "National Songs" on page 562 of volume I. of the RECORD.



widely known for his affability of manner, was asked to go to Cochrane and plead for the Doctor's release. He consented. President Madison gave him permission to go, and in company with the late General J. S. Skinner, he went in the cartel ship, *Minden*, under a flag of truce. The fleet was then in Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Potomac River, preparing to attack Baltimore. Cochrane received the ambassadors courteously and released Dr. Beanes; but he refused to let him or his friends leave the ship then, as they might reveal the important secret of the destination of the British fleet. They were placed on board the *Surprise*, where they were courteously treated.

Finally, when the fleet sailed up the Patapsco, Key and his friends were transferred to their own vessel, but with a guard of marines to prevent their landing. The *Minden* was anchored in sight of Fort McHenry, and from that vessel they saw the bombardment of the fortress, which lasted from about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the 13th of September (1814) until about the same hour on Wednesday morning, with only two slight intermissions. Armistead estimated the number of shells thrown against his works, during that time, at from 1500 to 1800, some of them weighing over two hundred pounds; and although 400 shells fell within the works, the loss of the garrison was only four men killed and twenty-four wounded. The wife of a soldier, conversing with her husband before the tents outside of the fort, was cut in two by a cannon ball.

Key and his companions watched the bombardment from the deck of the *Minden*, with extreme anxiety. Having no communication with the shore, they knew nothing of the fate of the fort. They saw the flag flying in the evening twilight. With the first blush of dawn on the morning of the 14th, they turned their glasses tremulously toward the fort, and observed through the gray mist that "our flag was still there!" With joy they soon afterward learned that the attack by Ross, on Baltimore, had failed, and that he was reembarking his troops. When Cochrane

was ready to withdraw his fleet from the Patapsco, Key and his friends were released, and returned to the city.

It was while pacing the deck of the *Minden*, between midnight and dawn, with the greatest solicitude, that Key composed the song. The crude substance of it was written on the back of a letter which the author happened to have in his pocket. On the night after his arrival in Baltimore, he wrote it out in full as it now exists in manuscript in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore. The next morning he read it to his uncle, Judge Nicholson, who was one of the gallant defenders of the fort, and asked his opinion of it. The Judge was so pleased with it, that he took it to the printing office of Captain Benjamin Edes, on the corner of Baltimore and Gay Sts., and directed copies of it to be struck off in small broadside form. Edes was then on duty with the gallant Twenty-seventh Regiment, of which Captain Lester was a member, and his apprentice, Samuel Sands, who was living in Baltimore a few years ago, set up the song in type, printed it, and distributed it among the citizens.

The words in a copy of the original before me, are enclosed in an elliptical border composed of the common type ornaments of the day. Around that border, and a little distance from it, on a line of the same form, are the words

"BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MCHENRY."  
The letters of these words are wide apart, and each one is surrounded by a circle of stars. Below the song, within the ellipsis, are the words: "Written by Francis S. Key, of Georgetown, D. C."

So was issued to the world that song which expressed the feelings of thousands of eyewitnesses of the scene it commemorates, and immortalized its author. It was first sung in a restaurant in Baltimore, next to the Holliday Street Theatre, by Charles Durang, to an assemblage of patriotic defenders of the City, and after that, nightly at the theatre. It created intense enthusiasm, and was everywhere sung in public and in private. It ranks among our National Songs.



*WHAT THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON SETTLED.*

At the beginning of the year 1871, there were three subjects which disturbed the amicable relations between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. These were known in diplomatic circles, as the "San Juan Question," the "Fishing Question," and the "Alabama Claims," or matters relating to the destruction of property on the high seas by Anglo-Confederate cruisers during the late Civil War.

Late in January, 1871, the British minister at Washington, (Sir Edward Thornton), acting under instructions from his government, proposed to our Secretary of State, a joint high commission to determine upon a mode of settling all disputes, concerning the fisheries. The proposition was accepted at the close of the month, but with the suggestion, from the President, that a removal of the differences which existed on account of acts committed by the several vessels which had given rise to the claims generally known as the "*Alabama* claims," would be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments. The British minister replied that his government would accept the proposition, provided all other claims by British subjects and citizens of the United States, might be considered. This was acceptable to the President, and a Joint High Commission was created. It consisted, on the part of our government, of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Robert C. Schenck, (the just appointed minister to England), Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, E. R. Hoar, late Attorney-general, and George H. Williams, now Attorney-general of the United States. On the part of the British government, the commission was composed of Earl de Grey, and Ripon, Lord President of the Privy Council and Cabinet minister, Sir Stafford Northcote, who had been one of the Secretaries of State, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John McDonald,

Attorney-general of Canada, and Montague Bernard, Professor of International law at Oxford. The American secretary was J. C. Bancroft Davis, then Assistant Secretary of State; the British secretary was Lord Tenterdon, now Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

This commission began their sessions at Washington City, early in the Spring. The San Juan question was soon disposed of, by submitting it to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany. An acceptable arrangement was also speedily made concerning the Fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and certain other waters named, whilst the "*Alabama* Claims," the most important subject before the commissioners, were made the subject of a definite arrangement. Other claims were referred to a mixed commission.

Early in March, the American commissioners formally stated that the claims of the people and government of the United States, on account of the destruction of property by Anglo-Confederate cruisers, and also for indirect injury to the American commercial marine, the prolongation of the war and consequently a great addition to its cost, would be presented, and that claims for the destruction of private property already presented amounted to about \$14,000,000, without interest. The American commissioners expressed a hope that an expression of the Queen's regret for the depredations committed, might be placed on record, and that the commission might agree upon a sum to be paid by Great Britain in satisfaction of all claims and the interest thereon. They further proposed, in the hope of an amicable settlement, that no estimate should be made of the incidental losses, but without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made. This offer was rejected by the British commissioners, and an offer of arbitration was made by them, which was finally



agreed to. The terms of arbitration were also agreed to. The treaty was signed at Washington, on the 8th of May, and ratifications were exchanged in London, on the 17th of June.

A Tribunal of Arbitration, composed of five arbitrators, was created, and Geneva, in Switzerland, was chosen as the place of its sittings. The names of these Arbitrators have already been given, in the RECORD. They assembled at Geneva in December, 1871, and on the 15th of that month, the "Case" of each government was delivered to them. That of the United States occupies a volume of five hundred pages, divided into six chapters besides the introduction, in which were reviewed the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, the unfriendly course pursued by Great Britain during the Civil War, the duties which Great Britain, as a neutral, should have observed towards the United States, and the instances in which Great Britain failed to perform her duties as a neutral, and especially in the case of the cruisers. It embodied claims under five separate heads, including those for indirect and consequential injury. These were stated before the treaty was negotiated, and were, therefore, properly introduced into the case. The claims for consequential damages were pressed by the American Arbitrators very moderately—so moderately that thinking men of England did not believe that the government of the United States intended to insist upon a substantial indemnity, but only a public acknowledgement that the views taken by our people of public duties during the war, and the remonstrances they made, were founded in reason. Thinking Englishmen were right in these conclusions.

The British Case is more voluminous than that of the Americans, and covers substantially the same ground, though in only negative and defensive form. By it the British government explained to the Arbitrators, its understanding of the matter referred to them. The Cases were not kept secret, and soon became subjects for public discussion. The newspaper press of Great Britain denounced the indirect

claims as monstrous, and not to be considered for a moment. They could not deny that the Treaty made the claim admissible, and the best men of England urged that their government was in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Geneva Tribunal. But some of the leaders of public opinion actually proposed a violation of the Treaty, rather than submit, and an appeal to the "older and more familiar methods of decision"—the arbitrament of the sword. But men like John Stuart Mill and John Bright, said in substance, "we have been outwitted by the Americans in making a treaty, but we must abide by it." James Anthony Froude, in "*Fraser's Magazine*," for March, 1872, said with characteristic manliness: As the case stands, the country is clearly in the hands of the Arbitrators, to abide their award, whatever it may be.

The uproar in Great Britain was prodigious, but it was all outside of the government until the meeting of Parliament. Then the government was compelled to speak. The Premier (Mr. Gladstone) was awed by what seemed to be impending peril to his administration. He trembled at the voice of the "Thunderer," the "*London Times*," and yielded to what seemed to be the popular sentiment; and Lord Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was instructed to announce to the American minister, in London, that the British government held that the claims for indirect losses were not within the province of the Geneva Tribunal to decide. The American Secretary of State, (Mr. Fish,) in a very able paper, instantly replied that the President was of opinion that he could not abandon these claims, excepting after an impartial arbitration. "He seeks" wrote Mr. Fish, no meaning in this treaty which is not patent on its face; he advances no pretensions at Geneva which were not put forth pending the negotiations at Washington." This was undeniable truth, but the British minister, urged by the violence of the press, replied that in the interests of peace and the world, England must contest the claims; and so he placed his government



in the humiliating position of a violator of a solemn treaty. In the expressed view of the minister, the horrors of war were not so dreadful as the horrors of payment of what might be an enormous sum of money—a sum “equal to what Bismarck had extorted from the French.” Our government firmly maintained its position, and the correspondence ended in April, 1872.

At length the British negotiators of the Treaty spoke. Professor Bernard declared that he was “purposely lax and inaccurate in expressing his views on the Treaty,” but for what reason he was so insincere, he did not explain. Minister Thornton was under an “impression” that the indirect claims were to be excluded, but gave no cause for that impression. Lord Ripon did not intend to use language which admitted the claims, and Sir Stafford Northcote declared that “the commissioners represented to the government that they understood a promise to be given by the American commissioners that those claims were not to be put forward, and were not to be submitted for arbitration.” This charge of bad faith was wholly without foundation in truth. Sir Stafford was compelled afterward to admit that he, for one, understood a statement to “amount to a promise.”

For months the discussion went on, and the newspaper press of England was as mischievous as possible, while those of America were just and mild, and the two governments were cautious and friendly in their communications with each other. The controversy had taken a shape which made it necessary for the British government to make fresh overtures. It proposed placing a Counter Case before the Tribunal at Geneva. The proposition was agreed to, and so the initial step toward further negotiations was taken.

In accordance with a proposal of the British government, further negotiations were opened in April, 1872. That government proposed that if the American government would agree not to demand indirect or consequential damages, but leave the Tribunal to make such expression of opinion as it might think proper, on

that question, the British government would engage and stipulate, that in future, should Great Britain be a belligerent and this country a neutral, and should there be any failure on the part of our government to observe neutral obligations, Great Britain would not make or advance any complaints or claims against the United States, “by reason or on account of any indirect, remote or consequential result of such failure.” Our government consented to make such an agreement, with the understanding that there was to be no withdrawal of any part of the American Case before the Tribunal.

This arrangement would have been just, and a great step toward securing the peace of the world. But the English government, misled by the utterances of certain egotistical politicians and a portion of the newspaper press in the United States, believed that it was the almost universal desire of the *people* of this country, that the indirect claims should be withdrawn. The reverse was the fact, and so the American minister at London, (General Schenck) explained. But the government modified its former proposition by insisting that the indirect claims should be absolutely withdrawn, and offering only to refrain from advancing claims of the same character against the United States, in similar ones and under similar circumstances. The President instantly rejected the proposition in the new form. “He cannot assent,” Mr. Fish wrote, “to any proposition which by implication or inference withdraws any part of the claims or of the Case of this Government from the consideration of the Tribunal.” The President claimed that he had no power to withdraw anything from the Tribunal, but might make a separate agreement. The truth seems to be, as the American minister explained it, that there was an unwillingness on the part of the British government “to adopt any rule to limit claims against neutrals for the future, their only object being to get rid of a portion of the demands of the United States.”

Mr. Fish suggested that a new treaty might be negotiated, to define the extent



of liability for consequential damages, in cases like the one under consideration; but the British government refused to listen to a proposition for a supplemental article to the Treaty. The whole matter was laid before the ministers in an able argumentative communication by General Schenck. Then, when the British government was disposed to listen, Lord John Russell, maliciously stirred up the smouldering public excitement, by giving notice that he should make a motion for an address to the Throne, praying for a suspension of all proceedings at Geneva, until the claims for indirect damages were withdrawn. He was rebuked by the better portion of the English public. The tone of the British press had become much lower. But the malignant Russell could not be restrained, and while a supplemental article drawn by the British ministry, was before the United States Senate for consideration, he offered his motion and talked most offensively. Propositions were made which looked to an evasion of the Treaty. The patience of the American government was exhausted, and it gave the British government to understand that it must agree to the form first proposed by itself, or take the consequences of trampling upon a solemn treaty, with a first class power.

The tribunal at Geneva, which re-assembled on the 15th of June, on the 19th expressed an opinion that the indirect claims did not constitute, upon the principles of international law applicable to such cases, good foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations, and should, upon such

principles, be wholly excluded from the consideration of the Tribunal, making such an award." This view of public law was accepted by the President. It was also gladly accepted by the British government, for it relieved it from a most humiliating position. The object of the American government was obtained, namely, a decision of the Tribunal upon which it might be able to fall back if ever the British government should present indirect or consequential claims. The principle then settled, was of inestimable advantage to the people of the United States, for they had much greater chances of being generally neutrals, than those of Great Britain. The objects of the United States in pushing those claims, were explicitly given by Mr. Fish, in his instructions to General Schenck, on the 28th of May, 1872, as follows:

- "I. The right under the Treaty to present them.
- "II. To have them disposed of and removed from further controversy.
- "III. To obtain a decision either for or against the liability of a neutral for claims of that description.
- "IV. If the liability of a neutral for such claims is admitted in the future, then to insist on payment by Great Britain for those of the past.
- "V. Having a case against Great Britain, to have the same principle applied to it that may, in the future, be invoked against the United States."

This is what the Treaty of Washington settled. It was a triumph in diplomacy for the Americans.

### *THE ADIRONDACKS A CENTURY AGO.*

The RECORD is indebted to the Hon. Winslow C. Watson, of Port Kent, N. Y., for the following communication. Mr. Watson has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole of the Adirondack region, by personal explorations and intercourse with the inhabitants, as his several valuable literary works attest.

The Adirondack Desert excites each

year increasing interest and wonder. Threading its devious mazes, looking upon its mountain bulwarks the explorer will accept with great hesitation the probability, that a century ago it was traversed in military operations.

Allusion is frequently made by writers



on the incidents of the Revolution, to the existence of intercourse at that period between Canada and the Mohawk Valley, but they seem to have made little research as to the specific channel by which this communication was maintained. The existence of such avenues often exerted an important and at times a melancholy influence upon the affairs of the suffering patriots along the banks of the Mohawk. The subject presents to my mind an historical and geographical problem worth investigating. It seems to be the mission of the RECORD to examine and clear up, for the benefit of the future historian all such questions of doubtful local history.

At that epoch, the whole territory stretching from a line immediately north of Crown Point to Lake Ontario and extending to the boundary of Canada, was covered by a primeval forest, broken only by a few insignificant settlements and isolated cabins upon the great water fronts. The usual routes of communication at that time between the English Colonies and former French provinces were either through lakes George and Champlain or by way of Oswego. The capture of the Champlain fortresses at the opening of the Revolutionary contest necessarily interrupted any overt intercourse by the Tories and English in that direction, while the old route by Oneida Lake, Wood Creek and Oswego was first impeded by the popular action and afterwards commanded by the military occupation of Fort Stanwix and other posts on the Mohawk: no channel was therefore available to them, except directly through the wilderness.

Sir John Johnson doubtless preserved his clandestine and traitorous correspondence with the Canadian authorities, by the agency of Indians, who traversed the wilderness by short and direct routes through trails known to themselves, and for reasons which I shall present, I think it probable that the region was penetrated by paths which were accessible to large bodies of men, both whites and savages. Mr. Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," the author of the "Annals

of Tryon County," and other writers, present references to facts that corroborate this theory, and evidences still remain of the former existence of structures that were designed to create or to facilitate such communications.

Johnson, when he faithlessly violated his parole to Schuyler in 1776, and abandoned his hereditary estate, fled to Canada, followed by the large mass of his loyal tenantry, bearing with them the effects they were able to transport. Their flight was directed along the Sacondaga river and thence through the district occupied by the head waters of the Hudson and St. Lawrence. A recurrence to the map of that region, will show the west branch of the Sacondaga starting from Lake Piseco, which lies near the south line of Hamilton county and on the southern vestibule of the great wilderness. Another branch of the same streams tend directly northward and nearly in a straight line toward the Indian Pass. Lake Piseco belongs to the plateau that embraces the various systems of lakes and rivers which form the fountain heads of innumerable streams. These fugitives were involved in the savage deserts of the Adirondack in the wandering of nineteen days before they reached the asylum in Canada which they sought. They were surrounded by every danger and endured indescribable sufferings.

Such protracted delays seem inconsistent with the presence of open pathways, were the incident not explained by the theory, that the band was numerous, embarrassed by the property they were attempting to remove, that in their hasty exodus they fled unprepared for the terrible exigencies they encountered and the possibility that they were ignorant of the routes and without guides; and in addition to all these impediments, they probably were encumbered by the presence of women and children. The fact, which is slightly indicated by a letter of Brant that he left Canada with a party of Indians, for the purpose of meeting and receiving them, suggests that their probable route was known and anticipated. The lakes and navigable streams of the wilderness con-



necting them, interrupted only by slight portages would have afforded easy transit in their light canoes, to the Indian singly or even in considerable numbers. In winter, also, the icy surface of these waters, by the aid of snow shoes, would have furnished a still more eligible avenue, as by following the open and level route they presented, the stern mountain barriers and the scarcely less impenetrable morasses would have been evaded.

The facilities the lakes and rivers afforded could not have been available to Johnson and the herd that accompanied him. They could have penetrated a region every where intercepted by water courses and by swamps and fens, only by slow and laborious toil; nor could these obstructions have been surmounted except by rude structures which were then or had been previously prepared. Johnson might have pursued an obvious and practicable route had he adopted the following course: crossing from the Sacondaga to the Schroon valley and traversing that and the line of the Bouquet river along the track of the modern state road, he would have been impeded by comparatively few natural obstacles. This course, it is presumed, was avoided from the apprehension that the movement of so large a body of men would have been exposed to discovery and assault by the troops on Lake George and at Ticonderoga. Many reasons may be adduced to warrant the idea that an open communication then, and even during the occupation by France, existed between these posts and the beautiful region about Schroon Lake which, it is believed, owes its name to the subservience of French loyalty.

Again in 1780, Johnson, after desolating his native valley by fire and the sword, and fleeing from the hot pursuit of the avenging patriots, Mr. Lossing states "kept upon the Indian paths west of the Adirondacks and escaped."

The course of the west Canada Creek opened another portal to the sanguinary incursions of the Indians and Tories upon the doomed banks of the Mohawk. This line also guided them directly into the heart of the wilderness.

The character of the country and the necessities of the times imply the existence of other routes through the defiles and gorges of the mountains. I may suggest one from my own observation, the line of which will readily be traced by the experienced explorer of the Adirondacks. It would have proceeded from the Mohawk, by way of the Sacondaga, to Schroon Lake and up that valley until it reached a small but impetuous stream, that leads by a gradual ascent to the vicinity of the Indian Pass, which would have been traversed over a slight grade until it opened upon the broad plains of North Elba, or proceeding westward they would have reached the plateau beyond the mountains. From North Elba, safe and convenient routes would have been offered, conducting them in various directions into Canada. If this route was made perilous by the near approach to the military posts up on the Lakes, the Sacondaga could have been followed up to its north Branch until the route by the Indian Pass could have been accessible through the gorges of the mountains. If this wonderful exhibition of the power and sublimity of nature was used for this purpose, it may explain the substitution of its modern but less improving name, The Indian Pass, for the majestic Otnayark, The Place of Stoney Giants, in the aboriginal dialect.

The views I have attempted to sketch are fortified by information I have derived from observant and intelligent gentlemen, who are familiar with these scenes. By them I have been assured, that they have noticed far within the confines of the plateau distinct evidences of ancient pathways, indicated by tracks still susceptible of being traced, by the ruins of rough bridges and the decaying relics of coarsely constructed sleds, manifestly designed for transportation by manual labor.

I do not propose to deduce, on these facts, any distinct hypothesis of my own, but rather advance them to excite the enquiry and to arouse the speculations of others. They are calculated, I think, if they stimulate a desire, to search after these proofs of the energy and perseve-



rance of an heroic age, to enhance the pleasure and attraction of a sojourn in this region of nature's wantonness of seclusion and beauty.

Many years ago, while at Montreal, sitting in the office of a friend who subsequently attained eminence at the bar and on the bench of Canada, he incidentally remarked, that he was momentarily expecting a professional visit from Sir John Johnson, and added that I might have an interview with him, if I desired. My feelings so revolted from the author of such woe and suffering, that I declined, with some warmth, the suggestion. This decision I have since

often regretted. I understood that Johnson was at that time deeply embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. John Adams once wrote "I have long desired to see a Tory history of the Revolution." It is somewhat remarkable that the world, as far as I know, has never had from the same source a narrative of that gloomy episode of the Revolution which shrouded Tryon County in blood and desolation. Facts might have been unfolded that would redeem the memories of Johnson, the Butlers and Brant from the dark and sanguinary clouds that now rest upon them.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

PATRICK HENRY'S COMMISSION.—W. Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry, has recently sent to the Virginia State Library, at Richmond, for preservation, the original parchment commission issued by the Committee of safety in 1775, to his ancestor, as Colonel of the First Virginia Regiment, and Commander-in-chief. It reads as follows:

*"The Committee of Safety for the Colony of Virginia to Patrick Henry, Esq.*

"Whereas by a resolution of the delegates of this colony in convention assembled it was determined that you, the said Patrick Henry, Esq., should be Colonel of the First Regiment of Regulars, and Commander-in-chief of all the forces to be raised for the protection and defence of this colony, and by an ordinance of the said convention it is provided that the Committee of Safety should issue all military commissions: Now in pursuance of the said power to us granted, and in conformity to the appointment of the convention, we, the said Committee of Safety, do constitute and commission you, the said Patrick Henry, Esq., Colonel of the First Regiment of Regulars and Commander-in-chief of all such other forces as may, by order of the convention or Committee of Safety, be directed to act

in conjunction with them, and with the said forces or any of them you are hereby empowered to resist and repel all hostile invasions, and quell and suppress any insurrection which may be made or attempted against the peace and safety of this his Majesty's colony and dominion; and we do require you to exert your utmost efforts for the promotion of discipline and order among the officers and soldiers under your command, agreeable to such ordinances, rules, and articles, which are now or hereafter may be instituted for the government and regulation of the army; and that you pay due obedience to all orders and instructions which from time to time you may receive from the Convention or Committee of Safety; to hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of colonel and commander-in-chief of the forces, and to perform and execute the power and authority aforesaid, and all other things which are truly and of right incidental to your said office, during the pleasure of the Convention, and no longer, and we do hereby require and command all officers and soldiers, and any person whatsoever, in any way concerned, to be obedient and assisting to you in all things touching the due execution of this commission, according to the purport or intent thereof.

"Given under our hands at Hanover



town, in the county of Hanover, this 18th day of September, MDCCCLXXV. Edmund Pendleton, John Page, Richard Bland, P. Carrington, Thomas Lud. Lee, Dudley Digges, Carter Braxton, J's Mercer, John Tabb.

CHURCH MUSIC IN RHODE ISLAND, 120 YEARS AGO.

*Providence, June 3<sup>rd</sup> 19th, 1752.*

The Elders and Brethren assembled at Providence from the several united Baptized Churches, Being informed that several of the Brethren under the care of Elder Josiah Cook in Cumberland are zealous of singing David's Psalms with Rhyme and tune with conjoyned voices in the Church as a Church ordinance, We think it proper to send you this advice that you forbear such a practice: since we have no command from Jesus Christ as mediator of the New Covenant for such a practice nor example from the Holy Apostles of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: wishing you all grace and peace from our Lord Jesus Christ, desiring that we and you may be careful to maintain the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, so fare well.

Jonathan Stead	Joshua Winsor
Hezekiah Fisk	Thomas Burlingame Ju'
Solomon Drowne	Job Mason
Daniel Martin	Edward Mitchel
Samuel Winsor	Elisha Greene
Samuel Fisk	Joseph Sheldon

A PETITION.—The following Petition to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, copied from the original MS. in the collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis, bears the following endorsements:

PETITION OF 8 SCOUNDRELS TO THE HONORABLE PROV. CONGRESS.

In Prov. Congress May 24th 1775.

Ordered That May<sup>r</sup> Brooks, Coll. Thompson and Coll. Mitchell be a Committee to take the Petition into their Consideration—that they enquire into the Cause of the Complaint therein sent forth and make Report as soon as may be.

SAML. FREEMAN Sec<sup>y</sup> P. T.

In Provincial Congress Watertown May 25, 1775.

Ordered That the within Petition be sent to General Thomas, and that he be and hereby is directed to enquire into the causes of the Complaint therein contained and take proper measures for the redress of the Petitioners.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Freeman Sec<sup>y</sup> P. T.

JENTLEMEN REPRESENTITIVES OF THIS PROVENCE.

Know doubt it is a truth acknowledged among men that god has placed men in greater and Lower Stations in life and that Inferiours are moraly Bound to obey their Superiors in all their lawful Commands. But altho our king is our Superiour yet his Commands are unlawful. Therefore we are not bound to obey but are in providence cald to rise up against such tiranical usurpations and our province at this difcult Day is Necessitated to Chuse Representitives and officers to Rule as king over us To which we chearfully Submit in all things Lawful or Just and Count it our hapiness, but if their laws are greavious to bare then the a greaved is by the Same Rule authorized to Rise up in oppisition to said Laws and their has been Some acts made for the Regulation of the army and has been so short life<sup>d</sup> and New acts in Stead thereof that it has Constrained many to with draw, others viz Companies and Ragements Appearently broke or throne into confusion, and by these that Remained. There are much Deuty Required to which we animated from a Spirit of Liberty would Chearfully submit provided we had a sufficient Support from day to day we many times have drawn such Roten stinkin meat that the smell is Sufficient to make us loth the same and provided the provisions would be good a pound of meat and a pound of bread with what Small quantity of Sase we at some times draw is far from being Sufficient for a Labouring man during 24 hours the truth of which we have Experienced to our Cost as Necessity has Constrained us to buy from day to day untill our money fails and is not this a means of driving



away men that other wise would stay and keeping away men that other wise would Come, pray let not our Case be parilel to the Case of the Isarelites when in bondige to the Egyptians who Required the tale of breek but gave no Straw—If you Require the tale of work or deuty from us give us wharewith all to live upon their is a large Number of men in various Ragements that Resents Their treatment with Regard to provision so far that they have Sworn by the god that made them that if they Cannot have a sufficient Support they will Either Raise a mob and go to the generel and Demand provision and obtain it that way or they will Swing their packs Emedately and go home boldly threw all the Guards. If the Reality of the above is Scrupled surely the truth may be known by the Colonels aplying to the Soldiers and if we should be Constrained to take any of the above Extrems dos it not look like great Confusion yea a fore Runner of our fall and we become a pray to Devorring unnatreal Cruel Enemies of our liberties and Religion

and Now we would humbly Request the Congress as they Regards The welfair of the provence our lives and liberties and the Religion we profess that they would Remove out of the way at Least this one Defficultie which other wise has the apperence of making an Emediate Contention on Religion in the Camp we not only write in our Names but in the name And behalf of many whome we Represent

And that the Congres may have wisdom from above to act in such a Difficult day is the Sincere Desire of them who as yet Remains yours to Sarve

*Roxbury may ye 23 1775*

Eliphelet Barns  
Timothy Titus  
Stephen Willis  
James Willard  
Wilum Bennett  
Isaac Pits  
Jonah Fuler  
John Armstrong

CAPT. SMITH ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—In "Harper's Magazine" for November, 1860, is a paper on "Captain John Smith," written as I am informed, by the Editor of the RECORD, in which it is stated that the adventurer explored the Susquehannah to the beautiful Valley of Wyoming, &c. Please give me your authority for the statement, as I am preparing to publish a pamphlet on the Susquehannah River.

STEWART PEARCE.

*Wilkes Barre, November, 1872.*

ANSWER.—The Editor of the RECORD, cannot, after the lapse of twelve years, recall the authority upon which he made the statement. Had he examined the maps, by Smith, in his "Travels, Adventures and Observations" &c., as carefully as he has since, he might have justly disputed the authority, however high it might have been. Smith placed on his map a black Maltese Cross at the limit of his explorations, and declared that all beyond, he had delineated from hearsay. He placed the cross on the map mentioned, only a few miles above the mouth of the Susquehanna, and in the text he says he sent interpreters further up the river to bring down some of the "Susquehannahs." The statement made by the Editor of the RECORD, is evidently erroneous.

BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.—In the N. Y. "Daily Times," September 17, 1872, appears the following paragraph:

The vitality of lies is something astounding. There is the current fiction known as the "Connecticut Blue Laws." These so-called laws are purely fictitious. They were written and published as a satire on the people of Connecticut, and were absolutely without any other foundation than the brain of the practical joker who drew them up. The fact that they never were enacted, and never were meant to be, has been proved scores and scores of times, and yet a week seldom passes without some allusion to them by men who either believe, or affect to believe, them genuine. No longer ago than Sunday last, a Catholic clergymen of this City preached a sermon



in which he quoted from these Blue laws to prove the intolerance of the early settlers of Connecticut. Doubtless he believes them to be a part of the Connecticut statute book. He might better have quoted *Knickerbocker's New York* as a veracious history, since the latter does contain a little truth, while the "Blue laws" are fictitious from beginning to end.

Can the RECORD give us any light upon this subject? FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

*West Chester, Pa., Sept. 18, 1872.*

ANSWER.—In the year 1655, the General Court of the New Haven colony ordered that some "able, judicious and godly man" should be appointed, to form a code of laws for that colony. Governor Eaton was chosen for that labor. He examined the laws of Massachusetts and Plymouth, and from them, and the "Discourse on Civil Government in a New Plantation," by the Rev'd Mr. Cotton; also from some unwritten statutes in his own colony, he compiled a collection that was satisfactory to his employees. These were the first printed laws used there. The Sheets were bound up in blue covers, and were afterward known as the "Blue Laws of New Haven," bearing date 1656. They were quite as much the Blue Laws of Massachusetts, for they were chiefly reenactments of the statutes of that colony. They were the laws of bigots in an age of bigotry; and, judged by the Christian ethics now prevailing amongst enlightened people they appear inexcusably harsh, intolerant and sanguinary. It hardly seems possible that some of them should have been in force in a Christian land. It ought to be said however that laws of the early periods in the history of New York, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Barbadoes, English colonies, were quite as obnoxious to charges of intolerance and blood-thirstiness, as were the Blue Laws of New Haven and Massachusetts.

The Rev<sup>d</sup> Samuel A. Peters, a Connecticut Tory and refugee, published anonymously, in London, in 1781, a "History of Connecticut," and gave in it what purported to be a code known as "The Blue

Laws of Connecticut." He seems to have taken some of the most objectionable ones from Eaton's Code, and then added some disgraceful laws, for the purpose of stigmatising the people of Connecticut, which was, in a great degree, the chief design of his history, so called. It is difficult to separate the genuine from the spurious Blue Laws.

The statement of the "*Times*" that the Blue Laws were "purely fictitious" and "without any other foundation than the brain of the practical joker" is far from being correct.

CUTLER'S RE-SURVEY.—Who can tell where a copy of Cutler's Resurvey is to be found? The order to John Cutler, to resurvey portions of the County of Bucks, is dated 11th of 6 mo. 1702, but the return to it is not in the Surveyor General's Office at Harrisburg.

W. W. H. DAVIS.

*Doylestown, Pa., December 4th, 1872.*

RHODE ISLAND.—A correspondent of the RECORD objects to the conclusion of Mr. Wilde (RECORD, Nov. 1872, page 515,) on the authority of Mr. Cushing, that the name of Rhode Island is derived from the English title of "Red Island," because of the red color of the soil. He cites colonial records against this tradition, and says the error has been promulgated before, in the shape of an assertion that Dutch Skippers called it *Roodt Eylandt* (the Dutch for Red Island.) He does not believe that the few Dutch sailors who visited that region could overcome the English in naming the island.

The RECORD thinks it probable that from the name given it by the Dutch sailors, (if they *did* call it red island,) settled its name for the English, who, it must be remembered were there for the first, many years after Dutch trappers had caught beavers on the shores of Narraganset Bay. The orthoepy of *Roodt Eylandt*, would seem, to English ears, very much like Rhode Island; and the English may have had to transfer the sound to their records by writing it Rhode Island.



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[GENERAL HUGH MERCER.]

[From the autograph collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.]

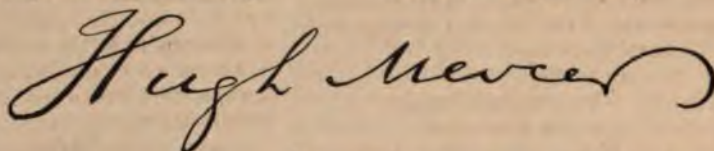
*Perth Amboy, 26 July, 1776.*

Sir:

It is generally believed that such of the Inhabitants of this Town as have relations on Staten Island or hold principles inimical to the American cause have it in their power to give Intelligence to the Enemy

by private signals such as may prove detrimental to the Service. It is therefore submitted to the consideration of your honorable House whether the removal of such Persons at a distance from hence would not be a Salutory measure. If it is judged to be so the authority for adopting and carrying it into execution will most naturally arise from a Civil Power<sup>1</sup>.

I have the honour to be Sir

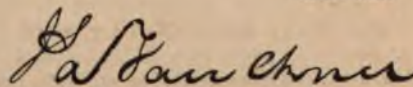
Your most obed. Serv<sup>t</sup>,

[JAMES FAULKNER.<sup>1</sup>]*Martinsburg, April 20, 1814.*

Sir:

You will pardon me for intruding upon you, at this time, but the opportunity by Capt<sup>n</sup> Gregory who commands the light infantry from this county, and his offer to deliver this letter to your Excellency, induces me to inform you that as there is an expectation that the enemy will make an attack on Norfolk this season,<sup>2</sup> I will

if your Excellency and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council of State, thinks proper, resume my former command, under the impression that my knowledge of the county and little experience I gained in tactics would enable me to act with more effect against the enemy, than a person who never was in service.

I have the honor to be  
your Excellency's  
most obd



His Excellency

JAMES BARBOUR

Governor of Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> James Faulkner was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1776, and came to America when he was a boy. He established himself in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, at the age of twenty-one years, where he resided until his death, in 1817, which was caused by exposure and fatigue in camp. Possessing a military spirit, he long tried, in vain, to obtain a commission in the army of the United States. When the war of 1812-15, broke out, he hastened to Norfolk with the volunteer troops of his adopted State, and was commissioned a Major of artillery. In that capacity he served most gallantly on Craney Island, near Norfolk, as a skilful commander of a battery, in repelling a British flotilla on the 22d of June, 1813. He left the service not long afterward. He married the only daughter of Captain William Mackey, of the Revolutionary Army. The Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, who was American minister at the French Courts, when the late Civil war broke out, is their only child.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> News came, late in January, 1814, that 4000

British troops, destined for the United States, had landed at Bermuda. This was followed by Admiral Cockburn, the marauder, in Lynn Haven Bay, on the coast of Virginia, on the 1st of March, with a 74 line-of-battle ship, two frigates and a brig, who commenced, at once, the practice of his distressing amphibious warfare. It was this fact which caused Major Faulkner to believe that Norfolk, which he had been instrumental in saving the year before, would now be attacked.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> This letter bears no evidence as to whom it was addressed; it was probably written to William Livingston, who was then Governor of New Jersey.



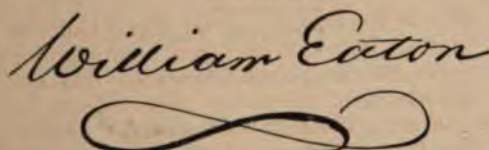
[GENERAL WILLIAM EATON<sup>1</sup>.][Communicated by Captain GEORGE H. PREBLE,  
U. S. N.]

COMMODORE PREBLE :

Dear Sir :

Eli G. Danielson, the bearer, belongs to your family, *the navy*. He inherits the ground-work of a *man*. It is yours to raise him to *perfect stature*. He has cash, fifty dollars. I wish so far as my wish ought to avail, he may be placed under the tuition of Mr. Ebenezer Adams, in navigation : always within your watchfulness and direction. Any necessary expenses arising out of this arrangement will be reimbursed by

Dear Sir,

Your faithful friend  
& Obt. Svt.


Boston, Dec. 3d 1806.

[MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.]

[From the autograph collection of Mr. Robert  
Coulton Davis.]

Camp, Valley Forge, March 7, 1778.

Dear Sir :

The army hath been more wretched since you left it than it ever was before. The Troops were near starving ; nothing saved the Army from disbanding, but the collections that I made upon a foraging party.

<sup>1</sup> William Eaton was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, where he was born in February, 1764. At the age of 16 years he entered the Continental army, and left it with the rank of sergeant in 1783. He taught school; was clerk of the Vermont House of Delegates in 1791; from 1792 to 1797 was captain in the army, and was appointed consul to Tunis early in 1799. There he engaged in efforts to re-establish the exiled but lawful ruler of Tunis, and led a military expedition from Egypt, for that purpose. For services in releasing Danish captives in Tunis, the King of Denmark presented to Eaton his written acknowledgements in a gold box. He returned home in 1805, and in the

On this occasion the Soldiery discovered more patience and fortitude than was ever manifested by common soldiers under such distressing circumstances.

The Committee and the General impress'd me so strong to accept of the Quarter Master General's department,<sup>1</sup> that I have consented upon certain conditions, providing they can engage certain persons to act under me, but I am heartily sorry that I ever gave the least encouragement for I am persuaded my greatest efforts and utmost industry will not give satisfaction ; every thing in the department is in such a bad train and the resources of the country so inadequate to the demand of the army.

There are Commissioners appointed to settle a Cartel between America and Great Britain for the exchange of Prisoners &c.

&c. Col<sup>d</sup> Harrison, Grayson, and Hambleton are the men. General How has wrote to the General the most impudent and abusive Letter you ever saw—he calls us rebels and what not—and taxes us with the most studied barbarity to their Prisoners,

Winter of 1806, Burr tried to enlist him in his political schemes in the West. Eaton was a witness against him at his trial for treason. General Eaton died in June, 1811, from the baleful effects of intemperance, caused by severe disappointments in life.

<sup>1</sup> Major-general Greene was appointed, by Congress, quarter-master general of the Continental Army, on the 2d of March, 1788. Congress had given Washington power to procure provisions for his troops, by force, if necessary. It did become necessary in consequence of the prevalence of Toryism in the vicinity of the army, the avaricious speculations of some unprincipled commissioners, the tardy movement of Congress in supplying provisions, and the close proximity of a powerful British army, then in Philadelphia. Washington issued a proclamation, in which he required all the farmers within 70 miles of Valley Forge to thresh out one-half their grain by the 1st of February, and the remainder by the 2d of March, under the penalty of having the whole seized as straw. Many farmers refused to comply, and defended their grain and their cattle with fire-arms, and, in some instances, burned what they could not defend. As a fair price was to be paid for all supplies furnished to the army, this conduct showed that the farmers were animated by a spirit of opposition to the cause. Greene's foraging was legal and legitimate. —[EDITOR.]



and exclaims against our civil authority, as void of virtue, honor or honesty.

The settlement of the rank of the Virginia General Officers was submitted by the Committee of Congress to a board of General officers, who sat upon the business at Lord Stirling's day before yesterday—most of the board were for establishing the rank according to your former claims, and some urged the justice and equity of the measure with great warmth—but it was my opinion that no power short of that power which created could derange the establishment they could if they were so disposed. A report was made how you ought to have ranked if justice had been done in the first appointments: Woodford, Muhlenburg, Scott and yourself. The reason why Woodford is placed first it evidently appears he had injustice done him in the appointment of General Stevens, and as that may happen to any one by the undue influence of some intriguing spirit, his resignation did not cancel his claim—I attended carefully to the sentiments of the Officers and find they all are of opinion, that it will not be inconsistent with the men of honor, for you to serve under General Woodford and Scott—I advise you to one of two things, to oppose the alteration in Congress with all your influence and quit the Service upon its being carried, or else to make a virtue of necessity and generously subscribe to Woodford's and Scott's ranking before you. I am pretty certain the matter will be carried in Congress and therefore wish you to adopt the latter measure as I should be very sorry to have you leave the Army at all, and much more against the General voice of the Officers of the Army. General Muhlenburg is here and does not seem disposed to oppose the matter with any spirit. I have advised him to the same line of conduct that I do you. I will advertise you as soon as I can get his determination. You will both appear to a great disadvantage to give a slight opposition just sufficient to discover your disapprobation and then, serve afterwards: it will betray a little selfish spirit and want of resolution and true dignity.

The Committee have recommended to Congress the establishment of the Army, but I am well persuaded, their report will be rejected. The plan is infinitely more economical than the former, but the Idea of salaries in a free state are alarming.

I have not time to add more. Major Forsyth is just going, and I have been obliged to write upon the gallop—My compliments to Mrs. Weeden and all Virginia friends.

I am your most obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

*Wm. Smith*

Gen<sup>l</sup> WEEDEN.

Mrs. Greene has just opened her eyes it is early in the morning and desires her compliments to you and your Lady.

[WILLIAM SMITH<sup>1</sup>.]

*Manor of Livingston, 6 Dec. 1777.*

*Dear Sir:*

Being billeted for another Winter on Colonel Porter and having got his small

<sup>1</sup> William Smith was Chief Justice of the Province of New York, and a man of eminent ability. He was born in the city of New York in June, 1728, and was graduated at Yale college in 1745. He became one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and took much interest when the storm of the Revolution was gathering. He adhered to the crown, but was compelled to be a passive Tory during a great part of the war. When it broke out, he was living at Haverstraw, and was ordered by the Committee of Safety of New York, to reside on Livingston's manor, because he was thought to be too dangerous an enemy to live so near the British, in possession of the city, as his home at Haverstraw. He and General Schuyler were greatly attached friends, and the radical difference of opinion which existed between them, never disturbed those personal friendly relations, and they kept up a cordial correspondence during the war. In 1780, after the treason of Arnold and the suspicions of the complicity with the traitor, which rested upon Joshua Hett Smith, the Chief Justice's brother, he was sent within the British lines at New York. He wrote a chronicle of the State of New York from its discovery to the year 1732. In 1763 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New York. In 1783 he went to England with other Loyalists, and late in 1786, he was appointed Chief Justice to Canada. He died in the city of New York in December, 1793.

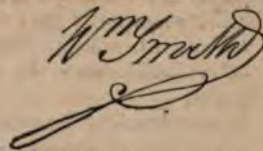


library by heart, I am obliged now to draw upon yours. Send me anything that you do not recollect to have seen in mine, in English or French, provided it be neither law, nor mathematics, nor anything in favor of a Republican form of government. The first I know more of than I can make useful in Future. When I want the second, you can give me as much in an hour, as I could learn in an eternity, alone; and of the last I am sick, and like to be more so, by the waste it is daily making of my Property. I would ask for Voltaire, but I believe I have seen his best compositions. Have you Mozeray's History of France, Philip de Comines, or a Translation of Cicero's epistles? If so, I beg the loan of them and will return them as soon as our Friend George consents to make me a Freeman. Don't startle: I don't mean King George, but George the Governor,<sup>1</sup> to whom I wrote for liberty to live at my own house at Haverstraw, about a month ago. Before he could answer, he had to call a council and an assembly to consult upon the important affair. You say I rise by my fall. I never expected to be the subject of Legislative consideration.

I had also asked leave from the Council of Safety to go to the Capital, to contribute my mite toward conditions of Peace. I thought that Vanity, but out of regard to my country, was willing to expose myself. But the Council think I

was modest, and that has made me very vain; for they refuse my Request under the apprehension that *my influence* would produce offers subversive of the Independence. What different ways things are in these happy Days, in Preferments! A Tenant of Oliver De Lancy's, one Romans, a Tailor of New Perth, and a member of the Council of State, tells me *they loved me too well to part with me. Can anything be more flattering?*

But all jesting apart. The Frost has now set in, and therefore my necessities and my inclination, will agree in a warm room for four months, if you will contribute to turn my thoughts to some remote part of the Globe; or if you have a stock of Divinity, to some other world. Wherever I am, or whatever becomes of me, I shall never lose my affection for my old Friends, by a diversity of sentiments about piddling points in Politics. With the tenderest regards to Mrs. Schuyler, Colonel Rensselaer and your Fire-sides, I am, my Dear Sir: Yours as much as ever,



Gen<sup>l</sup> PHILIP SCHUYLER.

Oh! now for the Saraghtoga journal of 1745.<sup>1</sup> I know that in 1777, to my sorrow.

### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in their rooms on the 2d of December, 1872.

The Librarian, (Mr. Julius Dexter) reported that the contributions to the library during the year numbered 8,393 books and pamphlets, besides maps, broadsides, photographs, Indian relics, &c. The num-

ber of contributors was 156. He specially mentioned the gift by Hon. John Scott

<sup>1</sup> George Clinton, who had been chosen governor of the State of New York, in July previous.

<sup>1</sup> This refers to a manuscript of twenty-two foolscap pages, in the French language, containing a complete narrative of an expedition from Canada, against Fort Saratoga, in 1745, when Philip Schuyler, uncle of the General, and others, were murdered and one hundred and nine men, women and children were carried away captive. The MS. here referred to, is in the present custody of the writer and is cited and quoted from, in his "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler."—[EDITOR.]



Harrison of the original contract for the Miami Purchase between the United States Treasury Department and John Cleves Symmes. This contract was made October 15, 1788, and is engrossed on two pieces of parchment, now yellow from age. It is signed by Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee as Commissioners of the Treasury; and by John Cleves Symmes, by Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, his attorneys.

The Treasurer (Mr. Robert Clarke) submitted his report, showing that the expenditures were \$106.92, more than the receipts, during the year. Most of the expenditures were for the printing of proceedings, furniture, catalogue case, binding, et cetera. The Society has a Building fund of \$472.37; and has on hand in cash and stocks \$1,270.62. There is a growing interest in the Society, and it will doubtless receive, as it deserves, ample aid in the future, in the prosecution of its good work. The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society, for the years 1872-'73:

*President.*—M. F. Force.

*Vice Presidents.*—W. H. Mussey, J. E. Wright,

*Corresponding Secretary.*—R. B. Hayes.

*Recording Secretary.*—Horatio Wood.

*Treasurer.*—Robert Clarke.

*Librarian.*—Julius Dexter.

*Curators.*—E. F. Bliss, J. D. Caldwell, George Graham, J. M. Newton, J. Bryant Walker.

**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—A stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, the 14th of November, 1872, at the residence of the Hon. John Amory Lowell. It was held there because the great fire had deprived the Society of the privilege of assembling under their own roof. The meeting had been appointed with special reference to a reception of James Anthony Froude, the distinguished historian, who is an honorary member of the Society. On that occasion, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Historical Society, made some interesting remarks in which he spoke as

follows, in relation to the history of Boston fires in the olden time, as affording consolation and courage for the present hour of calamity. After some preliminary words, Mr. Winthrop said:

"I doubt not that there are many of those present who remember having read a discourse delivered by Cotton Mather, at what was called 'The Boston Lecture,' on the 7th day of February, 1698, and which is included in the first volume of his *Magnalia*. After alluding to the wonderful growth of our town, until it had become known as 'The Metropolis of the whole English America,' he proceeds to say: 'Little was this expected by them that first settled the town, when for a while Boston was proverbially called *Lost-Town*, for the mean and sad circumstances of it.' And then, after depicting the dangers of famine and the ravages of the small-pox from which it had repeatedly and severely suffered, he goes on as follows;—

"Never was any town under the cope of heaven more liable to be laid in ashes, either through the carelessness or the wickedness of them that sleep in it. That such a combustible heap of contiguous houses yet stands, it may be called a standing miracle. It is not because the watchman keeps the city: perhaps there may be too much cause of reflection in that thing, and of inspection too. No, it is from thy watchful protection, O thou keeper of Boston, who neither slumbers nor sleeps.' 'TEN TIMES [he continues] has the fire made notable ruins among us, and our good servant been almost our master: *but the ruins have mostly and quickly been rebuilt*. I suppose that many more than a thousand houses are now to be seen on this little piece of ground, all filled with the undeserved favors of God.'

"This was in the year 1698, when Boston had but seven thousand inhabitants, and when one thousand houses were as many as Cotton Mather dared positively to count on our whole peninsula. Ten times, it seems, the town had already been devastated by fires. You may find an account of almost all of them in Mr. Drake's elaborate history of Boston.



"One of them in 1654, was long known as 'the Great Fire;' but neither its locality nor extent can now be identified. Another of them occurred in November, 1676, which was called 'the greatest fire that had ever happened in Boston.' It alarmed the whole country, as well as the town, and burned to the ground forty-six dwelling-houses, besides other buildings, together, it is said, 'with a Meeting House of considerable bigness.' Two or three years only afterwards, in 1679, another still more terrible fire occurred, when, we are told, all the warehouses and a great number of dwelling-houses, with the vessels then in the dock, were consumed,—the most woeful desolation that Boston had ever seen. 'Ah, Boston' (exclaimed Mather, in view of this catastrophe,) 'thou hast seen the vanity of all worldly possessions! One fatal morning, which laid *four-score* of thy dwelling-houses and *seventy* of thy warehouses in a ruinous heap, gave thee to read it in fiery characters.'

"So fierce were the ravages of this last fire, we are told, that all landmarks were obliterated in several places, and considerable trouble was experienced in fixing the bounds of estates. But, we are also told, 'rebuilding the burnt district went on with such rapidity that lumber could not be had fast enough for the purpose;' and, as Dr. Mather said eighteen years afterwards, the ruins were mostly and quickly rebuilt.

"In 1702 we read of another fire, which was for many years talked of as 'the seventh great fire.' It broke out near the dock, destroying a great amount of property, and 'three warehouses were blown up to hinder its spreading.' It thus seems that our fathers understood this mode of arresting the flames a hundred and seventy years ago; perhaps better than we seem to have done in these latter days. But they must have been sadly deficient in other appliances; as, only two days before this fire broke out, a vote had been passed in town meeting 'that the selectmen should procure two water engines suitable for the extinguishing of fires, either by

sending for them to England or otherwise to provide them.

"In October, 1711, again a still more destructive conflagration took place in Boston. The town house, the old meeting-house and about a hundred other houses and buildings were destroyed, and a hundred and ten families turned out of doors. 'But that (it is recorded) which very much added unto the horror of the dismal night, was the tragical death of many poor men, who were killed by the blowing-up of houses or by venturing too far into the fire.' The bones of seven or eight of these were supposed to be found. 'From School street to Dock square, including both sides of Cornhill, all the buildings were swept away.'

"Once more and finally, we turn over to 1760, when the remembrance of all other Boston fires was almost obliterated by that of the 20th of March, of that year, which, it was said, will be a day memorable for the most terrible fire that has happened in this town, or perhaps in any other part of North America, far exceeding that of the 2nd of October, 1711, till now termed 'the great fire.' *Three hundred and forty-nine* dwelling-houses, stores and shops were consumed, and above one thousand people were left without a habitation.

"And thus has history repeated itself in the experiences of Boston; and thus we find that our early predecessors in these pleasant places were called to endure calamities by fire almost as great, perhaps quite as great in proportion to the population and wealth and means of relief of their days, as those which have now fallen upon us. We see, too, that with what constancy and courage they bore them, and how uniformly the record runs that 'the ruins were quickly rebuilt.'

"I will not come down to later years, though even within the memory of some now living and present, disastrous and widespread conflagrations have occurred, which seemed at first to overshadow the prospect of our prosperity and growth. But we see what Boston has become in spite of all these discouragements and drawbacks,



and how the enterprise and bravery of her people, ever mounting with the occasion, have carried us onward and upward to the position and elevation which we have recently enjoyed. Let me say, which we still enjoy. The same enterprise, the same courage are still ours. With trust in each other, trust in ourselves, and trust in God, we shall go through our furnace of affliction as our fathers went through theirs; not unscorched certainly, but tried, purified, invigorated; and Boston will resume a leading place in the business of the country and of the world, and rise to greater eminence than it has ever yet attained."

After taking a general view of the calamity which had then just befallen Boston, a brief statement of its extent and effects, Mr. Winthrop, in a few fitting words introduced Mr. Froude and in the name of the Society, gave him a cordial welcome.

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NEW LONDON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the society was held at New London, Monday, Nov. 25th. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, which showed the society to be in an excellent condition financially. Quite a number of donations had been received during the year from different individuals. The following officers were elected:

*President*.—L. F. S. Foster.

*Vice Presidents*.—Chas. J. McCurdy, Ashbel Woodward, Francis B. Loomis,

*Advisory Committee*.—Thomas P. Field, Hiram P. Arms, Henry P. Haven, William H. Potter, John T. Wait, George W. Goddard, Henry J. Gallup, J. George Harris, Richard A. Wheeler, Thomas L. Shipman, James Griswold, John W. Stedman, Daniel Lee, Hiram Willey, Ledyard Bill, George Pratt, Ralph Wheeler.

*Secretary*.—John P. C. Mather.

*Treasurer*.—William H. Rowe.

Geo. Pratt then delivered the annual address, on "The Privateers of the Revolution," which was listened to with great interest by those present. He commenced by alluding to the first naval conflict of

the Revolution, and to the seizure of the brig Nancy, in July, 1775, by Capt. Robert Niles, of Norwich. Capt. Niles was placed in command of the first commissioned armed vessel, the *Spy*, of Norwich; though the first armed vessel taken by Connecticut, if not the first taken in the war, was the 20 gun vessel taken on the lake by the Ticonderoga expedition, to the command of which, with the rest of the fleet on the lake, Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, grand-father of Jeremiah Halsey of Norwich, was appointed.

Mr. Pratt then detailed the connection of Thomas Mumford of Groton, with the Ticonderoga expedition and with the fitting out of privateers from New London, using extracts and illustrations from the papers of Mr. Mumford in his possession. The efforts of Silas Deane and others before the first Continental congress to get the naval station fixed at New London were alluded to, and it was shown that the first armed vessels of congress were there equipped. The correspondence of Mr. Mumford with the West Indies, his directions to his captains, the prize lists and shipping papers of the privateers were read to illustrate the manner and extent of the business, and with a general summary of the deeds of the county in the Revolution the address closed.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Pratt for his address, and a copy of it was requested for publication.

The seal adopted by the society, the device of which was reported by Ledyard Bill, has a representation of the Thames river from the western bank, a wharf and schooner in the foreground, Groton monument rising on the opposite bank, and a canoe with two Indians crossing the stream.

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THE LICKING COUNTY PIONEER AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Newark, Ohio, are publishing a series of Pioneer pamphlets by MR. ISAAC SMUCKER, Secretary of the Society, and others, which contain biographical sketches of the first settlers and interesting incidents connected with the early settlement of that portion of the country.



## CURRENT NOTES.

**THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.**—A meeting of the corporators of the Centennial Board of Finance, for the State of Pennsylvania, was held at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 7th of November, 1872. Hon. D. J. Morrell, the United States Centennial Commissioner for Pennsylvania, called the meeting to order, and Hon. Daniel M. Fox was chosen to be President. He spoke of the chief object of the gathering to be to afford facilities for the people of Pennsylvania, to evince their patriotism by liberal subscriptions to the fund for carrying out one of the grandest celebrations which has ever taken place; and he expressed his belief that the entire portion of the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance for that Commonwealth, would be very speedily taken.

The following is the act of Congress, creating the Centennial Board of Finance, approved June 1st, 1872:

Section 2. That the said corporation shall have authority, and is hereby empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to the subscribers of said stock certificates therefor under the corporate seal of said corporation, which certificates shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be made for the purpose. And it shall be lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing by or under the laws of the United States, to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock, and all holders of said stock shall become associates in said corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote on each share: and it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to prescribe rules to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy. The proceeds of said stock, together with the receipts from all other sources, shall be used by said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings, with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures required in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and which may be incident thereto. And the said corporation shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings, and full accounts, with the vouchers thereof, of all the receipts and expenditures, and the same shall be always open to the inspection of the United States Centennial Commission, or any member thereof.

Section 3. That books of subscription shall be opened by the United States Centennial Commission, under such rules as it may prescribe, and an opportunity shall be given, during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory, to subscribe for stock to an amount not exceeding its quota, according to its population, after which period of one hundred days, stock not taken may be sold to any person or persons or corporation willing to purchase the same.

The 21st day of November, 1872, was the day designated by the Centennial commissioners, for opening the books of subscription. The rules of the commissioners prescribe that the Centennial Commissioner and the Alternate Commissioner, from each State and Territory, together with such corporators of such domain as may attend a meeting called for the purpose, shall designate one or more national banks, or bankers in good standing, to receive subscriptions and the amount paid thereon, and to secure said subscription certificates. Such money shall be held subject to the order of the Centennial Board of Finance.

It was stated at the meeting, that the corporators

of all the States and Territories were organizing for the purpose of beginning subscriptions. A committee reported to the meeting a plan for organization by Congressional Districts.

It was agreed that all national banks and other incorporated banking or savings institutions in the State of Pennsylvania, should be requested and authorized to act as agents to receive subscriptions to the stock; and in a series of resolutions the corporators and members of the Board of Finance of Pennsylvania, pledged themselves to do all in their power, to promote the objects for which they were organized. They also pledged the hearty and enthusiastic support of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and declared their belief that they would most cheerfully fill their quota of subscription for the stock, to conduct the celebration "on a scale of magnificence and grandeur in harmony with the sublime event which it commemorates."

In November, 1872, the Centennial Committee put forth the following Address to the people of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibit of the Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "commemorate the first Century of our existence by the exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration, is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the birth-day of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In the "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate, its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures,



India her curious fabrics, while newly-opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries her ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting, for what the East lacks the West can supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North, in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills, converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister states and to the world how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial celebration such a success as the pride and patriotism of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a Centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,  
President.  
LEWIS WALN SMITH,  
Temporary Secretary.

**THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GIRDLE.**—When Oberon told Puck to go for a certain flower, and be back again "E'er the Leviathan can swim a league," the elf replied:

"I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes."

Was Puck the prophetic personification of the electro-magnetic telegraph? This promised task was virtually accomplished, at the beginning of November, 1872, by the following telegraphic correspondence between the Mayor of Adelaide, Australia and the Mayor of New York:

"The Mayor of Adelaide congratulates the Mayor of New York on the occasion of the banquet at Adelaide, celebrating the completion of telegraph communication around the world."

To this greeting the Mayor of New York replied:

"To the banks of the Hudson fair Adelaide has hied, with her cheering greeting. The metropolis of the Western Hemisphere congratulates a new metropolis of the Eastern one upon this full cement of Anglo-Saxon international friendship."

**NEW CITY SEAL OF RICHMOND.**—The city of Richmond, Virginia, has a new Seal. The design was furnished by a committee, of which Hon. Thomas H. Wynne was chairman, who reported that there had never been a legally adopted Seal used by the city, and proposed that the design of a new one should be changed entirely, retaining only the motto, and making that applicable to the rest of the design. The drawing presented and adopted, is described in the following ordinance:

"*Be it ordained:* That from and after the first day of October, 1872, the Seal of the city of Richmond shall be represented by a design, within a circle, one and three quarter inches in diameter, within which shall be represented a sitting female figure, clothed in classic costume, wearing a mural crown, in her left hand a bundle of tobacco leaves, which rest upon her lap: at her feet, a river flowing to her left, on the banks of which are shown mining operations, iron works and a steam engine, toward which her extended right hand is pointed. Above her head is the motto: "*Sic itur ad astra*" and in the exergue this inscription:

RICHMOND, VA.  
FOUNDED BY  
WILLIAM BYRD  
MDCCLXXVII."

**OUR MINERAL WEALTH.**—The comptroller of the State of Nevada, reports that the total bullion product of that State in the year 1871, was \$20,026,585, showing almost double the yield of the precious metals, that year, over that of 1870, which was \$11,557,896.

It has been estimated, by competent persons, that the mineral wealth, of easy access, in the Territory of Idaho alone, is sufficient to pay the international and state debts of the United States.

**AN EASTERN EXPLORING PARTY.**—The American Palestine Exploration Society, are about to send to the East, an expedition, under Lieutenant E. Steever, U. S. A. for the purpose of carrying out the objects of that Association. Lieutenant Steever will have special charge of the topographical



survey, and the preparation of an accurate map of the Holy Land. The archaeological department will be superintended by Professor John A. Payne, late of Robert College, Constantinople. He is charged with making collections in natural history and geology, as well as in botany. A competent artist will accompany the expedition, which expects to be engaged full six years, in this special task.

**BOSTON.**—A paragraph is floating which gives the story of the origin of the name of Boston, as follows:

In the 7th century, a pious monk, known as St. Botolph, or Bot-holph—that is, Boat-help—founded a church in what is now Lincolnshire in England. A town grew up around it, which was called Botolph's Town. This was contracted into Botolphs-ton, Bot-os-ton, and finally Boston. From the town of Boston in Lincolnshire, came to America the Rev. John Cotton, who gave the name to the New England capital. Can any reader of the *RECORD* deny or affirm the truth of the statement by documentary evidence? Is it true that the Puritan metropolis was named in honor of a Roman Catholic saint?

**AN OLD GRIEVANCE.**—A bill presented to the present Congress, reviews the memory of an old grievance, which, it is hoped, for the sake of the credit of our country, may be speedily settled. It is a just claim of citizens upon the treasury of the Republic, for \$5,000,000, under the following circumstances:

In the year 1778, a treaty of friendship and alliance was entered into between the United States and France, in which it was stipulated that in case of war between the latter country and Great

Britain, the United States government should make common cause with France.

When the French revolutionists had beheaded their King and made common war upon monarchy, the President of the United States, (Washington) chose to keep his country in a neutral attitude, and issued a proclamation accordingly; and soon afterward our government entered into treaty obligations with Great Britain. The French people charged us with perfidy and sent forth privateers to prey upon our commerce. Over 1500 American vessels with their cargoes, were taken from American merchants. Claims for damages were presented to the French government, which they offset by claims against our government for damages arising out of our alleged violation of the treaty of 1778. After much discussion, a treaty was ratified in 1801, by which it was agreed that the claims of the two governments should offset each other.

The American citizens, who were the losers of the property, claimed that the United States government, by that arrangement, assumed those claims, and applied for payment, and from that time until now they have been pleading for a settlement of them. The legislatures of several states have passed resolutions in favor of the claimants. Forty-one committees of Congress have reported favorably on them: and they have been seven times approved by a majority of the votes of the Senate and twice by the votes of the House of Representatives. The original loss was between \$8,000,000 and \$13,000,000. The original sufferers are all dead, probably. Their descendants have their legal rights; and are still pressing these claims. The bill before Congress was reported by Mr. Sumner. If it shall pass, it will distribute \$5,000,000 among a great many people.

## OBITUARY.

### HORACE GREELEY.

At a little before seven o'clock, on Friday evening, the 29th of November, Horace Greeley, the eminent Journalist, Essayist and Politician, died at the house of Doctor Choate, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

Mr. Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, on the 3d of February, 1811. He was the son of a small farmer. At a very early age he evinced a fondness for study, not only of books but of nature and society. By the time he had reached the age of ten years he had read, mostly by the light of pine knots, all the books he could borrow within ten miles of his home. This fondness for reading made him early determine to become a printer, but the circumstances of his father compelled him to stay at home until he was sixteen years of age.

In 1821, his family removed to Vermont, where,

for five years, young Greeley assisted his father in farm labor. Then he entered the office of the "Northern Spectator" at East Poultney, Vermont, as an apprentice to the art of printing. He was very soon the most expert and correct workman in the office: and at a very early age, he lent assistance to the editor, in his mental labors.

When Mr. Greeley was twenty years of age, his apprenticeship was suddenly ended by the breaking up of the establishment in which he was serving. After working in various places for awhile, he made his way to New York City, in 1831, with scant clothing and \$10, in money. There he worked for wages until 1833, when the business firm of Greeley & Story, printers, was formed. It was dissolved by the death of the latter six months afterward. Jonas Winchester and E. Sibbett, became Mr. Greeley's partners, and in March, 1834, they commenced the publication of the "New Yorker," with



Mr. Greeley as Editor. It was a handsome weekly paper. He conducted it with great ability, and was regarded by all parties as authority in the department of political statistics. It was continued for seven years, with very little profit to the proprietors; and the Editor added something to his slender income, by supplying a daily paper with leading articles. He also edited the "Jeffersonian," a political weekly newspaper, published in Albany, in the interest of the Whig party. In 1840, he edited another weekly political paper called the "Log Cabin," which was established to promote the election to the Presidency, of General Harrison. Finally, in April, 1841, he began the publication of the "Daily Tribune." In the following Autumn, the "New Yorker" and the "Log Cabin," were merged into the "Weekly Tribune," and from that time until within a few months of his death, Mr. Greeley was the Editor-in-Chief of the "Tribune" in all its issues.

In 1848, '49, Mr. Greeley was a member of Congress, for a few weeks, filling a vacancy. He entered the lecture field, and in 1850, a volume of his lectures and essays were published with the title of "Hints toward Reform." In 1851, after his return from brief travel abroad, he published a volume entitled "Glances at Europe." In 1856, appeared his "History of Slavery," &c., from 1787 to 1856. He took an active interest in the progress of the late Civil War, and during the last two years of that progress, he wrote a history of it, in two bulky volumes, entitled "The American Conflict."

In 1867, Mr. Greeley was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New York. He withdrew from it before its close: and this was the last elective office he ever filled, though his name was brought forward from time to time, as a proposed candidate. He was a candidate for State Comptroller in 1869, but was defeated. In 1870, he was also defeated, as a candidate for Governor. Then he turned his attention to the less irritating subject of agriculture and political economy, and published a work on each of those subjects. He had already published an auto-biography, entitled "Recollection of a Busy Life."

In the Spring of 1872, Mr. Greeley was nominated for the Presidency of the Republic, by a convention at Cincinnati, and in July, a democratic convention at Baltimore chose him as their candidate. A coalition of Democrats, with what, at Cincinnati, were called Liberal Republicans, had Mr. Greeley for their standard-bearer during the canvass. After his nomination he withdrew from the conduct of the "Tribune." He was defeated, and on the day after the election, he resumed the Editorial chair of his journal.

A few days before the election, the wife of Mr. Greeley—Mary Yonge Cheney, to whom he was married in 1836—died. This affliction, and the physical and mental strain to which the canvass and the result had subjected him, produced inflam-

mation of the brain, which resulted in death soon afterward.

Mr. Greeley's death produced a profound sensation throughout the country. The voice of detraction, which had been loud during the canvass was suddenly hushed in the presence of death, and the great and good acts which had marked Horace Greeley's life as a friend of humanity, were brought conspicuously into view, by the Press.

The religious funeral rites of the Great Journalist, were performed at the Church of the Divine Paternity, at which the rector, the Rev'd Dr. Chapin, presided. Respect and honors were paid to the deceased, greater than had ever before been given to a private citizen. The President and Vice President of the Republic and the Vice President elect, attended the funeral. So also, did others of the most distinguished of American citizens. Tokens of mourning were seen in many cities throughout the land, at the hour when his remains were borne along the streets of New York (which were lined with a vast concourse of citizens and strangers) to the ferry, and thence conducted to Greenwood Cemetery, on Long Island. There they were deposited in the family vault, in the presence of many sorrowing friends.

Mr. Greeley takes his place in history, as one of the most useful men of his age.

#### EDWIN FORREST.

The eminent American tragedian, Edwin Forrest, died suddenly at his residence in his native city, Philadelphia, on the morning of the 12th of December, 1872. His servants found him in his room, dying from apoplexy. He had nearly completed his toilet when he was overpowered.

Mr. Forrest was born on the 9th of March, 1806. At a very early age he evinced an aptitude for dramatic performances, and when he was only twelve years of age, he performed in feminine characters in the theatre in Philadelphia. In 1820, he first became a regular actor, as Young Norval, in the Walnut Street Theatre. He soon became popular, at the West and in New York, as Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet and other tragic characters, and also in several American plays. He played successfully in England, where, in 1837, he married a daughter of Mr. Sinclair, a well-known singer, and returned to the United States. A quarrel with Macready led to a fearful riot at the Astor Place Opera House, in 1849, during the engagement of the latter there.

Domestic infelicity followed the marriage of Mr. Forrest. He accused his wife of serious misconduct, and separated from her. She subsequently obtained a divorce from him on the ground of infidelity to the marriage vow, when he was judged to pay her \$3,000 a year. Much public scandal grew out of these proceedings.

Mr. Forrest accumulated a large fortune by his profession, and having no near relatives, he bequeathed the whole of it, excepting a few small legacies, in trust, for the conversion of his estate called "Springbrook," within the limits of Phila-



delphia, into an institution for the occupation, support and maintenance of decayed or disabled actors and actresses, to be called the "Edwin Forrest Home." He directed that it should be partly educational and self-sustaining, as well as eleemosynary. He also directed that his library should be placed

in the "Home," and also a neat little theatre provided there, for the amusement and culture of the inmates; also an Art gallery for his collection of Engravings, Paintings and Statuary. He thus provides an elegant retreat for the unfortunate members of his profession.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

*Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century.* By SAMUEL DAVIES ALEXANDER; an *Alumnus*. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Company; octavo, pp. 326. Herein we have a history of Princeton College in the last century, as recorded in the lives of her sons or graduates. It is composed of a series of brief biographies of the graduates, arranged in alphabetical order, under each year from 1748 to 1800. These are more than mere personal memoranda or a table of necrology; they are the facts of a grand generalization which the author, with good reason claims will demonstrate that Princeton has had much to do in securing the liberties of our country; in founding the Presbyterian church in this land, and introducing and stimulating the higher forms of Academic and Collegiate learning. The sketches include every graduate, just as they stand in the Catalogue, so far as it was possible to have their history.

The author brings out the interesting fact that the Alumni of Princeton stood shoulder to shoulder, as far as he discovers, on the side of their country in the great struggle for independence. To prove this, he cites in his preface, several of the most prominent events in that struggle, in which graduates of Princeton were leaders. He also names others who were conspicuous leaders in movements which have given glory to our country. The volume presents one of the most interesting of collections of brief biographies, many of which have never before appeared in print.

*History of Lexington, Kentucky, its early Annals and recent Progress, including Biographical Sketches and Personal Reminiscences of the Pioneer Settlers, notices of Prominent Citizens, etc.* By GEORGE W. BRANK, Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. octavo. pp. 428. This is a well printed volume, on fine white paper, and is embellished by a wood cut representing the old fort at Lexington in 1782, together with the old block-house in 1779, and a superb building now standing on its site.

Lexington, it is said, is built upon the dust of the metropolis of a race who once peopled the great valleys west of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains, and, for its age and size, has interesting associations clustering around it, equal to any city in America. Indeed, at one time, it was called the "Athens of the West," and was the centre of the elegance and refinement of the population beyond the mountains.

Mr. Brank seems to have worked most earnestly,

faithfully and judiciously in the collection of the materials and the use of them, which compose this volume. He first discourses concerning Ancient Lexington, showing that it stands upon the site of a pre-historic walled city, and quotes largely from the writings of Professor Rafinesque, who made thorough explorations of the mounds and other earthworks found in that region.

Mr. Brank, after taking a brief view of the Indian occupation of the site of Lexington, proceeds to consider its name, and settlements by Robert Patterson and others, its fortifications and the natural productions of that region. He gives a most interesting account of the first settlers, their privation, intercourse with the Indians, and their almost hourly perils, of some kind, together with a history of Transylvania University, the first regular institution of learning founded in the West. A graphic account is also given of the incidents which made that region receive the title of "The Dark and Bloody Ground;" also a clear narrative of political and social events which marked the earlier years of Lexington as an incorporated village. In the earlier and more stirring scenes, Daniel Boone appears conspicuous.

The growth of Lexington, its business, its most enterprising inhabitants, its industries, literary facilities, artists, theological aspects and the prominent men who were natives or residents of Lexington, are all treated of in minute detail but not in a wearisome manner. Indeed much of the book reads like a romance. Among other conspicuous persons described, is Mrs. Rhoda Vaughn, who was the daughter of John Holder, and the first white child born within the present domain of Kentucky. Lexington (or a mile from it,) was the residence of Henry Clay, whose seat called "Ashland," was always a very attractive place during the life of that statesman. An interesting account is given in the volume, of the funeral ceremonies at the burial of Mr. Clay.

*Local Law in Massachusetts and Connecticut, Historically considered.* By WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER, LL. D. Prepared from the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," with Additions. Albany: Joel Munsell, pp. 104. Dr. Fowler has made, in this treatise, a valuable contribution to the fund of popular knowledge respecting American History. He has set forth clearly, in a series of historical facts, the love of local law, or what are called state and municipal



rights, and the struggle to maintain them, in the colonies and states here named. He has done so, he says, "in the hope that they would furnish lessons for political students of this and future time." He also says, "a like induction of facts from the annals of other States, of the *Old Thirteen*, would show that they, too, were animated by the same spirit to struggle for the same object."

The facts cited, show that a wholesome system of checks and balances, existing between the National and State Governments, has been the most potential cause of the steady growth of the Republic which presents the aspect of states separated as to one class of interests, but united as to another class. By the adjustments of the National Constitution, the internal concerns of each state can be taken care of by local laws enacted by itself, while the external concerns of the whole can be taken care of by national laws enacted by the state in Congress assembled. "Under this two-fold government," says Dr. Fowler, "with two sets of laws, with two sets of agents, the problem is to keep each State government on its own domain within the limits of its reserved rights, and to keep the Federal government on its own domain within the limits of its delegated powers." The correctness of the phraseology of this statement, may be questioned by some.

OUR FLAG.—*Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America, with an Introductory Account of the Symbols, Standards, Banners and Flags of Ancient and Modern Nations.* By GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N., Albany Joel Munsell, octavo, pp. 535. This is an important work, as its title indicates, and comprehends apparently, all that is known concerning the "Flag of our Union." The author, one of the most painstaking, clear headed, conscientious and indefatigable of the delvers in the mine of American history, has spared no pains, during the last twenty years, in the collection of facts concerning our national banner. He first published, many years ago, in the *Portland Advertiser*, an article on "The First Appearance of the Flag of the Free," and following Proudhon's method of book-making, he has added to that little essay, year after year, concretions of facts which compose the stately and superb volume here noticed. He has gathered his materials from every available source, descriptive, documentary and traditional. More than a thousand printed volumes have been consulted by the author.

The work opens with an able and curious treatise on the Symbols and Flags of the ancients, their forms, uses and modes of treatment, and proceeds to describe the standards of various European nations, at the present time. The second part of the work discourses upon the early discoveries of America and the first banner planted on its shores; the colonial and provincial flags, and the flags of the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary period, preceding the stars and stripes. This covers the

period from A. D. 860 to 1777. The third part treats upon the Stars and Stripes; the theories as to the origin of them as the devices of our national banner, and the post-revolutionary flags, to the year 1818. The fourth part is filled with a history of the Flag, from 1818 to 1861, which is followed in the fifth part, by an account of the flag and its associations during the late Civil War, and since, in which is given a narrative of the return of regimental flags and trophies, with some anecdotes and incidents, to the year 1872. The Appendix contains much valuable matter under the several heads of the distinguishing flags of the United States Navy: the distinguishing flags of the United States Army; the seal and arms of the United States; American Yacht Club and Flags, and our national songs. The latter includes: "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The American Flag," "Ye Sons of Columbia," "The Flag of our Union," "To Canaan," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and "America." A very interesting sketch is given of the origin of each of these songs.

The work is thoroughly and beautifully illustrated by colored lithographs and wood cuts. There are thirteen of the former and sixty-four of the latter. These very much enhance the value of the work.

*Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War, compiled under Order of his Excellency, Theodore F. Randolph Governor.* By WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant General. Printed by Authority of the Legislature, 8vo. pp. 878.

General Stryker has performed, in a most acceptable manner, the task assigned him in the preparation of this bulky volume. His attention was first called to the matter when he entered upon the duties of his office, in 1867, and in 1870 he received orders to begin the work. It has been a task of no ordinary labor, and required no ordinary skill and judgement to execute it. The pension list of the National Government, the minutes of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, all the records of the War Department so far as they were found to relate to New Jersey at that early period, were carefully examined. Original manuscripts, rolls of companies of Continental troops, diaries of officers, paymasters' memoranda, quartermasters' reports, treasurers' receipts, returns to the Commander-in-chief, lists of soldiers paid at sundry times in Continental money, other lists of men who received notes for depreciation of that currency, and various other kinds of vouchers, were faithfully compared. The result of all this research and painstaking, is the valuable book now noticed. No such work has ever been attempted by any other state. It is an example which the RECORD wishes might be followed by every one of the *Old Thirteen* States, whose children were engaged in the old war for independence. It is a remarkably successful performance, and a model for future laborers.

# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

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FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 14.

*AUTO-BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COL. SAMUEL MILES.*



SAMUEL MILES.

The RECORD is indebted to the kindness of Mr. John B. Linn, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, for the following copy of the MS. auto-biography of Colonel Miles of the Pennsylvania Line, in the Continental army, and interesting notes. In a letter to the Editor, Mr. Linn says: "I think it is a very interesting and important accession to the historical literature of our country. I have copied the whole of it. The original is in a very clerly hand, punctuated, &c. I inclose a photograph from a painting by Miss Peale, now in possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Joseph Green, of Milesburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania."

February 4, 1802. Having at present no particular employment, and not being accustomed to be totally idle, I have begun to write down the principal occurrences

of my life, from my youth to the present time. As the whole narrative will be from memory, it is probable that some circumstances may be omitted that I might have thought proper to mention, if I had recollected: and it cannot be expected that I shall be perfectly correct in dates, nor is it very material; for my object is merely to pass away my time innocently at least, if not profitably, and to create in the breasts of my children a desire of emulation so far as they shall discover in my conduct proper and useful examples for their imitation.

My grand-father and grand-mother on both sides came into this country from

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Wales, from Radnorshire, I believe, in the same ship with William Penn on his second voyage, if I mistake not in the year 1682.<sup>1</sup> My father and mother were born in this country, and maintained the character of reputable and honest people, but never attained to any considerable affluence.

I was born on the 11th of March, 1739, O. S. and had a common country education: reading, writing and a superficial knowledge of figures was the sum total of my school learning. I lived principally at home with my father, (I lost my mother when I was ten years of age) sometimes working with my elder brothers, who were house carpenters and joiners.

In the fall of 1755, after General Braddock's defeat there were several companies of militia sent into Northampton and other frontier countries, to guard the inhabitants: among the rest was one raised by Isaac Wayne,<sup>2</sup> father of the late General Wayne, with whom I entered as a volunteer, being then turned of sixteen years of age. Our company with some others were ordered to Northampton County and rendezvoused at Easton under the command of General Dr. Benjamin Franklin<sup>3</sup> for some days until the arrival of a New England gentleman of the name of Clapham<sup>4</sup> who took upon him the command and Dr. Franklin returned to Philadelphia. Soon afterward we were ordered to a place called *Canoten Hutten*<sup>5</sup> a Mo-

ravian town and settlement, the inhabitants of which had all been murdered by the Indians. We erected a stockade fort there to which was given the name of Fort Allen.<sup>1</sup> This fall and winter was spent in erecting a number of stockade forts on the frontier of Northampton County.

In the month of February, 1756, we were relieved and discharged. Soon after there were two battalions of troops directed by an Act of Assembly to be raised in the pay of Pennsylvania, and I again entered the service as a Sergeant in Captain Thomas Lloyd's<sup>2</sup> command, and at my arrival at John Harris's<sup>3</sup> where the 2d Battallion, which was intended to march against the Indians at Shamokin,<sup>4</sup> rendezvoused, under the immediate command of the Governor of the Province, Robert Hunter Morris, I was selected to attend the Commander-in-chief as Orderly Sergeant in which capacity I continued until a day or two before the Governor left us, when he was pleased to give me an ensign's commission,<sup>5</sup> and with it most friendly advice with respect to my future conduct, which I trust was not altogether thrown away. I was then just turned of 17 years. I have been more particular in this relation, than I should otherwise have been, to show that my first appointment into office was owing to my own merit, or at least good conduct, and not to the influence of recommendation by persons which might be supposed to have influence with the Governor.

I still continued in Captain Lloyd's Company at his request he having taken a fancy to me while I served as a volunteer in Northampton County, where he also served: I believe, in the capacity of a Surgeon.<sup>6</sup> As soon as the troops were

<sup>1</sup> That was Penn's first voyage. — [EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> See orders to, in Penna. Archives, vol. II. page 542. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> Franklin was commissioned to take charge of the frontier, and to raise troops for that purpose. He soon raised between 500 and 600 men, whom he assembled at Bethlehem, when he first became acquainted with the Moravians. He was chosen Colonel of a regiment. Not having a very good opinion of his own military abilities, he declined accepting the Governor's proposal for him to conduct an expedition against Fort Du Quesne. — [EDITOR.]

<sup>4</sup> Col. William Clapham who subsequently built Fort Augusta at now Sunbury, Penna. Pa. Arch. vol. II. page 667. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>5</sup> See an account of the massacre there, *ibid.* 521. Nov. 26, 1755. Name proper is Gnaden-Hutten. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Franklin's letter January 14, 1756, *ibid.* 549. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> Now Harrisburg, Pa. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> Now Sunbury or rather the island there, at the junction of the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>4</sup> Dated 24 May, 1756, Pa. Arch. vol. III. page 80. — [J. B. L.]

<sup>5</sup> Aid-de-camp to Col. Clapham, June 11, 1756 See Penn. Archives, vol. IV. page 663. — [J. B. L.]

collected and properly equipped, we marched for Shamokin, an Indian town, the inhabitants of which had been very troublesome to the frontier settlements. We crossed the Susquehanna and marched on the west side thereof, until we came opposite to where the town of Sunbury now stands, where we crossed over in Batteaux and I had the honor of being the first man who put his foot on shore at landing. In building the fort at Shamokin, Capt. Levi Trump<sup>1</sup> and myself had charge of the workmen, and after it was finished our battalion remained there in the garrison until the year 1758. In the Summer of 1757, [1756] I was nearly taken prisoner by the Indians. At about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distance from the Fort stood a large tree that bore excellent plums and an open piece of ground near what is now called the bloody spring.<sup>2</sup> Lieutenant S. Atlee<sup>3</sup> and myself one day took a walk to this tree to gather plums: while we were there a party of Indians lay a short distance from us concealed in the thicket and had nearly got between us and the Fort, when a soldier belonging to the bullock-guard not far from us, came to the spring to drink, the Indians were thereby in danger of being discovered, and in consequence thereof fired at and killed the soldier, by which means we got off and returned to the Fort in much less time than we were coming out.

In the year 1758, the expedition against Fort DuQuesne now Pittsburg, was undertaken, and our battalion joined the British army at Carlisle. At this time Capt. Lloyd had been promoted to the rank of Lt. Col. but retained his company of which I had the command as Captain Lieutenant, and was left some time in command of the garrison at Shippensburg. On my marching from thence with a brigade of wagons

under my charge, at Chambers, about eleven miles from Shippensburg, the men mutinied and were preparing to march, but by my reasoning with them and at the same time threatening them, the most of them consented to resume their march to Fort Loudon, where Lieut. Scott was with 8 or 10 months pay: the want of which was the cause of the mutinying, but one man absolutely refused: upon which I laid my hand upon my sword and he immediately presented his musket. I however knocked up the point of it and it went off over my head. My passion was raised to such a degree that I did not recollect what passed afterward until I found myself beating him with my fists as he lay upon the ground: when my reason returned I saw that I had beaten him severely and therefore desisted. The man lay for some time in appearances dead, and several attempts were made to bleed him before any blood could be obtained. I was told that he was absolutely dead, and had written a letter to Lt. Col. Lloyd before there was the least sign of life. He did however breathe, and on a further attempt to bleed him blood was obtained, after which he recovered so far as to be brought into the house and was put to bed where he remained some weeks before he recovered perfectly. On the Surgeon's arrival it was found that I had pierced his breast with my sword which glanced up the back bone 3 or 4 inches. This settled the business perfectly with the other men, who proceeded on the march without further disturbance.

While the army lay at Ligonier, we were attacked by a body of French and Indians and I was wounded in the foot by a spent ball, which did not injure me materially. In November of this year the Army took possession of Fort Duquesne<sup>1</sup> under the command of General Forbes: a poor emaciated old man, who for the most part of our march was obliged

<sup>1</sup> Mentioned in Dr. Franklin's letter as superintending the building of Fort Allen.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> On the farm now owned by S. P. Wolverton, Esq. adjoining the site of Fort Augusta, near the junction of the Danville & Hazleton with the Phila. and Erie R. R.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> Samuel John At Lee afterwards Col. taken prisoner at Long Island.

<sup>1</sup> It was then named Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, prime minister of England.—[EDITOR.]



to be caried in a horse litter. Our company returned to Ligonier where Lieut. Lloyd commanded a great part of the year. On the 7th of March, 1759, I left Ligonier with an escort of pack horses loaded chiefly with flour, and on my arrival at Fort Pitt I found Col. Mercer (late General Mercer killed at Princeton) had marched against the French garrison at Venango now the town of Franklin, and that Capt. Clayton who was proceeding up the Alleghany with batteaux with provisions had been defeated by a party of Indians and obliged to return. A council of war was held immediately upon my arrival, and it was determined that I should cross the river and proceed after Col. Mercer with the escort under my command. I did so and marching the next day I crossed one Creek twenty-two times, always above my knees and generally up to my waist in water. On the 2nd day I met Col. Mercer returning: the waters had raised so high he could not proceed.

In the year 1759, I was stationed at Ligonier and had 25 men picked out of the two battalions, under my immediate command, with whom after burning the woods for several miles around the breast works, I traversed the woods almost every day, but never could fall in with the enemy, although they were doing mischief on one side of the garrison, when I was within hearing on the other side. Those parties of Indians were generally headed by a Canadian, or Frenchman called Beauby who came to Philadelphia, after Canada was ceded to the English, and called to see me. He had seen me so often in the woods that he knew me at first sight, and told me that he had his gun up three times one day to shoot me, but finding he could take no advantage of my party was afraid to fire, and that I was once so near to him that he had not time to pick up his handkerchief which a twig had taken off his head. The handkerchief I got but did not know at the time that it belonged to him.

In the year 1760 I obtained a Captain's commission and recruited a company

principally in Lancaster, and at the end of the campaign I was left in command of the garrison at Presque Isle on Lake Erie,<sup>1</sup> and was relieved by the Royal Americans in the beginning of December. On the 12th I left Lake Erie with all the Pennsylvania troops, and at La Bœff I found two bateaux which I put into French Creek and embarked my party except a few men whom I sent with the horses and baggage by land. We had not proceeded far until we came to a lake in French Creek which was entirely frozen over: with difficulty however we broke through the ice and got to where the town of Franklin now stands: there after drawing provision we reembarked in a large canoe and came down the Alleghany River, which was frequently chocked by the ice for many rods, and on the 2nd day about sunset the men insisted upon going ashore, and became so intemperate and mutinous on my refusal, that I expected they would throw me over-board. I however persisted in continuing on board and pursuing our voyage, and about 9 o'clock at night we got to Fort Pitt. The next day the river was frozen and might have been walked over without danger. From Fort Pitt I proceeded by land and suffered exceedingly with cold and frost. Of 70 men 40 odd were frozen more or less, before we reached the inhabitants. I got to Philadelphia 26 January, 1761, having discharged a greater part of the men according to their desire, upon the way.

On the 16th of February, 1761, I married and settled in Philadelphia, and after I became reconciled with my wife's father, for I married without his consent, I got into business principally in the rum and wine trade, but part of the time in the dry good business also. In 1766 I was elected one of the Warders of the city, in which office I continued three years, at the expiration of which I was elected one of the Commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia for three years. I was also a manager of the House of Employ

<sup>1</sup> Now the flourishing city of Erie, in Pennsylvania.—[EDITOR.]

for two years on its first institution. In the year 1772 I was elected a member of the General assembly. In the year 1774 I retired to the country, having purchased a plantation adjoining Spring Mills the year before, and declined serving in the Legislature this year; but I took an early and active part in opposition to the parliament of Great Britain who claimed the right of binding by their acts this country in all cases: and raised in the township of

White Marsh,<sup>1</sup> the 2nd company of militia that was raised in Pennsylvania on that occasion; and was appointed to a seat in all the committees in the county, and when the militia were formed into battalions or regiments, I was elected to the command of Col. of the militia collected in the township of White Marsh, Plymouth and Germantown.

[Continued in the next number of the RECORD.]

### FRIENDS MEETING-HOUSE AT JERUSALEM.

Friends principles probably early prevailed here and meetings were to be held at private houses, but of this there is no record. The earliest date is 1697-8, 26th of 12th mo., when the quarterly meeting agreed that meetings shall be kept every five weeks on First days at Jerusalem.—1699, 29th of 6th mo. Roger Gill and Thos. Story had a meeting peaceable and pretty large at Benj. Seaman's. 1725, Thos. Chalkley with S. Bowne and Jos. Latham "went in the evening to Jerusalem and had a large satisfactory meeting. Many people who were there came next day to our meeting at Hempstead, which was large. The great Lord of all was good to us that day, and some convincement was wrought on some that were of account in the world; particularly one that lived at Jerusalem desired my remembrance whom I prayed God to preserve to the end."

1786, 5th mo. E. Kirk says: "after lodging at Fry Willis's, Jericho, we were all at a meeting at Jerusalem, mostly composed of other societies."

1826, 22d of 9th mo. Thos. Shillitoe says: "In the afternoon we proceeded to Jerusalem. On my entering the house, as my view was only to Friends, I was apprehensive they had not attended to my request, and that we should have a crowd of such as do not usually attend our religious meetings; but this I afterwards understood was not the case. The meeting was held in a private house, it being a newly settled meeting."

1827, 5th mo. The Jericho monthly meeting propose building a meeting-house at Jerusalem,<sup>2</sup> 34 by 28 feet and 14 feet posts, at a cost of \$965.

Friends kept occasional meetings at 3 other places on the south side of the Island. In 1657, Robert Hodgson attempted to hold a meeting in an orchard at *Hempstead*.—In 1679 a very great meeting was held at Capt. John Seaman's. In 1692 the Yearly meeting agreed that a meeting should be kept every 3d Firstday at Nathl. Seaman's. 1702, S. Bownas held a meeting in a very large barn. 1705, meetings were held at Richard Seaman's.

*Fosters Meadow*, 1724. Thos. Chalkley had a large meeting in one Dusenbury's barn. 1764, D. Stanton came in the evening to Benj. Dusenbury's and held a meeting.

*Rockaway*, 1716. Benj. Holme held the first meeting here. 1724, T. Chalkley held a meeting at Capt. Hicks'. "The neighbors not of our Society came in generally and There was great openness to receive the truth." 1737 J. Fothergill held a meeting in a barn. 1739, Friends at Rockaway desire a meeting settled at Thos. Hicks' on the 1st Firstday in every month. 1746, "Of late there hath been neglect in Friends about Rockaway in

<sup>1</sup> In Montgomery county Pennsylvania. J. B. L.

<sup>2</sup> It is a remarkable coincidence that scripture names should have been imposed on four places so near together as Babylon, Bethpage, Jericho and Jerusalem.—[H. O. Jr.]



not keeping up their meeting. Thos. and Henry Pearsall are to go there and treat with them about it." 1761, Jacob Mott requests liberty to hold a First day meeting at his house during the winter. 1772, the week-day meeting kept at Jacob Mott's for several years past, in the winter half

year, is continued. Jehu Mott and Silas Hicks are to be overseers. 1779, meetings were held at Widow Kezia Mott's; in 1781, at Jehu Mott's. In 1793, Joshua Evans "had a large meeting here where only 2 members of our Society were present."

### PRIVATE CARRIAGES IN PHILADELPHIA, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The manuscripts of Du Simitiere have recently been referred to in the RECORD for November, as containing some things of value with others of an indifferent character. The following list of those who kept equipages in Philadelphia, a hundred years ago is worthy of a place in your pages, and in these days of centennial anniversaries is doubly interesting. It has never been published, to our knowledge, though Watson speaks of it as being in the MS. of Du Simitiere, and mentions it as giving eighty-four carriages. He should more properly have said that it was a list of eighty-four families or persons who kept carriages, for the number of vehicles enumerated exceed that figure.

Watson in his annals vol. I. p. 270 etc. describes Judge Allen's coach and gives other interesting descriptions of the kinds of carriages used in the last century.

Many of the families mentioned by Du Simitiere still reside in Philadelphia, bear the same christian as well as the same family names, and still ride in substantial "coaches."

The remarks on the margin ten years later in 1782, show that the Revolution had made some changes among the "old coaches," the significant words "in England" note the ravages time had made among the Tories.

"John Cadwalader" enjoyed the distinction of being the only gentleman beside the Governor, Richard Penn, who kept "all sorts" of carriages.

This list, like the famous Roll of Battle Abbey, has been tampered with, the name of "Tench Francis" being inserted in a

different hand and darker ink than that of the original transcriber, and a strange hand in lead pencil has written opposite this name "added by J. F. F."

Watson gives "eighty-four," meaning the number of names as we have shown above, and his MS. annals were finished in 1842. As "Tench Francis" makes eighty-five, it will be seen that it was inserted since that date.

It was noticeable he is set down for a "coach," and one "chariot or Post-waggon." A "coach" was a special distinction in those days; the list mentions eight only out of the eighty-four owners of other vehicles, and could hardly have been overlooked by the observant Du Simitiere.

In the next issue of the RECORD we hope to be able to furnish another list for the year 1782, and some additional matter connected with the subject.

Camden, N. J.

W. J. P.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

*List of the Families that keep Equipages in Philadelphia, as it stood in June and July, 1772.*

		Coaches.	Coach- Waggons.	Chariots or Post Chaises
1782.				
In England.	Richard Penn, Governor, all sorts.			
	James Hamilton.			1
Dead.	William Allen, Chief Justice.	1		1
Dead.	Dr. Graeme.			1
	John Dickinson, Lawyer.			1
In Burlington.	Benjamin Chew, Recorder of Philadelphia, Lawyer.	1		1
In England.	Joseph Galloway, Speaker of the Assembly, Lawyer.			1

Dead.	John Ross, Lawyer.	x		Widow Harrison.	x
	Joseph Reed, Lawyer.	x	In Paris.	Widow Montgomery.	x
	Thomas Willing, Merchant.	x		Peggy Oswald.	x
	John Lawrence.	x		September Carriages making	
Dead.	Thomas Lawrence, City Vendue-			for the following :	
	master.	x		Steinmetz.	x
	Edward Shippen, Jnn <sup>r</sup>	x		Morton.	x
Dead.	Lynford Lardner, uncle to the		Dead.	Peter Turner.	x
	Governor.	x		Daniel Benczet	x
Dead.	Richard Peters, D. D. Rector		Dead.	William Logan.	x
	of Christ church, Philadelphia.	x	In Burlington.	James Logan.	x
	Robert Morris, Merchant.	x	Dead.	Israel Pemberton.	x
	Arch <sup>d</sup> McCall,	x		James Pemberton, Merchant.	x
Dead.	Samuel Neave,	x	In England.	John Pemberton, Preacher.	x
	W <sup>m</sup> West,	x	In Maryland.	Joseph Pemberton, Merchant.	x
Lost at sea.	Capt. Isaac Cox,	x		Dr Samuel Preston Moore.	x
	W <sup>m</sup> Moore,	x		Henry Hill, Madeira-merchant.	x
Dead.	Capt <sup>m</sup> Samuel Mifflin,	x	Dead.	Joseph Fox.	x
	Daniel Rundle,	x		Hugh Roberts, Iron-monger.	x
In New York.	David Franks,	x	In New York.	Samuel Shoemaker, Merchant.	x
	Daniel Benczet,	x		Joshua Howell,	x
Dead.	Samuel Smith,	x	Dead.	Reese Meredith,	x
	Samuel Purviance,	x		Abel James,	x
	Henry Keppele,	x		Henry Drinker.	x
	Henry Keppele, Jun <sup>r</sup> .	x		Thomas Clifford, Merchant.	x
	James Craig, Merchant and Ship-			John Reynell,	x
	chandler.	x		Samuel Pleasants,	x
	Andrew Hodge, Merchant and		Dead.	Joseph Wharton, commonly call'd	
	Ship Bread Baker.	x		Duke Wharton.	x
In Barbadoes.	W <sup>m</sup> Straker, Merchant.	x		Thomas Wharton, Merchant.	x
	John Cadwalader, all sorts.	x		Joseph Wharton, Jun <sup>r</sup>	x
In England.	Capt <sup>t</sup> Williams, of the Ingenieers.	x		Jacob Lewis,	x
	Capt <sup>t</sup> Edw <sup>d</sup> Stiles.	x		Christian Sam Morris.	x
	Reynold Keen.	x	Dead.	Richard Wistar, Glass and But-	
Dead.	Andrew Duchée	x		ton-maker.	x
	Sam Powell.	x		Samuel Emlen Jun <sup>r</sup> , Preacher.	x
	Dr Thomas Bond.	x		George Emlen, Jun <sup>r</sup> , Merchant.	x
Dead.	Dr Phineas Bond.	x		James Bringham, Carpenter.	x
	Dr John Redman.	x		Samuel Noble.	x
Dead.	Joseph Sims, Merchant.	x		John Mifflin.	x
	Thomas Riche.	x	Dead.	Anthony Morris.	x
added by J. F. F.	Tench Francis, Merchant.	x		Joshua Fisher.	x
In England.	Widow Masters mother to the			Elizabeth Norris.	x
	Governor's Lady,	x		Widow Greenleaf.	x

### THE GREAT INDIAN WALK.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. C. S. Cartée, M. D. Librarian of the Public Library of Charlestown, Mass. for the following sketch:

The great *Indian Walk* makes a conspicuous figure in the history of Bucks County, Pa. We are indebted to the reminiscences of the venerable Samuel Preston, as published by him in the "Bucks County Patriot, in 1826, for the following account of it:"

It appears that in 1732, Thos. Penn, son of Wm. Penn, came over as proprietary

and remained about two years. He contracted with Teedyuscung, a noted and pretended chief, for the Indian title to all the land to be taken off by a parallel of latitude from any point as far as the best of three men could walk in a day between sunrise and sunset, from a certain chestnut tree at or near Bristol, in a north-west course. (Other traditionary accounts say this tree was near Wrightstown, which is more probable.) Great care was taken to select the most capable men for such a



walk The reward was five pounds in money and 500 acres of land any where in the purchase.

The choice fell upon James Yeates, Solomon Jennings and Edward Marshall.

This Marshall was a native of Bucks, a stout athletic man, famous as a hunter, chain-carrier, &c. One of the longest days in the Summer of 1733 was appointed, and the champions notified. The people collected at what they thought the first 20 miles on the Durham road, to see them pass. First came Yeates, stepping lightly accompanied by Thos. Penn and attendants on horseback. After him, but out of sight, came Jennings with a strong and steady step; and yet further behind, Edward Marshall, apparently careless, swinging a hatchet and eating a dry biscuit. Bets ran in favor of Yeates. Marshall carried the hatchet to swing in his hands alternately, that the action in his arms should balance that of his legs. He was determined to win, or die in the attempt. Yeates gave out near Durham Creek. Marshall kept on, and before he reached the Lehigh, he overtook and passed Jennings—waded the river at Bethlehem, and hurried on by the spot where Nazareth now stands, to the Wind Gap. That was as far as the path had been marked for them to walk on, and there was waiting the last collection of people to see if any of the walkers would reach it by sunset.

Marshall only halted for the surveyor to give him a pocket compass, and started on again. Three Indian runners were sent after him to see that he walked fairly, and how far he went. He then passed to the

right of Pocono Mountain, till he reached Still-water. There he marked a tree witnessed by three Indians. The distance he had walked between sunrise and sunset, not being on a straight, and about 30 miles of it through the woods, was estimated at about 110 miles. Yates died in three days afterward; Jennings' health was so much impaired that he died in a few years; but Marshall lived to the age of 90 years, at his residence on Marshall's Island in the Delaware opposite Tinicum. Mr. Preston states that he received this account from the lips of Marshall himself.

A parallel of latitude from Still-water would have cut off all the valuable possessions of the Indians to the westward; and they becoming alarmed, denied the right of Teedyuscung to enter into such a contract. It created great uneasiness, and they threatened war, before they would consent to such a bargain. In the midst of the perplexities, Thos. Penn returned to England, and his elder brother, John Penn, came over, who, on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, revoked the contract. This was wounding the pride of Teedyuscung, who thus had gained nothing in the transaction; and being a man of treacherous, cruel and malicious disposition, he created a hostile feeling among the Indians towards the whites. Marshall never obtained the promised reward for his great exploit, and his family was the first to feel the Indians' vengeance.

Thus the "Indian walk" may be considered as the prime cause of rupture in the harmony which had so long subsisted between Penn's colony and the natives.

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### THE CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

The month of February will ever be memorable in the later annals of our Republic.

On the 4th of February, 1861, representatives of the Secessionists of six states, namely, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, forty-two in number, assembled at the

State-house in Montgomery, Alabama (a city of sixteen thousand inhabitants,) for the purpose of forming a government independent of that of the United States. *South Carolinians* were represented by R. B. Rhett, James Chestnut, Jr., W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, R. W. Barnwell, C. G. Memminger, L. M. Keitt and W. W.

Boyce. Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Benjamin H. Hill, Alexander H. Stephens, Francis Barbour, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nesbitt, Augustus P. Wright, Thomas R. R. Cobb and Augustus Keenan, represented *Georgians*. *Alabamians*, were represented by Richard W. Walker, Robert H. Smith, Collin J. McRae, John Gill Shorter, S. F. Hale, David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn, S. L. M. Curry, and W.

P. Chilton. *Mississippians* were represented by Willie P. Harris, Walker Brooke, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell, W. S. Wilson. John Perkins, Jr., Duncan F. Kenna, C. M. Conrad, E. Spencer and Henry Marshall represented *Louisianians*; and Jackson Morton, James Powers and W. B. Ochiltree, *Floridians*.

These representatives assembled in the



THE STATE HOUSE AT MONTGOMERY.<sup>1</sup>

Legislative Hall of the State-house, which was adorned with portraits of George Washington, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, William L. Yancey, General Marion, Henry Clay and A. J. Pickett, historian of Alabama. Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, was chosen to be temporary Chairman of the convention, and the blessing of God was invoked upon their labors, by the Rev'd Dr. Basil Manly. The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, as President. John F. Hooper, of Montgomery, was chosen Clerk.

Mr. Cobb, in taking the Chair, declared that the separation from the Union was a

"fixed and irrevocable fact," and that it was "perfect, complete and perpetual." He told his confreres that the duty imposed upon them was to make provisions "for the Government of the Seceded States;" counselled them to assume all the responsibility necessary to accomplish the work they had entered upon, and concluded by saying, "With a consciousness of the justice of our cause, and with confidence in the guidance and blessings of a kind Providence, we will this day inaugurate for the South, a new era of peace, security and prosperity."

The Sessions of the Convention at Montgomery, were usually held in secret and the body assumed the aspect of a conclave. On motion of Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, a Committee was appointed to report a plan for a provisional Government; and Alexander H. Stephens,

<sup>1</sup> This picture, and that of the "White House of the Southern Confederacy," are from Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States of America."



of Georgia, moved that the word "Congress" be used, in referring to the body then in session, instead of "Convention," which was agreed to.

On the 6th of February, David L. Swain, M. W. Ransom and John L. Bridges, were invited to take seats in the Convention. They came, they said, as commissioners, only, from the State of North Carolina—a "State yet a part of the Federal Union," and had no right to appear as delegates. Their object was, they said, to endeavor to effect "an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distracted the country, upon the basis of the Crittenden Resolutions as modified by the Virginia Legislature."<sup>1</sup> They very soon perceived that their mission would be useless, and they returned to their homes.

Early in the session, the Alabama Legislature offered to loan to the "Provisional Government of the Confederacy of Seceding States" (when formed) the sum of \$500,000, for the purpose of setting the machinery of the new government in motion. The preliminary measures for the formation of that government had been taken. Mr. Memminger had submitted a plan, in his own hand writing on the 7th, which was discussed that day and the next, in secret session, when the Constitution of the United States, with some

important modifications was adopted as a form of government for the new Confederacy, which was afterward known by the title of "Confederate States of America." It declared that the Convention at Montgomery, was a "Congress," vested with all the legislative powers of that of the United States, and that the Provisional President should hold his office for one year, unless superseded by the establishment of a permanent government. It provided that each State should be a judicial district, and that the several district Judges should compose the Supreme Court of the Confederacy; that the word "Confederacy" should be substituted for "Union," as used in the National Constitution; that the President might veto a separate appropriation without effecting the whole bill; that the African Slave-trade should be prohibited; that the Congress should be empowered to prohibit the introduction of Slaves from any State not a member of the Confederacy;<sup>1</sup> that all appropriations should be made upon the demands of the President or heads of Departments; and that the members of Congress might hold offices of honor or emolument, under the Provisional Government. The word "Slave" was used where, in the National Constitution, it is avoided. Only in the above named features, did the Provisional Constitution, which received the unanimous vote of the Convention, differ essentially from the National Constitution.

On the sixth day of the session of the convention, all the members thereof took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Constitution, and at noon the doors of the Hall were thrown open to the public, when the convention proceeded to the election of President and Vice President of the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, was chosen President by the unanimous vote of the members, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was

<sup>1</sup> John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, proposed, in the National Senate, in December, 1860, a series of amendments to the National Constitution, for the reestablishment of the "Missouri Compromise" line between slavery and freedom, and which were intended to perpetuate and protect the system of Slavery where it then existed, and to place it out of the power of the people to afterward amend the Constitution, so as to disturb that system.

The modification proposed by the Virginia legislature was, that the "Crittenden Compromise," which made it optional with the people of any Territory south of 36° 30' to have slavery or not, should be so changed as to make the whole country south of that parallel, absolutely slave territory; also to provide for the free transit of slaves, by their owners, through any of the non-slave-labor States. These modifications were proposed in the invitation of the Virginia legislature, to the different States, to send delegates to a Peace Convention to be held at Washington City, in February, 1861, in which it was intimated that such modifications would be acceptable to Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> This was evidently intended to force Virginia to join the Confederacy, for her revenue from the inter state Slave trade then amounted to more than \$10,000,000 annually, according to statements of the Richmond newspapers.—[EDITOR.]

chosen Vice President. The announcement of the result was received with the most vehement applause by the multitude gathered in the building and outside of it; and a salute of one hundred guns was immediately given in honor of the event.

On the following day, Mr. Stephens formally accepted the office of Vice President, and the convention directed its President to appoint committees on Foreign Relations, Postal Affairs, Finance, Commerce, Military and Naval Affairs, Judiciary, Patents and Copy-Rights, and Printing. All the laws of the United States, not incompatible with the new order of things, were continued in force, temporarily. A committee was appointed to report a Constitution of Permanent Government for the Confederacy, composed of twelve from each of six states represented; and nothing was wanted but the presence of Mr. Davis, the President

elect to make perfect that powerful engine which, for four years, resisted the government of the United States.

Mr. Davis was at his house, not far from Vicksburg, Mississippi, when intelligence of his election reached him. He hastened to Montgomery, by a circuitous railway route, and his journey was a continuous ovation. He made twenty-five speeches on the way. A committee of the convention and the public authorities of Montgomery, met him eight miles from that city. He arrived at ten o'clock at night, when he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The people shouted and cannon thundered welcome. At the station he made a speech in which he said: "We will maintain our rights and our government at all hazards. We ask nothing: we want nothing: and will have no complications. If the other states join our Confederacy, they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation



WHITE HOUSE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

from the old Union is complete, and no compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained."

Mr. Davis was escorted to the Exchange Hotel, from the balcony or gallery of which, he again addressed the multitude. On the following day, (the 18th of February) at noon the inaugural ceremonies took place upon a platform erected in front of the portico of the State House. Accom-

panied by Mr. Stephens and Rev. Dr. Manly, in an open barouche, Mr. Davis moved from the Exchange Hotel to the Capitol, while cannon were loudly thundering. A vast crowd had gathered there. After a prayer by Dr. Manly, Mr. Davis read his Inaugural Address, in which he declared that they had separated from the old Union, from necessity and not from choice: and told his hearers that they must



prepare to stand alone and fight manfully for their rights. At the close of the address, Howell Cobb administered the oath of office to President Davis, who in imitation of the custom at the National Capitol, held a reception or *levee* at Estelle Hall, in Montgomery, the same evening, while the city was radiant with bonfires and illuminations. A spacious mansion was soon afterward provided for President Davis, and it became distinguished as the "White House of the Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Davis proceeded at once to form his cabinet. Robert Toombs was appointed Secretary of State; Charles G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury; LeRoy Pope Walker, Secretary of War; Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy; John H. Reagan, Postmaster General, and later, Judah P. Benjamin was chosen to be Attorney-general. William

M. Browne, late Editor of the "Washington Constitution" was appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Philip Clayton, of Georgia, was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

So was organized the Confederate States Government. Richmond, in Virginia, was made the Capitol of the Confederacy, and there, on the 22d of February, (Washington's birth-day) 1862, when the Provisional Government had expired, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Permanent League, for six years, the entire vote of the electoral college having been cast for him. Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, was appointed Secretary of State; G. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War; S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, Attorney-general.

#### GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND GEN. WILLIAM CLARK.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Isaac Smucker, of Newark Ohio, the historian, and the Secretary of the Licking County Pioneer Historical and Antiquarian Society, for the following interesting sketch of two of the noblest of the Pioneers in the West:

GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND GEN. WILLIAM CLARK were intimately and conspicuously identified with the early-time history of the great West. They were Virginians, natives of Albemarle county. The first named was one of the eldest of six brothers, and was born Nov. 19, 1752. The latter was the youngest of those six brothers, and was born August 1, 1770. The four oldest of the Clark brothers served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. One of the four died on the battle-field, and another was killed by the Indians on the Wabash.

Gen. William Clark, with others of the Clark family, reached Kentucky in 1784, when he was fourteen years old. This was about eight years after his older brother, George Rogers, had settled near the "Falls of the Ohio," now Louisville,

which was not then even a laid-out village. In 1778 however, Gen. George Rogers Clark, with a few families and adventurers located at the "Falls," which was then probably the frontier settlement in "the dark and bloody ground." Two years later (in 1780) the Virginia Legislature passed "an act for establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio." "It was named in honor of Louis XIV, whose troops were then aiding the Americans in their Revolutionary struggle."

The Clark family largely participated in the dangers and privations of border warfare, and William must have embarked in it actively, soon after the arrival in Kentucky, for we find him with an ensign's commission when he was but eighteen years of age, and in active service. In March 1792, he was a Lieutenant of infantry, and acquitted himself so gallantly as to receive the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter-Master, the next year. He remained in active service until July, 1796, when, on account of declining



health he resigned, and soon thereafter took up his residence in St. Louis.

In 1803 President Jefferson appointed William Clark, in connection with Captain Meriwether Lewis, to the command of an exploring expedition across the Rocky Mountains, to the mouth of the Columbia river, which left St. Louis in March, 1804, and returned to the same place on September 23d 1806, but did not reach Washington city until the middle of February 1807.

That was *our pioneer* expedition of discovery and therefore commanded a good degree of attention throughout the world. Of course considerable *eclat* attached to its commanders, Captains Lewis and Clark. The latter, the American Cyclopaedia says, "was the principal Military director, while he also rendered material assistance to Capt. Lewis in the scientific arrangements."

The expedition, for purposes of exploration and discovery, was regarded as one of great National interest, and one also that indicated, on the part of its commanders, a commendable degree of enterprise, energy, adventure, pluck, courage and the "heroic virtues" to an unusual extent. The expedition owed its success, at least in equal measure, to Capt. Clark; and to his ability, talents and consummate knowledge of Indian habits and manners are to be credited the commendations, from every quarter, awarded to Mr. Jefferson's administration for organizing it. It formed an epoch in the history of the New Nation that then started into vigorous life on the Western Hemisphere. It formed indeed one of the leading features of the first administration of President Jefferson; and, together with the purchase of Louisiana, brought much popularity, particularly from the West, to that distinguished statesman.

After his return from the Pacific ocean, Capt. William Clark received the appointment of Indian agent, and not long thereafter he was appointed by Congress, Brigadier General for the Territory of Upper Louisiana. In 1812 he was offered the command of Gen. Hull, with the rank

of Brigadier General in the army, but he declined both. In the same year he was appointed by President Madison, Governor of the Missouri Territory, in which office he remained until 1821, when the territory was admitted into the Union as a State. The next year (1822,) President Monroe appointed Governor Clark Superintendent of Indian affairs, which office he held, discharging its duties with great fidelity and success, until his death.

Gen. William Clark was highly esteemed while living, as a brave soldier, a pure patriot, an uncorrupted and incorruptible public officer, a faithful friend, an honest man, and his death was greatly regretted by his many devoted friends, and by the public generally.

Gen. George Rogers Clark came, at an early day, to the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania. In 1772 we find him the fellow-voyager of the celebrated "Chaplain Jones" down the Ohio river, from "Fort Pitt." In 1774, he, as Captain, led a company to the Indian towns on the Scioto river, with the right wing of the army of Lord Dunmore. In 1775 he explored Kentucky, and in 1776 he settled there permanently. The Colonial Legislature of Virginia erected, on the 17th day of December, 1776, what is now the State of Kentucky, into a separate, single county, and called it Kentucky. Sometime during this year a general meeting of the men of Kentucky was held at Harrodsburg and elected George Rogers Clark and Gabriel Jones members to represent them in the Legislature in Virginia. Those distant, far-western legislators travelled on foot, by way of Cumberland Gap, to meet the Legislature in the city of Williamsburg, a distance of about four hundred miles, but arrived just in time to be too late, that body having adjourned before their arrival in that ancient metropolis, of the "Old Dominion." They however secured five hundred pounds of powder with which to defend the Kentucky settlers against the Indians. Gen. Clark reached his home

<sup>1</sup> For a portrait and a biographical sketch of "Chaplain Jones," see Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, ii. 165."



safely, and he and his colleague afterwards attended a session of the Legislature. On their homeward journey to Kentucky, Gen. Clark eluded the vigilance of the savages, but Gen. Jones fell a victim to their barbarity, at the "Blue Licks."

In 1778 Gen. George Rogers Clark, upon receiving proper authority from his Excellency, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, sanctioned by his confidential counsellors Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe and George Mason, (all men whose names subsequently appear conspicuously in Virginia history, and indeed in Revolutionary and National history as well,) organized a military force of four companies, and marched from the "Falls of the Ohio," on the 14th of June, against the military forts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes, which all surrendered to him, and the American flag floated, for the first time from those western British garrisons. Those gallant achievements of Gen. George Rogers Clark, placed his name conspicuously upon the pages of western history as one of the most eminent of our early heroes.

Vincennes, having been retaken, in December, 1778, by the then British Commandant of Detroit, Gen. Clark raised troops and on the 7th of February, 1779, took up the line of March for that post, where, after a dreary time and incredible hardships, he arrived on the 20th and made preparations to storm it.<sup>1</sup> After some fighting, the British Commander (Hamilton,) surrendered and was sent a prisoner to the city of Williamsburg, Virginia, and the American flag again waved over Vincennes from the 24th of

<sup>1</sup> This was one of the most wonderful of the military expeditions recorded in our history, and paralleled only by that of Arnold from the Kennebeck to the Chaudière, in the late Autumn of 1775. For a week Clark and his followers traversed the "drowned lands" of Illinois, suffering every privation from wet, cold and hunger. When they arrived at the Little Wabash, at a point where the forks of that stream are three miles apart, they found the intervening space covered with water to the depth of three feet. The points of dry land were five miles apart and all that distance, the hardy soldiers of the West, in the month of February,

February, 1776. Seventy-nine prisoners and valuable military stores were obtained, as the fruit of this bold and desperate enterprise, the whole Illinois country ever after remained in the peaceable possession of the Americans. The ultimate result of those achievements was the establishment of the western boundary of the United States along the Mississippi instead of the Ohio river.

In August, 1780, Gen. George Rogers Clark, marched against the Indian towns on Mad river, with an army of about one thousand men, to chastise them for their marauding and murderous incursions into Kentucky. He took the Indian town Piqua, after a desperate resistance, and the Indians fled leaving about twenty warriors dead on the field. His loss was about the same. Gen. Clark, this year, built a block house on the present site of Cincinnati. He also, during this year, served under Baron Steuben, in Virginia, when that state was invaded by the traitor Arnold. During the next year, (1781,) he was commissioned a General.

In the Autumn of 1782, Gen. Clark was placed in command of an army of more than a thousand mounted men, with which he made an expedition against the hostile Indian towns on the Miami river. They were mostly Kentuckians, and the expedition was organized to retaliate upon the Indians for marauding incursions they had made into Kentucky, especially their attack upon the "Blue Lick's." The result of this movement against the Indians practically closed the Indian war in the West, for a number of years, and no formidable invasion of Kentucky was ever afterwards attempted. And this, substantially, terminated the military career of Gen. George Rogers Clark.

The war between the United States and Great Britain being virtually closed in

waded the cold snow-flood in the forest, arm-pit deep! It seemed to the people and soldiers at Vincennes, when their men, their faces blackened to hideousness by gunpowder, suddenly appeared, as if they had dropped from the clouds. It was impossible, they thought, that these soldiers would have traversed the country a hundred miles from the Ohio river.—[EDITOR.]

1781, followed by the treaty of peace signed at Paris, November 30th, 1782, and by the declaration of a cessation of hostilities, issued January 20th, 1783, the colony of Virginia, on the 2d of July, thereafter, believing that "there was no longer any occasion for a western army, and being sorely pressed for money, withdrew the commission from Gen. George Rogers Clark, with thanks however, "for his very great and singular services." Governor Harrison, (the father of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison,) in communicating the fact of the withdrawal of his commission, to Gen. Clark, stated the reason to be "the necessity of the most prudent economy," and because "the termination of the war rendered the services of a general officer, in that quarter, unnecessary. He however "felt himself called upon in the most forcible manner to return his thanks, and the thanks of the Council of the Colony, to Gen. Clark, for the very great and singular services he had rendered his country, in wresting so great and valuable a territory out of the hands of the British enemy, repelling the attacks of their savage allies, and carrying on successful war in the heart of their country."

In further recognition of his valuable services, the Legislature soon after made a grant to Gen. Clark and to the soldiers that had served under him in his great conquests, of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land.

Gen. Clark rendered important services to Kentucky as a Legislator, and was not without influence as a Civilian generally. He represented the government of the Colonies as a co-commissioner with Gen. Richard Butler, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Arthur Lee, of Virginia, in the negotiation of the Treaty of "Fort McIntosh," in 1785, and of "Fort Finney," with Gen. Butler, (who was killed in St. Clair's defeat, in 1791,) and with Hon. Samuel H. Parsons, of Massachusetts, in 1786.

Gen. George Rogers Clark was a man of ability, of skill, energy, enterprise and of wonderful resources. So valuable had

been his services to the country, and especially to the *Western* country, as to have been often styled "the Washington of the West." He was universally looked up to by the settlers as one of the master-spirits of the time, and "always foremost in the fierce conflicts and desperate deeds of those wild and thrilling days." Several of his expeditions were among the most important events, if estimated by their results, immediate and remote, that transpired during the early history of the West.

In December, 1789, the late Judge Burnet, one of the foremost lawyers and statesmen of the North West Territory, on his return from Vincennes, (whither he had been to attend Court,) to his home in Cincinnati, called to see Gen. George Rogers Clark, who then lived within a few miles of Louisville, Kentucky. His exploits were then fresh in the recollection of the people of the West, who believed him to be one of the greatest military geniuses of our country. He had the happy faculty of inspiring his band of heroes with his own gallant, noble spirit. Involuntarily they were inspired by the contagion of his courage, and became most ardently attached to his person. On this occasion the great hero received Judge Burnet and Arthur St. Clair, Jr. son of the Governor, (and also a lawyer from Cincinnati, who had accompanied the Judge on his professional tour,) with great cordiality and kindness. So says Judge Burnet, in his "Letters", published by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, who, also, like our hero's soldiers, yielded somewhat, during this interview, to the influence of his majestic power. He says that he visited and paid his respects to him, because of the veneration he felt for his talents and for his eminent services to the country. He spoke of him as "a man of majestic power, dignified deportment, of strong features that bore the impress of an intelligent, resolute mind, which brought to his recollection the personal appearance of Washington, to which it seemed to approximate." He impressed the Judge as



one "born to command," and that "nature had fitted him for his destiny."

Gen. George Rogers Clark was, in early life, like Washington, a Virginia Surveyor; and like that great man, had been richly endowed with the personal and mutual qualities of a consummate General. It was to be regretted that his education was limited. Gen. Clark was never married. He died at Locust Grove near the "Falls of the Ohio," in February, 1818.

When Gen. George Rogers Clark died, the career of a liberal minded, independent man was arrested—the impulses of a generous nature were extinguished—a brave heart ceased to beat—a heroic life

went out—a courageous spirit was freed from earth's enthrallments—a veteran soldier-pioneer, a pure, unselfish Patriot, a brave soldier, an incorruptible legislator, an honest man went to his final reckoning. America owes him an enduring memory, for he was the heroic Pioneer that put her into the possession of the great North West, "her richest heritage." As Parkman, the historian, said of another, "never under the impenetrable mail of Paladin or crusader, beat a heart of more intrepid mettle than within the panoply that armed the breast of Gen. George Rogers Clark!"

*Peace to his Manes!*

### THE COFFIN FAMILY.

#### THE HUDSON BRANCH.

[Concluded from page 19.]

Captain Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, died in 1839, in the ninety-ninth year of his age. He was one of the thirteen

honor in the Common Council Chamber, and his remains, with a plain marble headstone, simply recording his name, birth and death, marks where he sleeps in the "Burying-ground" on Prospect Hill.

The late Gorham A. Worth, for many years connected, as Cashier and President, with the City Bank, New York, in his "Random Recollections of Albany and Hudson, from 1800 to 1808," thus speaks of him. "And there, in the same circle [with other prominent fathers of the city] sat my old friend, Captain Alexander Coffin, one of nature's noblemen; a man open and above board in all things; frank, generous, warmhearted and brave as Cæsar. But withal, hot as a pepper-pod, and fierce as a nor'-easter, yet neither rude, aggressive nor implacable. 'Yes, sir,' said he to a young man, who, to explain some matter then in hot dispute, laid his hand on the Captain's shoulder, and asked him to step to the door with him. 'Yes, sir,' repeated the old man (when over eighty,) mistaking the object of the call, 'I'm ready for you, fists or pistols, I don't care a d-n which!' The absurdity of the thing set the whole room in a roar, and the captain, catching the idea and coming down in an instant



ARMS OF ALEXANDER COFFIN.

original proprietors who founded that city, in 1783, and held many positions of honor and trust under it. He was Mayor of the City for several terms and also held the office of Post Master for nearly thirty years. His portrait occupies the place of

joined heartily in the laugh. Such was Captain Coffin, a man whose name I never hear and of whom I never think, without a feeling of deep respect for his many noble and manly qualities. He was, in fact, the "noblest Roman of them all."

Captain Coffin was of the fourth generation from Tristram, as the following table shows:

Tristram.

1. James, the son of Tristram.
2. Ebenezer, the s. of James.
3. Alexander, the s. of Ebenezer.
4. Alexander of Hudson, the s. of Alexander. Born Sep. 21, 1740, married Eunice d. of David Bunker, Dec. 17 1761. He followed the sea, and was in the East India trade, until 1800, when he left it—being then sixty years of age. On his last voyage from Europe he brought the news of the battle of Marengo. He died Jan. 11th 1839.

When the Admiral was in Hudson he left with his kinsman a leather bag containing fifty of the Coffin medals, in white metal and bronze, to be distributed by him among his descendants. The writer of this article well remembers them, and also the pleasure he used to take, when with his great-grand-father, the captain, he engaged in pitching them at a fork stuck into the floor. Although then over ninety years of age the Captain was hale and hearty, and fond of frolicking with his great-grand-children, who used to delight in sitting upon his knees, climbing on the back of his great arm-chair, and stroking with their little hands, his silvery locks. Although the Coffin medals were so plentiful in those days, as to be used as playthings, the writer is not the possessor

of one; but would be glad to obtain one if he could learn of any person having one who desired to dispose of it.

Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, had seven children, viz. Merab, Alexander, Gorham, Judith, Frederick, William Henry and Charles.

Wm. Henry commanded an East India merchant-man, and died at sea in 1808, when in his thirtieth year, under suspicious circumstances. It was believed that the crew mutinied and murdered him; for though his effects, under charge of a black boy, whom he had in his cabin, were transferred to a passing vessel and sent home, yet the ship he had commanded never returned to port although it was heard of by the owners long afterward as cruising in the India seas. The account of the sickness of his master, as given by the black boy, who was only half witted, was that the Captain was confined for but a few hours to his berth, that there were spots of blood on the clothing and that there had been a fight on deck.

Captain Wm. Henry Coffin married Martha, daughter of Ebenezer Allen,\* and had two children, William Henry, Jr. who succeeded his grand-father Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, as Post Master in 1825, and held the office until 1833, and Robert B. who entered the U. S. Navy in 1818, and sailed first on the frigate *Congress*, under the command of his cousin, Lieut. William Howard Allen. While a midshipman on board the *Franklin* 74, he was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, off Valaparaíso, 12th March, 1822, at the age of fifteen years.

The following extract from a letter written by Lieut. Allen to young Coffin's mother, at the time of his first leaving home, is interesting as showing how the young midshipmen of those days fared:

"Frigate *Congress*,

"October 31, 1818.

"Dear Aunt:

"As mothers are generally, I find, rather impatient when inquiring about



their babies, whether large or small; and as I have carried away your son, and, bound, you will say, of course to account for him, I presume the only way I have to escape your censure, is to answer all your questions as you have propounded them; and take the other subjects of your letter under consideration, as they may occur.

"In the first place, therefore, respecting his lodging: Mr. Bob, since his arrival, has accommodated himself sometimes in a hammock, sometimes in a cot, sometimes a chest, and sometimes upon deck as the case might be. He stands his regular watch, when it comes round; does what he is ordered; is attentive and active on duty; subordinate and correct; eats heartily; looks well; and in short is an excellent good boy. But I would, by no means have you tell him so for he might relax in his endeavors to be deserving of such praise.

"I have ordered him a mattress which he will receive to-morrow or next day. His blankets you may send round and a calico pillow case or two. Sheets he has learned how to dispense with. A few more shirts—say three, which will bear a salt water washing, and three handkerchiefs, after which whatever may be necessary can be procured here."

Lieut. Allen afterwards commanded the U. S. sloop-of-war *Alligator*, and was mortally wounded on the 6th of November, 1822, in an action with the pirates near Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba. His mother, a few hours after hearing of his death, died literally of a broken heart.

It was on the occasion of the death of Lieut. Allen that Fitz Greene Halleck wrote those memorable lines, commencing:

"He hath been mourned as brave men mourn the brave."<sup>1</sup>

A sister of Lieut. Allen, in a letter written shortly after receiving the news of his

<sup>1</sup> Allen's remains were buried at Matamoras, and were afterwards, by order of the government, conveyed to the city of Hudson where they were buried under the direction of the Common Council, of that city. Over his remains, in the Hudson Cemetery, the citizens of Hudson erected a beauti-

ful marble monument to his memory. A model of that monument may be seen in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and a picture of it in Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," page 716.—[EDITOR.]

death, says: "Our beloved brother died in performing duties which in his station he owed to his country; but the chiefest of all the sources of consolation is, his life was spared for four hours after he received his wounds, with the possession of his reason: for this let us bless the Lord."

Mr. William Allen Butler, the poet-lawyer, of New York is a nephew of Lieut. Allen.

Captain Coffin, of Hudson, had a son, also named Alexander, around whom is



ALEXANDER COFFIN, JR.

woven a certain historical interest, because of his having been, on two occasions during the Revolutionary war, a prisoner on the notorious prison ships, the *Jersey* and the *John*, in the harbour of New York. He was born in Nantucket, Nov. 15, 1764, and when the Revolutionary war broke out, he was at school near London, where he had been placed by his father, who was then, I believe, sailing out of London, in command of an East Indiaman. A son (or nephew,) of David Garrick was at the same school, and on one occasion young Coffin accompanied

ful marble monument to his memory. A model of that monument may be seen in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and a picture of it in Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812," page 716.—[EDITOR.]



him to London, where he breakfasted at the table of the great tragedian. In his later years he used to speak of the person and appearance of his distinguished host, of whom he entertained a distinct recollection.

He remained at this school until 1779, when he found means to return home, being then fifteen years of age.

In the Spring of 1780 he again went with his father to Europe, and was placed in a counting-house at Amsterdam. His strong predilection for the sea, however, led him to procure, through the elder Adams, then minister at the Hague, and with the consent of his father, a position as midshipman on the new frigate *South Carolina*, built and fitted out at Amsterdam. In her he cruised until she arrived in Philadelphia, in 1782.

He sailed from Baltimore in September of the same year, for the Havanna and was captured by the English frigate *Ceres*, brought to New York, and incarcerated in the old *Jersey* prison-ship, where he remained in confinement for about six weeks, when he was released and returned home to Nantucket. In February, 1783, he sailed in an armed brig, *Betsey and Polly*, from Newport, bound for Virginia and Europe, and was captured off Hatteras by the English privateer, *Fair American*, carried to New York, and again consigned to the *Jersey*, but afterwards was transferred to the *John*, where he remained until just before the news of peace was received, in March, of the same year, when he obtained his liberty and returned home, being then less than nineteen years old.

In after years he used to relate the following incident in connection with one of his captures. After his vessel was brought to, and ran along side of the capturing frigate, he was on the yard-arm furling the sail. He heard the firing and the whistling of bullets around him, but paid no attention to them, and finished his work. Afterwards, when with his comrades, he was mustered a prisoner, on board the frigate, an officer, observing him, recognized him by the green baize jacket

he wore, which made him conspicuous among the crew. He asked him if he were not laying out on the fore-arm hauling up the sail, a few moments before: being answered in the affirmative he remarked: "you had a narrow escape, my boy, for your stern presented such a fair target to our marines, that an officer, noticing it, and regarding you as fair game and the matter a good jest, ordered a platoon to fire at you." This was the whistling of balls he had heard. Luckily for him the aim of the marines was not of the best.

Young Coffin early engaged in the East India trade, and in 1804-5, commanded the ship *Penman* bound on a voyage to the Persian Gulf, but was captured by the English under some of their "orders in Council," and his ship and cargo confiscated.

During the war of 1812 he started on a voyage to France, but his vessel was captured and carried into England, and he was confined in Dartmouth Prison, from which he was liberated on parole, through the interposition of his kinsman, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

After the war he was engaged in the mercantile pursuits in the city of New York. In 1815 he was appointed to the office of agent of the old State Prison, which position he held until 1824. In 1829 he was appointed an Inspector of Customs, and filled the place until his death, which occurred February, 1836, nearly three years before that of his father's. He was seventy-one years of age, and his remains were placed in the grave yard in Christopher street.

*Alex Coffin Jr.*

He wrote and published two thin volumes of poems, both of which appeared in 1814. They were "The Death of General Montgomery: or, the storming of Quebec." and "The Battle of Bunker Hill; or the death of Warren." He was

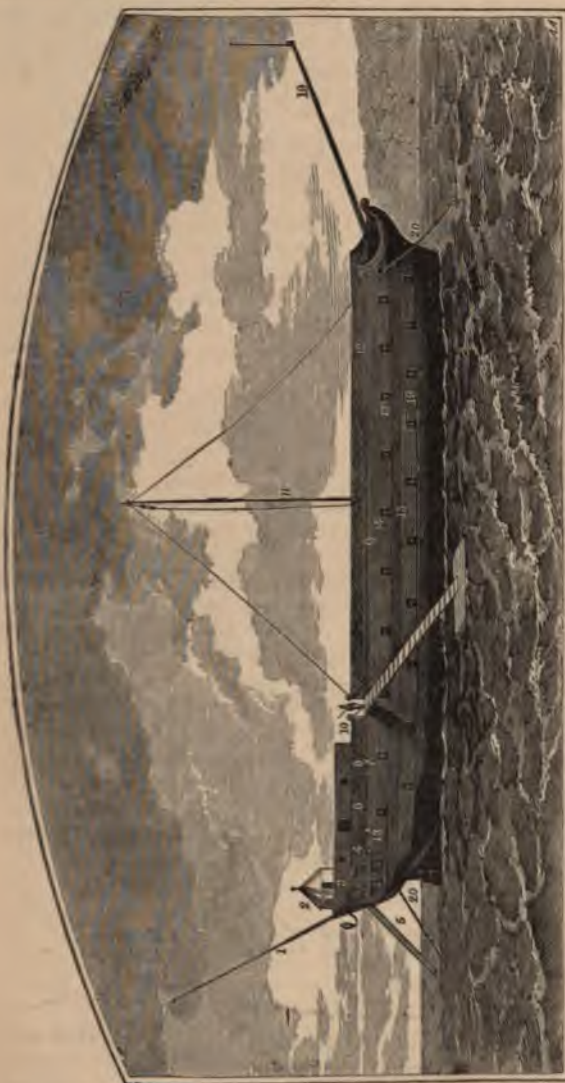


not a great poet, but several of his minor pieces, possess considerable merit.

The writer of this article would like to obtain copies of the volumes of poems above named, and would be obliged to

any one who could put him on the way of so doing.

For a further account of Capt. Alexander Coffin, Jr., in connection with his experience in the prison-ship, I refer the reader



THE JERSEY PRISON-SHIP.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The history of this prison ship, which was used as such at the Wallabout, where the Brooklyn Navy Yard now is, is so familiar to all Americans, that it is not necessary to repeat it here. The following, having reference to figures on the engraving, is a description of her:

1. The flag-staff, which was seldom used, and only for signals.
2. A canvas or awning tent, used by the guards in warm weather.
3. The quarter deck, with its barricades about ten feet high, with a door and loop holes on each side.
4. The ship's officers' cabin, under the quarter deck.
5. Accommodation ladder, on the starboard side, for the use of the ship's officers.
6. The steerage, occupied by the sailors belonging to the ship.
7. The cook's room, for the ship's crew and guards.
8. The sutler's room, where articles were sold to the prisoners, and delivered to them through an opening in the bulk head.
9. The upper deck and Spar deck where prisoners were occasionally allowed to walk.
10. The gangway ladder, on the larboard side, for the prisoners.
11. The derrick, on the starboard side, for taking in water, &c.
12. The galley, or great copper, under the forecastle, where the provisions were cooked for the prisoners.
13. The gun room, occupied by those prisoners who were officers.
- 14-15. Hatchways leading below, where the prisoners were confined.

16. Foot of the gang-plank.

17-18. Between decks, where the prisoners were confined at night.

19. The bowsprit.

20. Chain cables, by which the ship was moored.



to a pamphlet, printed (but not published) a few years ago by Mr. Charles I. Bushnell, of No. 425 Fourth Avenue, New York, and to whose courtesy I am indebted for the cut of the prison-ship, and also, for much valuable information.

A large portion of the matter embraced in this sketch, is taken from a manuscript volume of genealogy, compiled by a gentleman connected with the Coffins by marriage, his wife being a grand-daughter of Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, and a daughter of Alexander Coffin, Jr., of New York.

The present article treats of but a very small part of the Coffin family, and it is

far from being complete even as regards the Hudson branch of the family; by this I mean those of the name who settled in Hudson during the latter part of the last century. I have confined myself in this sketch, as relates to the Hudson Coffins simply to Alexander and some of his descendants.

The descendants of Tristram are scattered over the entire country. Branches of the Coffins are found in Boston, Martha's Vine-yard, New Bedford, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, through the Western States and on the shores of the Pacific, and each is a power and an authority.

### THE GERRYMANDER.

*To the Editor of the American Historical Record.*—I am glad to see, in the November number of your magazine, an article on the Gerrymander, in which history I take some interest; an interesting tract might be made upon the subject. The broadside which you reprint is not that circulated in 1812, but one published ten or twelve years later. The New England Historic Genealogical Society has two copies of the latter broadside, one of them bound with the Boston Daily Advertiser for January 1823, which is about the time it was circulated.

The obnoxious bill for districting the state passed the Massachusetts Senate, Tuesday, February 4, and the house of Representatives, Friday, February 7, 1812. The democratic or republican party was then in power. The unfairness of this bill was noticed by the federalists in the legislature and in their newspapers at the time. In the political canvass which preceded the annual election on the first Monday of April following, it was a prominent topic. The Boston Weekly Magazine for Friday, March 6, 1812, contained outline maps of the counties of Worcester and Essex, showing the grotesque shapes of the senatorial districts. The Gerrymander district in the latter county is here styled

"Crooked S." The Boston Gazette for March 26, 1812, contains the picture of the Gerrymander, on a reduced scale which you have reproduced in the "Field Book of the War of 1812," and in the "Historical Record." It has not, of course, the outline map of the remainder of the county of Essex, which you added from the map in the second broadside; which map, by the way, is copied from the "Weekly Messenger," of March 6, 1812. In the original Gerrymander to the right of the lower part of his wing, will be found what was intended for a caricature of Gov. Gerry, the brow and a portion of the nose being formed by the boundary of the town of Andover, the end of the nose by that of Middleton, and the mouth and chin by that of Lynnfield. Your engraver, probably not being aware of the fact, has failed to reproduce this feature of the picture.

The heading to this cut is: "*The Gerrymander.* A new species of *Monster* which appeared in the *Essex South District* in January last." After the cut, a motto: "*O generation of Vipers! who hath warned you of the wrath to come,*" follows, what you have printed from p. 504, col. 2 line 33 to the end of p. 505. (The horrid Monster was denominated a Gerrymander,")



with this addition, "a name that must exceedingly gratify the parental bosom of our worthy Chief Magistrate, and prove so highly flattering to his ambition, that the Doctor may confidently expect in return for his ingenuity and fidelity, some benefits a little more substantial than the common reward of virtue." There are two more paragraphs in the same style of writing.

I have never seen a copy of the broadside of 1812; but from the description of a friend (John W. Parker, Esq. of Roxbury,) who has, I think it must have been printed from the wood-cut and type used in the Boston Gazette.

The election next year, Monday, April 5, 1813, resulted in favor of the federalists, which caused great rejoicing by that party. The Gerrymander district cast 2909 votes for Strong as governor, and 2739 for Varnum, a majority of 170 against the party which created it. "The Columbian Centinel" for the Wednesday following, contained a squib from the "Salem Gazette" of Tuesday announcing the death of "the far-famed and ill-begotten Monster, the GERRYMANDER," who had been "pining ever since the last November, when he terribly strained himself in attempting to swallow one of his parents." The article is illustrated by a wood-cut of the skeleton of the Gerrymander facing a different way from the monster itself, and with this inscription at the left of the picture:—

*"Hatched 1812.  
Died 1813."*

The "Boston Gazette" for Thursday, April 15, contained an article, also copied from the Salem Gazette, beginning thus:—

"OBITUARY NOTICE."

"On Monday, the 5th inst. being first Monday of April, at his seat 'Outside of Essex County,' departed this life—or left this for a *lower* and more congenial world—the infamous

GERRYMANDER

in the fourteenth month in his age.

"Having made a conspicuous figure as a political character, some notice appears to be due to his memory."

Then follows a mock account of his life, sickness, death and burial. The article is illustrated by a cut of a coffin in which the skeleton of the Gerrymander can be seen coiled up. At each side of the coffin are the names of three bearers, namely: "The Russian Mediation," "Henry Plot" and "Scalping of Gen. Winchester;" to the left, "Norfolk Armistice," "Impressment of Seamen" and "Demo. Gain in N. Hampshire," to the right. A list of the mourners and a hymn sung at the funeral are given; also a cut of a gravestone on which is the inscription:

"IN  
MEMORY  
OF THE  
GERRYMANDER.  
HATCHED FEB. 11. 1812.  
DIED APRIL 5, 1813."

*How sleep the fiends who sink to dust,  
By all the good and virtuous curst!"*

The legislature chosen in 1813, altered the districts back to their former shape, at its recent session.

The "Massachusetts Manual and Political and Historical Register for the Political Year from June, 1814 to June, 1815, by William Burdick," contains at page 90, a skeleton of the Gerrymander similar to that in the "Columbian Centinel," but on a reduced scale.

The late Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham, in his "Specimens of Newspaper Literature," vol. II. p. 91, gives the same account of the origin of the Gerrymander picture which you have given in the RECORD. It seems hardly probable that Mr. Buckingham could be mistaken upon a subject on which he had such opportunities of being correctly informed as this, and yet if his account be true, and the Gerrymander picture was drawn in the editorial closet of Major Benjamin Russell, it is strange that the picture made its appearance in the columns of his brother's newspaper and not in his own; and that the former—the "Boston Gazette" published by Russell and Cutler appears to have devoted more space subsequently to



the monster than the latter—"the Columbian Centinel" published by Benjamin Russell.

John H. Dexter, Esq., of Boston, who was an apprentice to Major Benjamin Russell, informed me a few weeks ago, that he remembered a drawing of the Gerryman in the "Centinel" office, which he supposed to be the original picture. He thinks that it was brought to

the office by Edward Horsman, secretary of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which Arnold Wells was president. He always understood that it was drawn by Mr. Horsman. Mr. Dexter remarked that he was a mere boy at the time and did not then take much interest in the matter.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

Boston, Mass Nov. 1872.

### SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The RECORD is indebted to Honorable WINSLOW C. WATSON of Port Kent, N. Y. for the following:

The invaluable province of the RECORD constitutes it the medium for garnering up the scattered fragments of our annals, to unravel the complicated skeins of doubtful questions and to correct the errors or inadvertencies of historical writers. I deem it the duty of every student of history to bring thythes and offerings in the accumulation of the treasures of such a literary store-house. In this spirit I venture to suggest the correction of a statement by one of the most authentic and cautious writers who has ever discussed the historical affairs of this continent.

Mr. Grahame, in his Colonial history of the United States,<sup>1</sup> remarks that Sir William Johnson immigrated to this country in the "*capacity of a common soldier*." Were this assertion accurate, it would be far from discreditable to the memory of Johnson. Had he started from so humble

an origin and carved out for himself the extraordinary political and military distinction he achieved, it would have tended to enhance our admiration of a singularly brilliant career.

Mr. Stone, the accomplished biographer of Johnson brought to the investigation of his subject habits of the most careful and industrious research, which were enlightened by access to all the documentary evidence in existence illustrative of Johnson's history. He states that Sir William Johnson, was of Irish extraction, that he belonged to an ancient and honorable family, that he came to this country as the agent of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, for the purpose of assuming the superintendence of a vast estate on the banks of the Mohawk, which Sir Peter had then recently purchased. Johnson, when this high responsibility was entrusted to him, was in early youth. The various accounts range in fixing his precise age, from eighteen to twenty-three years. Sir

<sup>1</sup> James Grahame, LL. D. was born at Glasgow, Scotland, on the 21st of December, 1790, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was admitted to the practice of law, at the Scottish bar, in 1812. In 1826, ill health compelled him to seek a different climate when he settled in the South of England. There he commenced writing a history of the United States, whose institutions he greatly admired. The first two volumes appeared in 1827. The history was continued down to the year 1776, when two more volumes appeared, in 1836. The work being thoroughly American in spirit, was little noticed in England. It was generally commended by W. H. Prescott, in the "N. A. Review," in 1841, and an American edition was

published in Philadelphia, in 1844. In a two volume edition published in 1846, the late Josiah Quincy published a Memoir of Grahame, who died in July, 1842; and he subsequently published a work entitled "The Memory of the late James Grahame, the Historian of the United States, vindicated from the charges of Mr. Bancroft."

Declining health compelled Dr. Grahame to relinquish his task, and we have only a colonial history of the United States from his pen. He is regarded by American students as the most correct historian of that period of our history. He is not so brilliant an essayist as Mr. Bancroft, but much safer to follow both as to facts and opinions.—[EDITOR.]



Peter Warren was a brother of Johnson's mother, and a distinguished naval commander in the British service who ultimately attained a high rank. Mr. Stone presents this statement obviously unqualified in his mind by any doubt or hesitation and it may be accepted I think, as correct and conclusive. This may seem too trivial a point to demand serious discussion, but it should be recollected that Johnson is an historic character and that the incidents of the early manhood of such a person possess uncommon value and significance. A mistake in a fact asserted by an author of the high consideration of Mr. Grahame if uncontradicted, would readily be accepted as a truth and thus a grave error be impressed upon the future page of history.

Few names connected with our colonial epoch are so familiar with the popular mind, as that of Sir William Johnson, but the events which created this reputation are but vaguely understood. Fiction and tradition have shed so much artificial light, such a glamour as to obscure the real elements of his fame and greatness. The actualities of his career impart sufficient romance to his history, without the embellishments that fiction and shadowy legends have entwined around it. His remarkable position in youth—his wild border life—his strange associations with the Indians, the amazing influence he wielded by the steady grasp he maintained over their inconstant affections, their revelations to him of the "Health Waters" of Saratoga, his Baronial opulence and splendour, the exploits of a self-taught and untutored soldier, his wound and victories, his mysterious death and the bright contrast his nobility of character exhibits to the cold insatiate and bloody ferocity of his son have conspired for a century to form, with the masses, the qualities of an ideal hero. The biography of Mr. Stone presents an accurate and comprehensive narration of Johnson's life, but it is unfortunately too voluminous for general circulation. It is however a pure and reliable fountain, from which other writers may draw the material for a new work in a more popular form. The

reference to this work, recalls an opinion that in common with many others who delight in historic studies, I have long entertained, that the two most eminent and successful writers on American history who have yet appeared were both foreigners. This fact if it exists, at the first glance appears singular and invidious, but it should not be regarded as a disparagement to American literature. A writer occupying a more remote and therefore calmer stand point with no superiority of genius, or higher industry, but with equal appliances to aid his investigations, must contemplate the scenes he proposes to describe with an impartiality, and he will delineate them with an independence, that cannot be emulated by an author who may have mingled in the events, or whose passions and prejudices have been inflamed by their memory. Our own Prescott, Irving and Motley, are illustrious examples of the intellectual triumphs that may be achieved by the alien in exploring the realms of another people. James Grahame was a Scotchman, an advocate of Edinburgh. Years of patient research and unflinching toil, enabled him to produce incomparably the most able and accurate history of our Colonial age that has ever been written. It is rarely impaired by any accidental blemishes similar to the one I have ventured to unveil. Botta was an Italian, but like Grahame cherished a deep sympathy in the cause of universal liberty, and was an ardent and hopeful admirer of the free institutions of America. His history of the American Revolution has no rival in its clear and discriminating narration of events, in the philosophical spirit, in its unpretentious force and beauty of style with which he scrutinizes the springs and motives of action, and the sagacity with which he traces effects from their causes, tending in an unerring but perilous progress to Independence. Other writers have successfully expatiated in this rich field, but in the combination of the qualities I have enumerated, Botta is still transcendent. Losing in his "Field Book" has marked out to himself a path fresh and untrodden by



any previous writer. He fascinates and will continue to attract, by a glowing and graphic account of transactions both civil and military, by personal incidents and local traditions, by anecdotes and subordinate events and individual achievements. These characteristics, altho' not embraced within the scope of general history, will always, in his volumes, interest and delight. The life of Washington by Irving, glows in every page with the fervour of his patriotic sensibilities and is impressed by the simple eloquence of his pen. The plan of his work necessarily comprehended

a review of the Revolution, but Washington was the august central point of the narration, and while he rapidly traces events as they transpired, to the author, all occurrences not directly associated with the career of Washington were relatively unimportant and subsidiary to the illustration of the character and career of his great subject. Bancroft is still in the severe crucible of stern criticism, and until he has successfully emerged from that ordeal, his reputation as an historian must be esteemed obscured and undetermined.

#### FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSES ON LONG ISLAND.

THE RECORD is indebted to Mr. HENRY ONDERDONK, Jr., for the following minutes concerning the meeting houses of Friends, on Long Island, in addition to those already treated of, by him:

##### AT BETHPAGE.

Thos. Powell removed here from Huntington, about 1688; and appeared as an active Friend, as early as 1686. "At a quarterly meeting, 1697-8, 26th of 12th mo., it was agreed that a meeting be kept every five weeks on a First day at Bethpage." In 1698 and 1704, Thos. Chalkley held meetings here.

1706, 24th of 6th mo.—"Meetings are to be kept at Thos. Powell's, the last First day in every month." 1716, "Meetings are to be kept First days as usual."

1722, 27th of 6th mo.—Jno. Fothergill, came to Thos. Powell's and had an evening meeting there. 1725, Thos. Chalkley had a comfortable evening meeting at Thos. Powell's. 1727, "Meetings is kept on the third First day of each month." 1732, "Meetings are constantly kept on First days and Week-days."

1742, 31st of 1st mo.—"The Yearly meeting having recommended to each monthly meeting to make a subscription toward building a meeting house at Bethpage, a committee agree with a carpenter, by the great, to build it, for which they have begun to get timber already, Joseph Latham is to buy boards and nails." 1744,

26th of 6th mo. "Friends agree with Daniel Powell about his building the house and making the seats in it." £47.10 is paid him.

1744, 17th of 1st mo.—Three acres of land including the meeting house (then on the south side of the road) are laid out by Samuel Willis, surveyor.

1755, 25th of 8th mo.—"Com<sup>e</sup> is to finish the stable and repair some of the benches."—Cost £1. 16. 7.

1762, 27th of 10th mo.—"John and Henry Whitson and Samuel Willets are appointed to remove the grave-stones and do up the graves of those that have no near relations."—The burying place is on the south side of the road in the woods, parts of which are now enclosed. Some graves now (1872) have marble headstones, others have locust slabs with the initials rudely cut in.

1764, 15th of 1st mo.—Samuel Nottingham attended the Half Years meeting here.

1774, 27th of 7th mo.—"The Bethpage meeting house wants some repairs and should be enlarged. A Com<sup>e</sup> are to view it and judge what is necessary to be done; and if an addition [14 feet in length] or repairing should be necessary, to provide materials and proceed to the work; and they may disburse the money or take it up to answer the purpose at the charge of the Monthly meeting."



1779, 29th of 9th mo.—The meeting at Sequetauge, is discontinued and the members joined to Bethpage.<sup>1</sup>

1781, 26th of 12th mo.—Bethpage subscribed £95 9. 4. toward Friends' school stock.—1786, 29th of 3d mo.—A school house being now wanted, at Bethpage one is built at a cost of £29 4. 1.—1788, the monthly meeting's stock for schools is divided; Bethpage's share is £29 14, and the school house.

1816, 8th mo.—“The Quarterly meeting, approve that a meeting house be built at Bethpage, \$1250 is to be collected in our quarter.” Samuel Willets and Samuel Jones of Jericho, are to receive the money.” After completing the building, there was a surplus of \$175, which was (1818) paid to the Westbury meeting to provide further accommodations for horses and carriages at the time of Quarterly meeting there. \* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> 1722, John Fothergill had a meeting at Sequetauge, with a few Friends and some other people. 1725, Thos. Chalkley “had a serviceable meeting at Amos Willet's house. He invited his neighbors who came and received us with hearts full of goodwill and those not of our society were well satisfied with the meeting. 1727, I was at the yearly meeting, in 7th mo., which was large, many Friends and others coming to it over the Plains.”—1742, meetings are kept on First days at Ri. Willet's.—1761, The house where Friends meet, hold their meetings, wants repairing and they propose to repair it amongst themselves, on condition that they be excused from assisting to repair that at Westbury.—1759, A Fifth day meeting is appointed; as the monthly meeting wish Friends to observe some other day beside First-day.—1767, A proposition to build a meeting house is referred.—1775, Considering the smallness of the meeting at Sequetauge the monthly meeting apprehend there may be a service in visiting it.—1779, The Com<sup>o</sup> of visitors are of the mind that it will be best that the meeting should be discontinued and Friends there, deemed members of the Preparative meeting at Bethpage.

<sup>2</sup> Cow Neck subscribed \$56; Matinecock, \$122.50; and Westbury \$171.50. The site of the house was removed from the South to the North side of the road.

<sup>3</sup> The present meeting house at Westbury was built in 1801. The Com<sup>o</sup> estimated the cost of a building 54 by 38 feet and 21 feet posts, at £600. The actual cost besides the material from the old house was £828. 9. 10. This increase was owing to the rise of materials and laborers, wages. Of

1826, 22d of 9th mo.—Thos. Shillitoe says: “the Bethpage meeting house is placed in a solitude and a retired situation and pretty much in the centre of a small full grown wood. The horses are tied to the trees round about the house.” Every thing has a rustic appearance, a simplicity that strikes a stranger.”

AT COW NECK NOW MANHASSET.

1702, 16th of 6th mo.—Thos. Story says: We went to Great Neck<sup>2</sup> to the house of Wm. Mott a young man lately convinced by the ministry of Thos. Thompson, where we had a large meeting, there being many of other people with us, and all very sedate.” Story visited Mott's again in 1704; and lodged at the widow Pearsall's.

1702, 4th of 12th mo.—“Wm. Mott did propose to the Monthly meeting that it was his desire to have a meeting settled at his house.”

1703, 27th of 9th mo.—“The meeting that use to be kept once a month is for time to come to be kept on the last Sixth day of every month at Wm. Mott's.”

1703, 8th mo.—S. Bownas says: “Friends appointed a meeting for me at Jacob Daughy's, Cow Neck, there not having been any there before. We set out from John Rodman's, Bayside, and were late, as the tide and high fresh water obliged us to ride the furthest way round; and when we came to the meeting, a Friend was preaching on universal grace, but he soon left off and I took it up and had a powerful blessed meeting.”

1704, 4th of 11th mo.—“A meeting every First day for the worship of God is settled at Jacob Daughy's and to continue for this winter season.”

1706, 25th of 3d mo.—“The Friends of the meeting at Cow Neck and Mad

this sum New York monthly meeting gave £256. 2. 10; Jericho, £84; and Westbury £380. The remains of the old house sold for £53. 12. 5. and the monthly meeting paid the balance, £44. 18. 11.

<sup>1</sup> A horse shed has since been built.

<sup>2</sup> Great Neck (formerly called Mad Nan's Neck) constituted a part of the Cow Neck Meeting.

<sup>3</sup> The bridge over Little Neck creek running to “the Alley” had not then been built.



Nan's Neck desire that the meetings kept, one First day at Jacob Daughy's and the other at Wm. Mott's, be still continued at the 11th hour, summer and winter." 1708, Daughy having removed away the meeting was kept at Ri. Cornwell's, and the Sixth day meeting at Wm. Hutching's, Cow Neck.

1715, 25th of 12th mo.—The Friends on Cow Neck and Great Neck desire to be transferred from the Flushing to the Westbury monthly meeting.—1715,—“Wm. Mott and Ri. Cornwell are chosen to take care how the meetings at the two Necks are kept and how Friends are in reality.”

1719, 28th of 9th mo.—“Concluded that it is needful that a meeting house be built at Cow Neck. The place and dimensions to be left to Joseph Latham, Wm. Hutchins, James Jackson, Wm. Mott, Jeremiah Williams and Ri. Cornwell.”

1722, 28th of 6th mo.—Jno. Fothergill says: “We went to a meeting at Cow Neck, which was very large, and the Lord made way for his own name and testimony, so that many both Friends and others were humbly affected therewith.”

1725, 10th mo.<sup>1</sup>—Thos. Chalkley says: “the day being snowy and stormy and the shortest in the year, we went 18 in company from Thos. Pearsall's [Cedar Swamp] to Cow Neck, where we had a good meeting and much larger than we could expect. We then went to Joseph Latham's and had a tender open meeting there.” 1737.—“I went from Flushing with my old friend Jos. Latham to his house. Our conversation was pleasant. We remembered our walking to and from school in the suburbs of London when we were beaten, stoned and abused for being the children of Quakers.”

1736-7, Jan. 1st.—Joseph Latham for £6 sells Friends one acre and 19 square roods of land at Cow Neck on which Friends meeting house and stable stand, on the road leading from Herricks to Gildersleeve's creek.

1737, 26th of 8th mo.—“A Com<sup>s</sup> is to speak to such as profess Truth on the Neck, that walk disorderly or are negligent in coming to meetings.”

1744. Phebe Dodge of Cow Neck goes on a religious visit to the Jerseys and in 1752, she had divine drawings in her mind and the approbation of her husband Tristram to visit Friends in England and Wales.

1755, 27th of 8th mo.—“A Com<sup>s</sup> is to take a view of the meeting house and stable, and see what repairs they want, and get a carpenter and provide materials to mend them, and prepare money which is to be repaid them.”

1762, 27th of 10th mo.—“Adam Mott is to remove the grave stones and do up the graves of those who have no relations.”

1763. “Cow Neck meeting house needs repairing, and Friends there are willing to do it within themselves.”

1775, 28th of 6th mo.—“Considering the smallness of the meeting at Cow Neck, the monthly meeting apprehend there may be a service in visiting them.”

1776, 15th of 3d mo.—“I Phebe Dodge of Cow Neck having for some years, been under a concern of mind on the account of holding negroes as slaves and being possessed of a negro woman, Rachel, I am fully satisfied it is my duty as also a christian act to set her at liberty, and I do hereby set her free from bondage and manumit her.”

1780, 31st of 5th mo.—More ground being needed around the meeting house half an acre is purchased of Adrian Onderdonk, the expense of which with the fence is £19 8.

1781, 26th of 12th mo.—The meeting subscribed £150, toward the school stock. When the stock was divided (1788) the share of Cow Neck was £81 0. 2.

1782, 7th of 9th mo.—“Died at (Cow Neck) Phebe Dodge aged 83, a minister in good esteem near 60 years, and continued lively in the Truth to the last.”

1782, 27th of 11th mo.—The meeting house is taken up by soldiers, and Friends

<sup>1</sup> According to the old calendar, March was the first month, and December, as its name imports, was the 10th month.

<sup>1</sup> Wm. Mott owned 14 slaves all of whom he manumitted.



there deprived of its use. A Com<sup>e</sup> apply to Col. Wormb by whose order it was taken, for it to be restored; but he refused to give it up. Friends then petition Gov<sup>r</sup> Robertson<sup>1</sup> who writes to Col. Wormb and the house is restored.

1783, 24th of 4th mo.—The meeting house has been again taken by the soldiers, and used as a guard-house for some time past. On application it is restored to Friends. Repairs are necessary, as considerable damage has been done, especially to the seats and fence.<sup>2</sup> Cost £ 25 7s. 3d.

1785, 30th of 11th mo. The Cow Neck Preparative meeting propose to remove the place of holding their meetings to one more convenient. Negatived.

1786, 29th of 11th mo. The Westbury stove is to be put in the Cow Neck meeting house and more pipe bought; but as the season is late it is not put up. The stove not answering one is bought (1709) at a cost of £10. 15. 3.

1788, 24th of 9th mo. The Cow Neck meeting wants a school house built, the

place where school is now held being inconvenient.

1808, 7th mo. The prospect of building a new meeting house and the site are referred to the monthly meeting. The Com<sup>e</sup> report that a better house is needed, but the building should be suspended for the present, as the people are not united in the place where to put it. In 1809 the Com<sup>e</sup> think best that a new house should be built and set on land of Thos. Appleby on the road leading down the neck 100 rods from the corner, as being much more in the centre of Friends than where it now is.

1812, 3d mo. The building and site being referred to the monthly meeting it is concluded to put it on the old ground near where the old house now stands. The dimensions proposed are 38 by 28 feet and 18 feet posts, the cost to be \$ 1250. Cow Neck subscribes \$ 300. Referred to the Quarterly meeting for assistance, if approved. 1813, 1st mo. The building completed cost \$ 1547.25, the old stuff sold for \$ 24.98, and so that \$ 272.27 was yet wanting.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE ANCIENT EASTERN BOUNDARY OF NEW YORK.—I notice an article over the signature of "INQUIRER," in the November No. of the RECORD, asking an "Explanation of a discrepancy" between the description of the boundaries in the original charter of New York, as granted by Charles II to the Duke of York in 1664, and the subsequent accounts of it.

The grant, as stated by "Inquirer," comprises "all the land from the West side of Connecticut to the East side of Delaware bay." The question arose whether New York bounded on Connecticut *river*, or on the *province* of Connecticut, and it was a fact material to the issue, whether the word "*river*" was inserted in the charter to the Duke immediately after the word

"Connecticut," as a part of the description of his boundary.

"Inquirer" further alleges that Smith, Trumbull and Bancroft, misquote the Charter, by stating it to include all the land from the West side of the Connecticut *river* to the Delaware, thus interpolating the word "*river*."

I do not think those historians are obnoxious to this criticism, for the following reasons:

The original Charter of 1664, having been granted while the Dutch were in the quiet possession of the New Netherlands, was considered of doubtful validity. After the surrender of the province to the English, a new Charter was issued to the Duke on the 29th day of June, 1674, in almost the precise terms of the former, but which contains the word "*river*" after "Connecticut."

This latter is the Charter under which

<sup>1</sup> British Military Governor, at New York.

<sup>2</sup> The fence was probably used for fuel by the soldiers.



the Duke continued to hold the province, and is the one referred to by the above named writers, in their description of its boundaries.

In the instructions which were issued by the royal Duke to Col. Rich'd Nicolls, on the second day of April, 1694, twenty-one days after the first charter was issued, he referred to its boundaries, and uses the identical description, verbatim, which was contained in his first patent, *but with the addition of the word "river" after "Connecticut."*

Chalmers who had access to the original State papers in London, states, in his Political Annals, that King Charles granted to his brother the Duke, in 1664, the region extending from the Western banks of Connecticut, to the Eastern shore of the Delaware. He omits however to quote the language of the charter.

It would be interesting to examine the record of the charter of 1664, in the State paper office in London for a solution of this question.

I would not be at all surprised, if it should be found that the omission of the important word "*river*" in the original charter of 1664, on record at Albany, was an error of the copyist.

O. H. M.

*Buffalo, Novr. 23d, 1872.*

OLDEST BOOKS IN AMERICA.—I notice in the November No. of the RECORD, page 522, an article relative to the oldest (books) in America. The claim of Brewster, of Boston, is very easily brushed aside, for in the beginning of the 16th century books began to be common in comparison with what they had been, and yet not so common as to cause them to be sent to the rag-dealer as now; and being treasured up by the people of those times, after generations preserved them on account of their age. Noticing your remarks relative to the age of certain books, induced me to ascertain the age of some works in the library of Rev. John C. Lord D. D. of this city. The venerable Doctor has a volume of St. Augustine's works, folio, the imprint of which bears date

1470. He has several other works ranging from 1480 to 1499; and also a vellum, a manuscript of 1326. His library is well worth looking at; and it is generally understood that after he has passed away, his books, in which his life almost seemed bound up, will not be scattered, but find a resting place in the alcoves of this institution.

A. M.

*Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.*

THE FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL IN THE U. S.—In the number of the RECORD for August, Miss Sarah Colt of Paterson, N. J. is credited with the honor of gathering "the First Sabbath School in the United States." She began this philanthropic labor in 1794, when she was eleven years of age, and was engaged in sabbath school instruction for forty years. But her's was not the first sabbath school in this country. A regularly organized school for religious instruction on the sabbath, was in existence in Bethlehem, Conn. in the year 1740, and has maintained an unbroken organization from that date to the present time. The pastor of the church, Dr. Bellamy, started the school.

J. H. TEMPLE.

*Framingham, Mass.*

HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS. Second Edition, London, 1760.—Having recently examined several copies of this work and compared them with a copy of the "Second Edition, London, 1765," I find they are the same in all respects except the date on the title page. All have the same typographical errors and the following references to dates later than 1760.

Page 15, in a note referring to Captain Dudley we read: "He married a second time in his old age, and had a new set of children; and it is very remarkable that he was a captain in 1597, and in 1764 two of his grand-children are living."

Page 35, note, reference is made to "An instance of mortality among Indians of Nantucket in the year 1763."

Again, page 459, note, "The great-



grand-son of Papmunnuck was considered the chief speaker of Cape Indians in 1761.

Page 510, note, "From the year 1642 to the year 1764, inclusive, 2124 persons have received degrees at Harvard College."

Page 511, note, Harvard College burnt "in January 1764."

These notes prove that the book must have been printed as late as 1764, and that the 1765 title is probably correct. But as Mr. Deane in his paper on Hutchinson, (*Hist. Mag.* Vol. 1 p. 97-102,) makes no allusion to them, it is possible that there may be copies extant in which they do not occur. If there are any such copies to be found it would prove that the claim of the Hutchinsons that the first volume was originally published in London was just and that some of these 1760 title pages were left over and used on a later edition.

Concerning the 1765 title page, after *proving by a conjecture* that the 1760 title is erroneous, Mr. Deane says, "Subsequently, a new title was printed, correcting the error, and was pasted into some of the copies. This is observable in the copy in the college library."

The 1765 copy before me does not seem to have been thus *corrected*, but is sewed in the same as the 1760 copy.

W. H.

*Springfield, Mass., January, 1873.*

NOTES ON KENTUCKY.—About forty years ago a series of very interesting papers, numbering probably nearly fifty, entitled as above, appeared in a Kentucky paper, published in Lexington I think, and were extensively republished by the weekly papers throughout the West. They were devoted mainly to early-time Kentucky history, and to biographical sketches of the heroic men who were conspicuously identified with the pioneer history of "the dark and bloody ground." Who was their author? And were they ever published in book form?

I. S.

*Newark, Ohio.*

THE CHARTER OF KING CHARLES TO THE DUKE OF YORK, OF 1664. AN ERROR CORRECTED.—The writer in the November number of the RECORD over the signature of "INQUIRER," on "The ancient Eastern Boundary of New York," was mistaken in regard to the *fact* on which his inquiry was founded. Although in numerous copies of the charter of King Charles to the Duke of York of 1664, and also in the record of it in the office of the Secretary of State of New York, the word *river* after that of Connecticut is omitted in the description of territory, yet the word *river* in that place is found in the original in the State Library at Albany. The argument, therefore, of "Inquirer," that the Eastern limit of New York under it was the colony and not the river Connecticut, falls to the ground.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the error, doubtless first perpetuated at an early day in the record of the charter in the Secretary's office, should have been continued to this time without detection. Leaming and Spicer's grants relating to New Jersey, published in 1758, contains what purports to be an official copy of the charter, certified by the Deputy Secretary of New York, "the thirtieth of October in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne" (1712) in which the word *river* following Connecticut is not found, so the word is wanting in a copy in the Colonial history of New York, edited by Dr. O'Callaghan (vol. 2, p. 295.) For his authority for the copy he cites "New York Book of Patents, I, 109, in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany." The charter is also found in Thompson's History of Long Island, with the same omission. Dr. Brodhead in the second volume of his history of New York, at page 16, quotes, between inverted commas, what purports to be the words of the charter as follows; "all the land from the West side of Connecticut to the East side of Delaware bay," and in a foot note, after referring to many authorities, he thus concludes his citations; "The original patent beautifully engrossed in the State Library at Albany; a copy in the appen-



dix Note A." In the copy in the appendix, the word *river* is omitted and for his authority for the copy he cites at the foot of it, first, "Original in State Library, Albany," and then "Leaming and Spicer 3—8, New York Colonial Documents, II. 295, 298." The error of these, apparently authentic copies, as well as of the statements in the article of "Inquirer," has been ascertained by a recent examination of the original by the State Librarian and others.

The question whether the word "*river*" is in the charter of New York of 1664, in the connection before stated, is one of historical curiosity, rather than of practical importance, for it has not been doubted that it was found in the subsequent charter to the Duke of York of 1774, under which latter charter it might be as well claimed that New York extended Eastward to Connecticut river, as under the former.

#### VERIFICATION.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEW-YORKER.—On Monday the 8th inst., departed this life Mrs. Elizabeth Bockenhoven, of the last Century, one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, of which she was a native. She was born 20th July 1699, so that she had nearly completed her hundredth year; and was the third of 14 children of Abraham Van Gelder, of whom now remains none except the youngest, (who bears the father's name) who is in his 84th year, and enjoys a remarkable share of health. The name the old lady, his sister, acquired by marriage, is now become totally extinct by her death, having long since lost her sons.

*Greenleaf's New York Journal,*  
April 13, 1799.

W. K.

FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN KENTUCKY.—In a foot-note on page 449, vol. I. of the RECORD, Gen. William Clark is mentioned as a native of Kentucky. This is doubtless an error. I think there was no white child born in Kentucky until after the birth of Gen. Wm. Clark. According to the "American Encyclopedia" and "Western Annals," he was born in Albemarle county,

Virginia, August 1st, 1770. Boone, Knox, Stewart and three others explored Kentucky in 1769, and for two years thereafter, and during those two years there were no families settled in Kentucky, although other bold pioneers explored the country. Col. Daniel Boone did not remove his family to Kentucky until 1775, and he said his wife and daughters were the first white women that ever stood on the Kentucky soil.<sup>1</sup>

I. S.

*Newark, Ohio.*

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF CHESTER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Clarkson, in his life of Penn, states that when the ship *Welcome* arrived at Upland in October, 1682, the name of this place was changed to Chester by William Penn, at the suggestion of his friend Pearson, who was a native of Chester in England. Thus, as Smith remarks in his history of Delaware county, Pa., "from a mere whim, the name of the oldest town; the name of the whole settled part of the province; the name that would naturally have a place in the affections of a large majority of the inhabitants of the new province, was effaced, to gratify the caprice or vanity of a friend."

This story is probably correct, yet some doubt has been thrown upon it, based on the assumption that the place was known by the name of Chester before Penn's arrival. So far as I am aware the only proof to sustain the latter theory is contained in the records of Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends, the minutes of which for a period of forty years after its establishment, are in one large volume. Different authors have given what purports to be the first minute on record thus:

"Tenth of eleventh month 1681. A

<sup>1</sup> Mr. George W. Brank, in his history of "Lexington, Kentucky," recently published by Robert Clarke & Co. Cincinnati, says Mrs. Rhoda Vaughan, a resident of Lexington, and daughter of Captain John Holden, spoken of in Boone's narrative, was the first white child born in Kentucky. Her birth occurred within the palisades of Boonesborough Fort, about 1776. Her father assisted in building that Fort.—[EDITOR.]



Monthly Meeting of Friends belonging to Marcus Hook, alias Chester and Upland, held at the house of Robert Wade."

We must suppose that the authors in question did not examine the record for themselves, as the word *Che Chester* distinctly occurs instead of Chester. However, at a meeting held "the 11th of y<sup>e</sup> 7th m<sup>o</sup> 1682"—still before the arrival of Penn,—“It is agreed by this meeting that a meeting shall be held for the servis and Worship of God every first Day of the Week att the Court house att Chester.”

Now what is the history of this first volume of minutes? It contains the evidence that about the year 1712, Thomas Chalkley, an eminent minister in the Society, and a good penman, was employed to transcribe the original minutes into a large book obtained for the purpose. This may have been at the time when he was temporarily detained at Chester by the sickness of his wife. However correct he may have been in his religious views, he certainly had not the future local historian in his eye, when he transcribed those minutes. Fortunately the original record has been preserved, and although a part of the first date is missing, yet the minutes reads thus: “A monthly meeting of friends belonging to marcus hooke & upland heeld then at Robert Wad's house.” Again “At the men's meeting at Upland, the 11th 7 mo 1682.” “It was then agreed y<sup>t</sup> a meeting be held \* \* at y<sup>e</sup> court house at Upland.”

The name Upland is frequently, but that of Chester never, mentioned in these old minutes until the 11th month, 1682.

G. S.

*West Chester, Pa.*

JOHN PAUL SCHOTT.—MR. SAFFELL, RECORD, Nov. 1872, p. 509, will find in *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. VIII, page 24, a petition from Capt. Schott to the Supreme Executive Council, dated “Garrison, Wyoming, Nov. 26th, 1779,” in which the following statement is made: “I have the honour to be a Capt<sup>n</sup> in the Continental Army ever since the 6th day

of November, 1776. I had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner on the 26th of June, 1777, in the Battle of Short Hills,” &c.

In *Hasard's Pennsylvania Register*, vol. IV, page 95, is an obituary notice of Capt. Schott, giving a short account of his Revolutionary services.

The following inscriptions taken from *Clarke's Records* may be of interest to Mr. Saffell:

Sacred  
to the memory of  
EMILY ELIZA SCHOTT  
wife of  
JOHN PAUL SCHOTT  
and daughter of  
Captain John Markland<sup>1</sup>  
Born August 2nd 1801 (?)  
Died November 13th 1837.  
also  
their son  
JOHN PAUL SCHOTT  
who died March 30th 1853  
aged 52 years.

ISAAC CRAIG.

*Alleghany City, Pa. Nov. 20th, 1872.*

A CORRECTION.—On page 450 of the RECORD, an extract of a letter from Gov. William Hull is given, dated at Detroit, June 16th, 1809. In a foot-note it is said that “two months later he surrendered the garrison at Detroit, and his army, to the British.” As said surrender took place August 16th, 1812, it was *three years and two months*, from the date of his letter to the surrender instead of two months only.<sup>2</sup>

I. S.

*Newark, Ohio.*

<sup>1</sup> First Pa. Reg't. See *Saffell's Records of Revolutionary War*.

<sup>2</sup> The transcriber of the series of papers, in a note to one of which the error here mentioned occurs, had written the date of “1812,” instead of “1809.” The editor read and annotated the letters separately. When the proofs were read together, the mistake was apparent, but the editor, with a reprehensible lapse of vigilance, failed to correct his note.—[EDITOR.]



"KISKIMINETAS."—Who wrote the valuable series of historical and biographical articles published in the "Pittsburg Gazette," about the year 1835, signed Kiskiminetas? They gave many incidents in the life of Captain Samuel Brady and other Western Pennsylvania frontiersmen, also many local historical facts that are entitled to compilation and publication in book form. Were they ever thus published?

Newark, Ohio.

I. S.

ACROSTIC.—The deep resentment felt by every true American against Benedict Arnold after his treason in 1780, caused the most bitter expressions to be used by both tongue and pen, among these, the following acrostic, both terrible and beautiful in expression, appeared in Holt's "New York Journal," printed at Poughkeepsie, in February, 1781:

"Born for a curse to Nature and mankind,  
Earth's darkest realm ne'er saw so black a mind!  
Night—sable night—his crimes can never hide;  
Each is so great it gluts historic tide.  
Defunct, his memory shall ever live  
In all the glare that infamy can give.  
Curses of ages shall attend his name;  
Traitors, alone, shall glory in his fame.  
Almighty vengeance sternly waits to roll  
Rains of hot sulphur o'er his troubled soul.  
Nature looks back, with conscious error sad,  
On such a tarnished block as she had made.  
Let Hell receive him, riveted in chains,  
Damn'd to the focus of its hottest flames."

NARRAGANSETT<sup>1</sup> [vol. 1, No. 12, page 557.]—The worthy Secretary of State for the last twenty years in Rhode Island, Mr. John Russell Bartlett, says *this* word by common usage, is generally spelled with two t's on all state documents. Mr. Foster is correct, however, in his remark that Indian names like *this* should end in one t. The termination of *et* to certain Indian words usually signifies PLACE by the water; hence we have Pawtucket, Pawtuxet, Possneganset, &c.

<sup>1</sup> See *Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island* by the late Dr. Usher Parsons. Roger Williams says "the original meaning of the word is unknown." R. W. in his writings spells Narraganset three different ways.

Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, the most accomplished scholar in the ancient languages of New England, has collected much curious information with regard to the transition Indian names have undergone in the New England states. What he has gathered would make a very interesting Paper, and if printed, will gratify the readers of "The RECORD."

H. T. D.

New York, December, 1872.

A RARE MEDAL.—Mr. M. R. Steele of Canandaigua, New York, has kindly sent to the RECORD, a photograph of a brass medal in his possession, the size of the original, of which a copy is here given. The medal was struck by order of Queen



A QUEEN ANNE MEDAL.

Anne, in commemoration of the services of English and Dutch soldiers under the Earl of Galway and Duke of Schomberg, in Spain, in 1704; also of victories over the French in the West Indies or American Islands as they were then sometimes called.

This medal was found in Virginia, on the site of an Indian settlement, and is considerably worn especially around its edges, yet clearly shows the designs and most of the legends. On one side is seen a profile of Queen Anne, surrounded by the legend—ANNA. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. On the other side is seen a port attacked by seven ships, and above it a map of Spain, on which are seen the names of Vigos, Redand, Bayona and Cons. This design is surrounded by the legend—ANGLOR. ET. BATAV. VIR. TUTE. On the exergue—INCENS CLASSE, OPPL. (the remainder obscure). The medal has no date.

Can any one give the RECORD more information concerning this medal?



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[REV'D MASON L. WEEMS.<sup>1</sup>]

Norfolk, January 25, 1805.

D. Sir:

I am sorry you are under such a mistake. I told judge W. & Genl. M.<sup>2</sup> that you had printed a 2d Edit. on a paper so thin as to make the vol. look but half as thick as the former, and this to be given to *new* sub<sup>a</sup>. I said *then*, and I shall *forever* say that *this* is utterly wrong. Sub<sup>a</sup> will all think themselves entitled to books of the same excellent quality, and will, as Genl. M. well observed, think themselves *cheated* if worse books be put upon them. Nor will they stop there, for after finding how much more elegant books are given to their neighbors, they will assuredly insist on an *exchange*, and, if denied will throw

<sup>1</sup> Mason L. Weems was rector of Pohick church, for awhile, when Washington was a parishioner. He was possessed of considerable talent, but was better adapted for a "man of the world," than a clergyman. He had studied the science of medicine with a view to making its practice his life vocation, but became a preacher of the gospel in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church, in Virginia. His philanthropy and benevolence were unbounded. His wit and humor flowed freely, and his eccentricities lowered him in the esteem of many people, as a clergyman. He wrote biographies of Washington, Penn, Franklin and Marion. So popular was the first named work, that it passed through forty editions.

Mr. Weems was one of the earliest and most successful of canvassers for the sale of books by subscription. He always preached, when invited, during his travels, and harangued people at public gatherings, and at courts and fairs, where he offered Bibles and other good books for sale. His fund of anecdote and abounding good humor, put his audience in a mood for buying his books. Mr. Weems performed excellent work in the wide circulation of useful books. He died at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 23d of May, 1825, at an advanced age.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> Judge Bushrod Washington and General John Marshall. The latter was then Chief Justice of the United States. The work referred to in this sentence, was Marshall's "Life of Washington," then lately published in Philadelphia and London, in five volumes. This letter is characteristic of the man.—[EDITOR.]

their books into my face, and curse & quit the business. Besides, the unfortunate smallness of the Vol. will, I fear, operate perniciously against it. People like a stout penny's worth for their penny. Now to give \$ 12 for two such small vols. will, I apprehend, raise a talk, a hue and cry that may greatly check the subscription business. A world of money may be made by this work *wisely* and *patiently* managed, but this *slim edit.* & and the proposed *change* in quality of paper will not do any good.

But vain is it for me to counsel; my counsel has ever been contemned. For six long months before the work was printed I begg'd and pray'd as if for *salvation*, that you w<sup>d</sup> have but *one style of ornamenting the books*. You have 2, 3, or 4. Now, half of my time (I sh<sup>d</sup> have said *your* time) is vexatiously lost in exchanging vols.—matching, transposing, answering objections, consulting friend's opinions about the *best* and *handsomest* &c &c &c. I assured you that nobody wanted it in bo<sup>ds</sup>—that they w<sup>d</sup> n't give a fig for it in bo<sup>ds</sup> and yet you will send numbers in this state.

Now I'll give you what *I think* wholesome counsel. You have a very heavy work at press, Auguetil. Perhaps you have not one half of it cover'd by subscriptions. Now, is it sound policy, for the sake of saving 1½ or 2 per cent., to keep me trudging about the streets, distributing single vols of a work already secured, rather than give my whole time and exertions to another & large undertaking? But you'll ask, "Cant W. be distributed and Auguetil subscribed for at same time, and by the same person?" No, by no means so *successfully*. A demand for *money* creates an ill humor that forbids all *immediate* demands for more favors. You present the 3<sup>d</sup> vol. of W. "Sir, there are \$ 4 on that. \$ 4 for this!!!—Heavens! —Well, I'll subscribe for no more books." All that time he really thinks so, and w<sup>d</sup> not subscribe. But let him cool a little—let him read his 3<sup>d</sup> vol. of Wash.—let him



recover his good humor, and then you may gain his ear to a flourish on the fine flowers and prints of Auguetil. Besides, with Aug., I can carry a handsome copy of Washington, and lay a broad base for a 3<sup>d</sup> edit. of W. by subscription, and surely 'tis the highest act of prudence thus to anticipate & stop European copies of that work. And moreover I can, with W. & A. carry Sydney,<sup>1</sup> of which last work I think I could insure to you the sale of 1000 copies, even before the last vol. of W. shall be at press.

The world is pleased to say that I have talents at the subscription business; but they can be of but little use to you or to me in the present order of things. For my time is not only lost, but in presenting *mismatched books*, and in demanding their money, I so sour the minds of the Public that I can hope to do but little indeed. Thus when your 9000 vols. of Aug. are bro<sup>d</sup> to bed, 3 or 4000 of them perhaps, will have to lie still in your lumber rooms or to go out into the world in exchange for bad books, and these, in turn, to be hawk'd off at vendue for half price. And all this vexation & embarrassment is to be incurr'd for the sake of saving a very trifling per centage ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2) to 15 or 20 booksellers who will be distributing and remitting to you every day a week while I am vigorously going in with other heavy publications, and laying in large store of fuel to keep you constantly in blast.

These things are well worthy your attention. In one hour I start for Halifax. As to the Alm. affair, There, also, you misunderstood me, when I wrote to you, there was not a moiety of them sold. And as you never told me so, I know not that you considered yourself as a party in the loss or gain of the undertaking. As then 'tis now at your own option.

On the above plan relative to W. Aug. & Syd. I have no doubt that judge W. & general M. w<sup>d</sup> if consulted, concur in my opinion as much the best for us both. You can write to me at Charleston. Please to observe that these things are all proposed

<sup>1</sup> The works of Aljernon Sydney.

to your reflection and choice—modestly proposed:—if you do not approve them, there is no offence given: but if you cannot assist in Sydney, I should be glad to know.

In your letter to me, at Charleston please to say when you expect Aug. will be ready for distribution; I mean the whole 9 vols. I am determined never to distribute another work in detail. You w<sup>d</sup> find it your interest to print as a 3<sup>d</sup> edition, 1000 cop. of Hymen's recruiting Sergeant, & send on 200 to Charleston & 200 to Savanna. I wish that by the 10<sup>th</sup> of Febr. you w<sup>d</sup> furnish Doct. Ewell \$50. on my ac't. Mr. Carey will furnish the copper-plate of Hymen, that is of Palemon & Lavinia. Your profits will be 80 or 100 \$, which are better saved than lost.

Yours,

*W. L. Weems*

CALEB P. WAYNE,  
Philadelphia.

[GENERAL WM. IRVINE.]

[From the Autograph collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.]

*Philadelphia, April 26, 1776.*

D<sup>r</sup> Sir:

I received your favour last night. I am surprized you did not hear our destination: the first four Companies of my Battalion was marched to New York before I got here. Captains Talbot & Sippey are to March in a few moments & Smith's & Adam's go tomorrow & I follow in two

<sup>1</sup> General William Irvine was one of the most active, faithful and useful officers in the Revolutionary army. He was born at Fermagh, Ireland, on the 3<sup>d</sup> of November, 1741, and was educated at the Dublin University. He studied medicine and surgery; became a practitioner of both, and was for sometime surgeon of a British ship-of-war. After the peace of Paris, in 1763, he came to America, and practised his profession at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Provincial Convention when it met at Philadelphia, in July, 1774, and recommended a general Congress; and in 1776, he was a representative of Carlisle. He raised and commanded the 6th



days. There is some talk of an Expedition to Detroit but who will be ordered there is not known; most probable the people who are least fit. I am told Col Shee's officers are pushing for it & some of Magaw's; for my part I am Determined to ask for nothing but try to obey what ever my orders are. Our friend Wilson, I hope, is in the road to be returned for your county—I am sorry the evil reports of him does not subside much here, But I hope his steady and uniform conduct will convince the world of the Malice of his enemies as I am certain this is the source of the whole reports—his friends or those who I believe are not his enemies say he has of late been too intimate with moderate men.<sup>1</sup> Pray make my Compl<sup>ts</sup> to

Pennsylvania regiment, and was captured at Three Rivers, in Canada, in the summer of 1776. Exchanged in May, 1778, he again took the field at the head of a regiment, and in May, 1779, he was commissioned a brigadier-general. In 1781, to him was committed the defence of the Northwestern frontier, with his head-quarters at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. As agent to examine the public lands in Pennsylvania, in 1785, he suggested the purchase of the triangle, by which the State secured a water-front on Lake Erie. General Irvine was a member of the Continental Congress in 1787-'88, and of the Convention that revised the constitution of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the National Congress from 1793 to 1795. Two of his brothers and three sons, were officers in the army. General Irvine died at Philadelphia, in July, 1804.

<sup>1</sup> This probably refers to James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was always too conservative for the more radical of the patriots. He was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1742. He emigrated to America in 1766, and became a tutor in the Philadelphia college, where he studied law. In 1774, he was a member of the Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania, and was a delegate in the Continental Congress, in 1771. He was one of the Committee on printing of Continental Bills of Credit; also on National Treaties; and in 1776, was a member of the Board of War. In 1779, during high excitement in Philadelphia growing out of measures connected with the finances, Wilson and others were threatened with banishment to the British lines, at New York, as abettors and defenders of Tories. A mob with fire arms and two cannon approached his house in Philadelphia, and were about to force the door, when General Reed, then President of Congress, with some ca-

Parson Steele. I fully intended calling to see him but my family affairs put it out of my head that morning I set out.

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your friend & Servant

*Wm Irvine*

Co<sup>l</sup> JOHN MONTGOMERY.

[HENRY B. LIVINGSTON.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the Autograph Collection of R. C. Davis.]

Say Brook, 13th September, 1776.

Dear Mama:

I snatch an opportunity to write to you by Mr. Miller of the Nine Partners—tomorrow, I shall sail for Huntington on Long Island in order to Harrass and distress our Enemies all in my power. I have a spy amongst them and have almost daily intelligence of their motions. Being

valry, restored order. Wilson was appointed assistant judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S., in 1789, and held that office until his death in August, 1797.

<sup>1</sup> Henry Beekman Livingston was a meritorious officer in the Revolutionary army, in which he rose to Colonel, received the thanks of Congress and a sword, for gallant conduct at Fort Chamblée, and resigned in 1779. His mother, to whom this letter was addressed, was Margaret Beekman, wife of Judge Robert R. Livingston. He raised a military company in the Summer of 1775, and accompanied his brother-in-law, General Montgomery to Canada.

Saybrook is at the mouth of the Connecticut river. The "Nine Partners" mentioned was a tract in Dutchess County, N. Y., known as such because it originally belonged to nine partners in the purchase. Livingston was, at that time, twenty-six years of age, having been born in the year 1750, at Livingston's Manor. He was a brother of the eminent Chancellor Livingston.

On the day this letter was written, the American army was flying from the city of New York, the main body moving toward Mount Washington (now Washington Heights) and King's Bridge. The British had possession of the Western portion of Long Island, and speedily overran a greater portion of it. Three days after this letter was written, the British army passed over the East river to York Island, and took possession of all below the now lower verge of the Central Park.—[EDITOR.]

deserted by the Militia of Suffolk County whose fears got the Better of their Patriotism I was obliged to make a Retreat from the Island. My conduct in this has met with the approbation of Governor Trumbull and a Council of War at New London. The Governor has since sent to my Assistance Major Ely with 183 Men, and Captain Leffingwell an Independent Company of 50 Men, so that with My Detachment we shall have upwards of 400 Men. Before my retreat I disarmed most of the Militia and Brought off 6 Pieces of Cannon and some stores. I shall now if possible cut off all Communication between the Enemy and Suffolk County. I have taken Col. Gardiner<sup>1</sup> and some other Prisoners: they are to be detained on their Parole of Honour at Colchester. Two Continental Privateers are to attend us in Order to secure a Retreat if Necessary. Your Eyes Dear Mama never beheld a more distressing scene than the one now Exhibited to me; The Inhabitants of Long Island who were wont to live in affluence are now obliged to quit their Habitations and depend upon the Charity of their Neighbours in Connecticut for subsistence. I have procured a Number of Vessels for their removal at Governor Trumbulls Request. He is a Constant Correspondent and a very Genteel man. Time wont permit me to Enlarge or write to any Body else My love to them all.

I remain Your aff<sup>t</sup> Son,

*Henry B Livingston*

[SENATOR RUFUS KING.<sup>2</sup>]

*Washington, June 13, 1813.*

*Dear Sir:*

It is now almost three weeks since Congress assembled, and nothing is yet done except that the Tax Bills are reported

<sup>1</sup> Of Gardiner's Island, that lies east of Long Is.

<sup>2</sup> Rufus King was a native of Scarborough, Maine, where he was born in March, 1755. He

to the House; whether these Bills will pass into laws, or what will be done upon this subject, is, at present, wholly problematical. Some persons, as I hear, are desirous that they should be enacted, with a proviso that they are not to go into operation unless the mission to Russia fails to bring about a peace.<sup>1</sup> The administration and the cabinet are most unquestionably a most unsound and dangerous one; because each member of it, I mean the Heads of Departments, has separate, distinct and personal views. I believe Monroe to be an honest man; I have always thought him No. 1. I therefore regard him as the President's safest counsellor; but I greatly misread what is before me, if his influence at the Palace is as considerable as that of at least one of his colleagues. To be plain, I consider Gallatin's ascendancy, to be great and mischievous. Every one

was graduated at Harvard University in 1777, and became a law student with Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He began the practice of law in 1780; was a member of the Continental Congress in 1784; advocated the National Constitution in the National Convention, and in 1788, he removed to New York city. A member of the New York state legislature, he was a strong Federalist partisan, and with General Schuyler was elected as one of the first two Senators from the State of New York, in the National Congress. He was American minister in London for several years, from 1796. He was again in the U. S. Senate in 1813. He went to London again as minister, in 1825, but returned in ill health and died at Jamaica, Long Island, in April, 1827.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> So early as September, 1812, the Emperor of Russia suggested to Mr. Adams, the American minister at his court, the expediency of tendering his mediation for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the United States and Great Britain. (See page 303 of RECORD.) Mr. Adams framed it, and late in the Spring of 1813, the President accepted the offer from the Russian minister, at Washington, and nominated Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, with James A. Bayard, of Delaware, as envoys to act jointly with Mr. Adams in the matter. The Senate appointed a committee to confer with the President on the subject of Gallatin's holding two offices at the same time. He refused to receive them, and as Mr. Madison made no new nomination for the Treasury Department, the Senate rejected Mr. Gallatin. Mediation was postponed, and the war went on.—[EDITOR.]



professes to desire peace, and there is the appearance of confidence that the Russian mission will produce it. It is asserted that nothing but an arrangement concerning impressments will create any difficulty in the negotiations; and should England make any objection to the provision of our law for the exclusion of her seamen from our service, she will be requested to offer her own Plan of regulating the subject, and our envoys will adopt it. If such be the tenor of their instructions, and no other embarrassment be thrown in the way of peace, I cannot but hope that we may see an early termination of the War.

The President, when called upon for information has told the Senate that Gallatin retains the office of Secretary of the Treasury, the Duties of which are nominally discharged by Jones, of the Navy Department, during Gallatin's absence from the U. S.

The Senate is dissatisfied that Gallatin should have those two offices at the same time, and have named a Committee to confer with the President, for the purpose of inducing him to appoint some other person Sec'y of the Treasury. I doubt whether he will comply, in which case Gallatin's nomination as an Envoy will pass the Senate with very great reluctance, though I think it will be squeezed through. I am opposed to his appointment, and were he on the ground, it is very certain the Senate would not permit him to leave it, with the Treasury Department in his pocket.

Such, and so numerous are the difficulties in going on with the War, that I am become persuaded that our Rulers are anxious to get out of it, and moreover that whenever they do so, that our Interests will not stand as well as when we went into it; I mean upon the only avowed point for which the war is continued. Russia will be told by the Envoys that our war with England, will not approximate us nearer to France, the voice of our Rulers, on this point, if any connexion with France were ever thought of. The great number of members, in both Houses, without doubt increases the embarrassment

of the Government, and leave but few Circumstances which permit one to form conjectures of the future. I should be led to believe, sh<sup>d</sup> the war continue, that our affairs are in danger of falling into great confusion.

Gov. Tompkins arrived here the day before yesterday, having received much incense, especially at Baltimore, on his route. I called upon him yesterday, with some others, to ask his cooperation in obtaining militia or other force to protect the City. He professed good will to the Request, and we are to confer at 10 o'clock to-morrow. With sincere regards to Mrs. R. I remain, Dr. Sir, faithfully yours.

*Stephen Van Rensselaer*

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER Esquire.

[WILLIAM GRAYSON.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the Autograph Collection of Mr. R. C. Davis.]

*P. Apl. 17th, 1781.*

*Dr. General.*

After a long and tedious ride I have at length arrived here. I received my seat at the Board of War; Congress on hearing my absence was occasioned by a desire of

<sup>1</sup> William Grayson was a native of Prince William county, Virginia, and was educated at the university of Oxford, in England. He studied law at the Temple, in London, and afterwards settled, as a practitioner of that profession, in Dumfries, Virginia, where he died in March 1790. In August, 1776, he was appointed aid-de-camp to Washington, and the following year he was made colonel of a Virginia regiment. He acted as a commissioner to treat with General Howe respecting prisoners, while the American army lay at Valley Forge, in 1778. At the battle of Monmouth in June of that year, his regiment behaved with great valor. In 1780-81, he was a member of the board of war. In Congress from 1784 till 1787, as a member of the Virginia convention to consider the National Constitution, in 1788, (of which he was a zealous opponent) and as a National Senator from Virginia in 1789, he was always active in efforts and true to his convictions.

The letter here given, was written at Philadelphia, where the Board of War was then located, but it is not addressed to any one.—[EDITOR.]



serving the United States, were not displeased at my stay.

Now as to news:

Mr. Buchanan of Baltimore is immediately from New York, and brings an account that General Clinton at the head of four thousand men, are embarking at New York, destination unknown:—Gen. Washington in his letter of yesterday doubts the fact, notwithstanding which, it is much credited at this place.—They are either bound to Virg<sup>a</sup> or else to Delaware; if to Delaware, Clinton will take post some where about Hamburg, and Philips will be found not far from Elke: They will then make their sweep in the provision way.

There are eleven hundred stand of arms belonging to Virginia here, which will start from this the last of this week: The

absolute want of money has prevented their going off before. There are also 200 Off<sup>a</sup> suits of cloaths, cum nullis aliis.

The Marquis la Fayette is on his march to the Southward—Wayne with a thousand men, can't move a peg at present for the want of Cash: if we get him off in ten days from this, it is as much as I expect.<sup>1</sup>

Every assurance is given by the French Ministry of a very powerful reinforcement from that country:—it is indeed very necessary for us.<sup>2</sup> I suppose poor Greene will soon be obliged to recross the Dan,<sup>3</sup> I understand from his letter the militia have quitted him.

I shall thank you to write by every post. I shall do the same.

from y<sup>r</sup> Affec<sup>t</sup> friend  
& most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv

*Will<sup>m</sup> Grayson*

[JOHN CADWALADER.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the Autograph Collection of R. C. Davis.]

*Bristol 20th Dec., 1776*

You will proceed with the Detachment under your Command to Philadelphia, & endeavour to seize and bring to this

<sup>1</sup> John Cadwalader was a brigadier-general in the Continental army. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1743. In 1775, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and was a very active member of the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia. He was in command of a body known as the "Silk Stocking Company," nearly all members of which were appointed to official stations in the army. Afterwards he was made Colonel of one of the city battalions, and was commissioned a brigadier-general. He cooperated with Washington, in his attack upon the Hessians at Trenton, on the morning after Christmas, 1776. At Princeton he took part in the battle on the 3d of January following, and was with his command at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He materially assisted Washington in organizing the militia of the eastern shore of Maryland, in the Autumn of 1777. With General Conway, who intrigued with General Gates against Washington, Cadwalader fought a duel, and wounded his antagonist severely but not mortally. After the war Cadwalader removed to Maryland, and became a member of its state Legislature. He

place under Guard, all those who have deserted from the Brigade & all those who

died at Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania, in February 1786, at the early age of 43 years.

At the time this order was written, Cadwalader, in obedience to the orders of Washington, had crossed the Delaware from New Jersey to the Pennsylvania side, at Bristol, with his corps. To whom the order was written, does not appear.

<sup>2</sup> The British had devised the subjugation of Virginia, that year. Washington penetrated their designs, so soon as the traitor, Arnold, with British and Tories appeared on the James river early in the year. At the close of Winter he sent Lafayette Southward, to meet the invaders. He was soon followed by Wayne and Steuben. A week after this letter was written, General Philips, (mentioned in it) landed, with his own and Arnold's forces, at City Point, and marched upon Petersburg, where he died the next month. Clinton, meanwhile, made feigned movements, in New York, to deceive Washington, and prevent American troops being sent into Virginia.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>3</sup> Rochambeau was then in this country, with a French force, but had done nothing, for he was waiting for the promised reinforcements alluded to in this letter. In the Autumn of that year, he assisted Washington in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>4</sup> Greene had been chased across the Dan, into Virginia, by Cornwallis. Gathering strength, he



have exceeded their Times of absence allowed, except such as have been detained by sickness or some other evident Necessity—I have directed that you may be immediately supplied with Lists of the absentees as well as those who formerly belonged to the Companies. You will make the strictest search after them and not suffer one to escape I have further to request that you will call on all officers in Town who are not detained by proper authority, to repair immediately to Bristol, as the most effectual steps will be taken to oblige them to do their duty

—I have wrote to the Council of Safety & General Putnam to request that they will give you every assistance in their power. It is unnecessary to recommend discretion & spirit on this occasion.

I am Sir with great Respect  
your most obt. servant.

*John Cadwalader*

P. S. Col. Bayard who is now in town will furnish you with a list of his Battalion.

#### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

The Annual meeting of the New York Historical Society was held in their Hall, on Second Avenue, on Tuesday evening, the 7th of January, 1872. The annual reports were presented from the various committees, the Treasurer and the Librarian. A biographical sketch of the late Marshall S. Bidwell, a member of the Society was read, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Frederick De Peyster, LL. D. *President.*

William C. Bryant, *First Vice President.*

James W. Beekman, *Second Vice President.*

William J. Hoppin, *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*

Evert A. Duyckinck, *Domestic Corresponding Secretary.*

Andrew Warner, *Recording Secretary.*

recrossed it, met Cornwallis, and at near the middle of March fought a battle with him near Guilford Court House, in North Carolina. Cornwallis fled to Wilmington, pursued some distance, by Greene. When the latter halted to allow his troops to repose, he found provisions and forage to be so scarce, that he was compelled to dismiss his militia excepting a few North Carolinians. It was this state of affairs that caused Grayson to believe that Greene would be obliged to recross the Dan into the more productive region of lower Virginia.—[EDITOR.]

Benjamin H. Field, *Treasurer.*

George H. Moore, LL.D. *Librarian.*

Colonel Warner having declined to act, the election of his successor was postponed until the next meeting.

#### HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Hall, on Spruce street, on the evening of the 13th of January. The minutes of the last meeting were read and also reports of the financial officers of the Society. The Librarian, Mr. James Shrigley, reported that 530 volumes and 1,109 pamphlets had been added to the library during the past year. A donation of \$1,000 was received from Mr. George W. Smith, for the use of the library. A large audience was present to listen to an address by the Honorable M. Russell Thayer, on "The Life and Times of Professor Francis Lieber, LL. D." of which the following is an outline:

Francis Lieber, a son of Frederic William Lieber, was born on the 18th of March, 1800, in a house situated in the Breite Strasse, of Berlin—the same street in which, on his birthday in 1848, the chief fight took place between the King's troops and the people. His father, a man of business, had lost most of his property



during the wars, and having a large family, great economy was necessary. Young Lieber was reared in the most simple habits, and accustomed to a hardy life. His childhood fell in the momentous times of Napoleon's gigantic wars.

At school he was distinguished for his love of truth and justice. He was fond of athletic exercises, and was a great "Turner" under Jahn. He was an excellent swimmer, an accomplishment of which he afterwards made use when he first came to Boston, where he established a swimming school. He informed me that upon one occasion he swam four hours without resting. At the age of fifteen, his studies were interrupted by the loud blast of the trump of war, which again called the youth of Germany to the defence of the homes which all supposed had been rendered secure by the victory of Leipzig two years before.

The speaker then narrated the experience of Doctor Lieber as a soldier in the battles of Ligny and Waterloo, and at the storming of Namur, where he received two dangerous wounds.

At the close of the Waterloo campaign, as soon as he recovered from his wounds, Lieber returned to his studies and joined the Berlin Gymnasium. This gymnasium had been established by Dr. Jahn, during the French dominion, in order to impart physical vigor, and with it moral energy to the German youth. Jahn and many others were arrested as suspected persons, and because young Lieber was considered his favorite pupil, he too was arrested. He was detained in prison about a year, beguiling the tediousness of his confinement by diligent study and reading. Upon his discharge from prison without a trial, he was told that although the charges against him had not been proved, he was nevertheless prohibited from studying at the Prussian Universities. He consequently went to Jena, where he took his degree in 1820. Afterwards permission was granted him to study at Halle, but with the intimation that he could never expect public employment. His position became so irksome that he at length took refuge in

Dresden. While living there, not unwatched, the Greek Revolution broke out. He instantly resolved to abandon his country and to take part in the war of independence. He obtained a passport for a journey to Nuremburg, and after great trouble, travelling on foot through Switzerland, arrived at Marseilles, whence he embarked for Greece. After suffering great hardships he embarked in a small vessel for Ancona. One scudo and a half was all that remained in his pocket after paying his passage. Arrived at Ancona, his desire to see Rome took him to that city, where he had great trouble in entering, owing to the condition of his passport. There he was befriended by Niebuhr, then the Prussian Ambassador at the Papal See. Niebuhr felt the deepest interest in him, received him into his family and treated him as a brother. He lived a year in Rome, in the family of Niebuhr, assisting him in his official duties and in the education of his son Marcus. Niebuhr was always deeply attached to him, and Lieber, in subsequent years, embalmed his love and gratitude to Niebuhr in the beautiful and imperishable record which contains his "Reminiscences of Niebuhr." When Niebuhr quitted Rome, Lieber returned to Prussia. But although he had received the promise of King Frederick William IV. that he should not be molested, he had scarcely arrived in Berlin, when he was arrested and cast into the Bastille of Koepinck. He was liberated at the urgent intercession of Niebuhr, and took refuge in England. He lived a year in London, corresponding with German periodicals, and giving lessons in the languages for his support.

In 1827 he came to the United States, and took up his residence in Boston. In 1833 he was commissioned by the Trustees of Girard College, at the head of whom was Nicholas Biddle, to prepare a plan of education for the institution. This brought him to Philadelphia, where he lived for two years. In 1835 he was appointed to the Professorship of History and Political Economy in South Carolina College. He remained in that position, residing at



Columbia, for more than twenty years. There were written the great works upon which his fame chiefly rests—the “Manual of Political Ethics,” the “Legal and Political Hermeneutics; or, Principles of Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics,” and his great work on “Civil Liberty and Self-government.”

He then spoke of the great service rendered to the country by Dr. Lieber during the great civil war, particularly in the preparation of the code of war promulgated in general orders of the war Department (No. 100, 1863), as “Instructions for the government of the Armies of the United States in the field.” He also spoke of his pamphlet on “Guerilla Parties,” his tract on “Naturalization,” which Garelli called “l’*opuscule*,”—the golden tract, and of his other productions at that period.

In 1856 Lieber resigned his professorship in South Carolina College, and was elected to a similar professorship in Columbia College, New York, and subsequently to the Chair of Political Science in the Law School of that institution, where he continued in the discharge of his duties until

his death, which occurred on the 2d of October, 1872, in the seventy-third year of his age.

During the delivery of the address, an election for officers to serve the ensuing year was progressing in the lower hall. Two tickets having been nominated the occasion was more animated than usual.

The following names were on both tickets, those marked with a star being on the old and were the officers elected:

*President*.—\*John William Wallace.

*Vice Presidents*.—\*Benjamin H. Coates, \*G. Washington Smith, \*H. Gates Jones, \*Aubrey H. Smith, \*James L. Claghorn; Thompson Westcott, Samuel Agnew, J. R. Sypher.

*Corresponding Secretary*.—J. Ross Snowden.

*Recording Secretary*.—\*Samuel L. Smedley, Robert Coulton Davis.

*Treasurer*.—\*J. Edward Carpenter.

*Committees*.—Library: \*John A. McAlister, Charles Rogers. Finance, \*James C. Hand, W. K. Gilbert. Publication, \*Edward Pennington, Jr., James H. Carr.

After the announcement of the election the meeting adjourned.

### CURRENT NOTES.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS.—The paper on page 531, volume I. of the RECORD, entitled “Who was Crispus Attucks?” has attracted much attention. Grace Greenwood writes to the Editor, as follows, under date of December 21, 1872:

“I have just read with interest, an article relative to “Crispus Attucks,” in the HISTORICAL RECORD for this month, but must presume that the writer has never seen the notice of that person which appeared in 1859, in the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, vol XIII, p. 300. Probably you will agree with me that a reference to the same, in an ensuing number of your Magazine, will render the subject more complete.”

As the readers of the RECORD may not all have access to the article mentioned, it is here given in full:

“From the Boston Gazette or Weekly Journal of Tuesday, November 20th, 1750, I copy the following advertisement:—

“Ran away from his Master, William Browne, of Framingham, on the 30th of September last a Mulatto Fellow, about 27 years of age, named Crispus, well set, 6 Feet 2 Inches high, short curled

Hair, Knees nearer together than common; had on a light-colored Bearskin Cap, brown Fustian Jacket, New Buckskin Breeches, blew yarn Stockings, and a Checke'd Shirt. Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and convey him to his above said Master at Framingham, shall have TEN POUNDS, Old Tenor, Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.”

“The above Crispus, I presume, was Crispus Attucks, who fell at the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770; as I learn from the grand-son of the above William Browne, of Framingham, that Crispus Attucks, was a slave of said Browne; and I do not hear that he had any other slave named Crispus. The descendants of Mr. Browne have a pewter drinking-cup, worn by Attucks when he fell, which I have seen. They have, also, his powder-horn.

“If the above runaway slave was the revolutionary martyr, he was about forty six years old, when he was killed, a much older person than is generally supposed.

Cambridge port, July 23, 1859.

C. H. MORSE.

**THE WEATHER SIGNAL OFFICE.**—This very important branch of the public service of our government, under the superintendence of General Albert J. Myer, has become so useful, especially to the agricultural and shipping interest, that it is indispensable. It is a fact, worthy of historical record, that such a system has been established in our country, and a more important fact is that the predictions of the managers of the office, under the head of "Probabilities" in their daily reports, have been correct, *Seventy-six times in one hundred*. As the mode of operations at the signal office, for arriving at the results, must be of interest to every thoughtful person, the RECORD here presents a description from a recent writer:

"There are sixty-two signal stations in the United States, the extreme outposts being Portland, Maine; Key West, Fla.; Galveston. San Diego; Portland, Oregon; and Duluth. Each station is furnished with a barometer, wind-vane, rain gauge, anemometer, and a clock.

"The Barometer is the Green's standard, and is always carefully compared with the standard in the office before issue for use. It is placed in a room of uniform temperature, not heated or not too much exposed to the sun. When an observation is taken it is opened and the barometer slipped back into the box.

"The Thermometer is hung at height of the eye, in the open air, facing the North, in such a manner that it is always in the shade. It is placed so as to avoid the light reflected from surrounding objects, and protected from rain, snow and hail.

"The Hygrometer is an instrument used in determining the degree of moisture in the atmosphere. It is placed in the same shelter as the thermometer, and near it.

"The Anemometer is an instrument used to measure the force and velocity of the wind. It is composed of little saucers travelling around a perpendicular iron bar, each after the other, like a dog trying to catch his tail. The anemometer is fixed in a vertical position upon a post of sufficient height to bring it on a level with the eye of the observer, and must be in an exposed position, so as to receive the full force of the wind.

The Wind-vane is worked on the same principle as are weather-cocks. It is, however, of scientific construction, and by means of a dial at the base, gives with great exactness the direction of the wind in any point of the compass.

"The Rain-gauge is placed with the top of the funnel-shaped collector a foot above the surface of the ground, firmly fixed in a vertical position. It is examined daily; the amount of water it contains carefully measured with a graduated rod, emptied, and again fixed in place. The clock, which is a good one, keeps Washington time.

"With these instruments, none of which are complicated, the humidity of the atmosphere, force, velocity of the wind, state of the thermometer, and all particulars about the weather, including the

inches of rain fall, are ascertained in every part of the United States.

"Observations are made at the several stations three times each twenty-four hours, morning, evening and midnight. As the clocks are all set by Washington time in each of the sixty-two stations, all the observations are taken at the same instant. By 12 P. M., everything being ready at the telegraph office, a wire on each circuit is surrendered by the telegraph company for about ten minutes and the reports come rattling in. In about 40 minutes from the time they commence coming they are all received, when they are marked on a map of the United States. The state of the barometer, thermometer, direction of the winds, etc., over the whole country is seen at a glance, and upon this as a basis, the "probabilities" for the next twenty-four hours are calculated. The reports are received, translated, set up for the map, maps lithographed and printed, and ready for distribution, and the whole report in course of transmission over the country within an hour.

**RATHER MIXED.**—In a report of a sermon by a popular preacher in New York city, recently, occurs the following sentence:

"The principle of excommunication is universal. There are parties and cliques from which others are excluded. This principle prevails in the professions. It can prevail in states. Benedict Arnold suffered excommunication. He was a man without a country. After he shot Alexander Hamilton, he was a proscribed man."

One of the men who "fought at Bunker Hill"—and who of the common soldiers, of the war for independence did not fight there?—in describing that battle to the writer, said: "We marched over Chatterton's Hill and through the woods back of Ticonderoga, until we came out on the York river, where the British gun-boats lay in front of Charlestown, and following old Put through the swamp, drove the red-coats from Bunker Hill into the Pedee." The old soldier was in his dotage—the "popular preacher" was evidently yet in the veal state.

This jumbling of historical facts has been clearly illustrated by the following lines:

Old Homer wrote Virgil's *Bucolics*;  
The blind poet begged for his bread;  
King Charles the First cut up such frolics,  
That Bonaparte cut off his head.  
Whittington's cat had its day out,  
Milton declares 'twas a tabby;  
Garrick found Botany Bay out,  
And Hamlet built Westminster Abbey.

**"THE CAPTAIN'S SOLILOQUY."**—One of the last of the minor poets of America, was John Gardiner Calkins Brainard, who died at New London, Connecticut, (his birth place), in the Autumn of 1828. The latest and best of the editions of his poems, first issued in a volume in 1825, was that of 1842, edited by John G. Whittier.

Brainard had a vein of genuine humor, which



he exhibited in the following poem, entitled "The Captain's Soliloquy." It was suggested by a few lines of shipping news published in a New London paper, which stated that during a freshet in the Thames, near Norwich, a Methodist meeting-house was carried away, and floated out into Long Island Sound, and was first discovered on a hazy night, by the captain of a coasting schooner, riding at anchor, near Bridgeport, Connecticut. The occurrence took place about seventy years ago.

\*\*\*\*Solemn he paced upon that schooner's deck,  
And muttered of his hardship \*\*\*\* I have been  
Where the wild will of Mississippi's tide  
Has dashed me on the sawyer; and I've sailed  
In the thick night, along the wave-washed coast  
Of Labrador; and by pitiless fields of ice in acres;  
I have scraped my keel o'er coral reefs, in Madagascars seas,

And often in my lone and midnight watch  
Have heard the warning voice of the lee shore  
Speaking in Breakers; and I've seen  
The whale and sword-fish fight beneath my bows,  
And when they made the deep boil like a pot,  
Have swung into its vortex; and I know how  
To meet such dangers with a sailor's skill,  
And brave such dangers with a sailor's heart;  
But never yet, or where the river mixes with the main,

Or in the chafing anchorage of the bay,  
In all my rough experience of harm,  
Met I with—a METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE!

\* \* \* \* \*  
Cat-head, nor beam, nor davit has it none,  
Larboard nor starboard, gunwale, stem nor stern;  
It comes in such a questionable shape,  
You cannot even speak of it!

\* \* \* \* \*  
Up, git, Josey and put away for Bridgeport!  
There, where Fairweather Island and the Buoy  
Are safe from such encounters we'll protest;  
And Yankee legends long shall tell the tale,  
How that a Charleston schooner was beset,  
Riding at anchor, by a Methodist Meeting House.

A NEW FOSSIL.—Professor Marsh has lately discovered a fossil mammal, in the wild region of the Wyoming Territory, about the size of the present elephant. It presents features which denote that it is allied to the elephant species, but differs from that animal, materially. Its skull is armed with horns, and it has huge decurved canine tusks. The skull is deeply concave, and has around its lateral and posterior margin an enormous crest. This and another species nearly equal in size, Professor Marsh ranks in an order which he calls the Dinocera.

Dr. Ross of Toronto, Canada, reports that the fossil remains of a mammoth were recently found near the village of Millbrook, Durham County. It is not a perfect skeleton, much of it having decayed. It is the first ever found within Canadian territory.

DOCTOR GRANT.—At the "commencement" of Harvard College in the Summer of 1872, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on President Grant by the authorities of that institution. The following correspondence was recently published, and seems deserving of a permanent record in our annals:

"Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass., November 26, 1872." }

"ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States."

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith the diploma of the degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon you by this University at the Commencement in June last, in recognition of your distinguished public services both in war and peace. In war, in preserving the integrity of the national territory and the national institutions: in peace, in strengthening the national credit, lightening the public burdens, reforming the civil service and settling by arbitration grave disputes of long standing between this country and Great Britain.

"I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant.

"CHARLES W. ELIOT, President."

"Executive Mansion,  
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1872." }

"CHARLES W. ELIOT, President Harvard University:"

"Dear Sir: Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 26th instant, with the diploma conferring on me the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University, is just received. Permit me to thank the faculty of Harvard, through you, for this mark of their approval of my efforts to serve our beloved country, both in time of war and in time of peace. It will be my effort to continue to deserve that confidence.

"Be assured that I shall ever hold in high esteem the parchment and your letter accompanying it, as marked testimonials of that approval.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,  
"U. S. GRANT."

THE MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY.—A vigorous effort has lately been put forth, to make the library of the rapidly growing state of Michigan, located at its capitol, (Lansing,) worthy of such a prosperous and intelligent commonwealth. The accommodations in the old Capitol were such as to give little encouragement for an increase. The books have been removed to far more commodious quarters in the new state office edifice. According to a late report of the state Library, the total number of books and pamphlets in the Library, was 36,257, a large number of which are duplicates. That officer invites the attention of the legislature to that part, and asks it to take measures for establishing a system of interstate and foreign exchanges. This is a matter which should be



greatly considered by every state legislature in the Union. A system upon the plan established by the late Mr. Vattermare for international exchanges not only of books but of specimens of mineral productions, natural history, et cetera, might become exceedingly useful in the distribution of literary wealth. Duplicate books, kept together, are not only useless, but are a nuisance to the possessor, occupying space to no good purpose.

**PROFESSOR MORSE.**—On the 21st of December, 1872, the Smithsonian Institution and the Associated press received the following telegraphic despatch from the city of Mexico:

"At this moment the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, the first scientific body of the country, his Excellency the President of the Republic being present, held a solemn session in honor of the illustrious Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, taking the occasion of the opening of its new hall of meeting for that purpose.

"The president, vice-president, secretaries and treasurer of the society, and a number of members, contributed homages of admiration for the eminent *savant* of the United States of America.

"BALAS BALCAREL, Minister de Fomento, President.

"IGNACIO RAMIBEZ, Vice-President.

"IGNACIO M. ALTAMIRANO, First Secretary.

"ANTONIA GARCIA Y CUBAS, Second Secretary.

"ENEERIO MENDOZA, Third Secretary.

"FRANCO LOSA, Fourth Secretary.

**AN OLD COIN.**—In December, 1872, Mr. W. H. Newhall, of Manchester, New Hampshire, whilst searching for Indian relics in a field near Amoskeag Falls, found a copper coin, on one side of which appears the date of 556, in Arabic numerals and a small crown. Upon the other side there is the number six in Roman numerals and four small pillars. The coin is much worn and corroded. Can any numismatologist among the readers of the RECORD, tell us from this brief description, by what nation this coin was issued?

**SUCCESSION OF SUDDEN DEATHS.**—The New York "Evening Post" at the close of December, 1872, said:

"A singular fatality appears to have attached to the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, as no less than eight sudden deaths have occurred among the artists, occupants of its studios, and of those intimately connected with them, within a period of a little more than two years. Edward J. Kuntze's death occurred first, shortly after the opening of the building. Edward D. Nelson was killed, a few hours after leaving his studio, on the Harlem Railroad. Adolph Vogt died a few months later, very suddenly, of smallpox. Mrs. Tait, wife of the artist, died in her husband's studio last winter. Ames, the portrait painter, was stricken down in his studio while working before

his easel last summer, and died a few days later. Mrs. Vincent Colyer, wife of the artist, was drowned at Darien, Connecticut, in October. Mr. Kensett's death occurred suddenly on the 14th of the present month, and before the emblems of mourning were removed from his studio door, Mr. George P. Putnam, the art publisher, was stricken with apoplexy in his store and died before he could be removed to his house. This is a sad record."

**OUR ANNIVERSARIES ABROAD.**—It is now a common practice for Americans in European cities, to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. Our National Thanksgiving Day, the celebration of which originated with the early Puritans in New England, was observed by Americans abroad, last November. At Athens, in Greece, Americans resident in that classic city, gathered together at the United States Legation on that day, which was as beautiful as a day in June. Mr. Francis presided and the Rev. Dr. Hill, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, now 82 years of age, who has conducted a young ladies Seminary in that city between thirty and forty years, delivered an address.

On the same day, about 250 American residents in Berlin, Prussia, celebrated the day. At the banquet, which was attended by ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Alexander Bliss, the American *Charge d'Affaires* presided, our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, being absent on a tour to the Holy Land. Mr. Bliss, in a response to a toast proposing the health of the President of the United States, made an able address on the growth of our Republic.

**THE PATENT OFFICE.**—During the year ending at the close of September, 1872, there were issued, from the U. S. patent office 13,620 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates of registry of trade marks. There were, also, 3,100 caveats filed. Applications for patents, during the same period, numbered 19,587. Of these 284 were for extensions, and 589 for trade marks. The receipts of the patent office, over the expenses for the year, were \$77,400.

**SNOW STORM.**—The most violent and extended snow storm in twenty years, fell upon the United States on the 26th of December, 1872. Travel over a vast extent of territory was greatly impeded, and in some places suspended.

**INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.**—An expedition under Commander Edward P. Little, U. S. Navy, for a renewal of surveys for an inter-oceanic canal, through Nicaragua, is about to leave for Greytown, when they will disembark, proceed up the San Juan river, and divide into two parties of about, 25 each, for the prosecution of their labors. Dr. J. F. Bransford, will accompany the expedition in the capacity of surgeon and naturalist.



**STEBEN'S MONUMENT.**—At the close of September, 1872, a monument in memory of Frederick William Augustus Baron de Steuben, was erected and dedicated. The town in which the remains of the worthy inspector general of our continental army was buried, is called Steuben, and the place of sepulture is near the Black River Railroad, about twenty miles from Utica, and about seven miles north west of Trenton Falls. Near that spot, under an evergreen tree in whose shadow the soldier directed his body to be laid, his remains were first buried. Afterward a new road was laid over that spot, and the remains were removed to a neighboring grove, where they were honored by a neat monument erected at the cost of admiring subscribers to a fund for the purpose. Upon a recumbent stone was placed the following simple inscription: MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BARON DE STEUBEN.

That was in 1826. General William North, who was Steuben's aid and heir, bequeathed to the Welsh Baptist Society who had a church near, fifty acres of land, on condition that they would preserve in its native wilderness the five acres of forest in which was the Baron's grave. They have faithfully performed the prescribed duty. The land is substantially fenced in, and the trees have been left to grow.

German-Americans, wishing to perpetuate the memory of the soldier by a more fitting memorial,

resolved to erect one. The corner stone of a more uniform structure was laid in June, 1870. The work was completed in July, 1871, at a cost of about \$2,000, contributed chiefly by the Germans of New York and Utica. The monument is a piece of solid masonry, fourteen feet square. The base is composed of blocks of stone, and rises to a height of about 19 feet. The summit is ten feet square. The word STEUBEN, in large letters surmounted by a wreath, is carved upon this base, on the western side. On the opposite side are a plain crown and shield, and upon a frieze are twelve stars. The upper structure is composed of a single block 7 feet 4 inches square at the base, and two feet in height, tapering to 4 inches square. The whole is topped by a capstone about three feet in height at its centre.

The ceremonies of the dedication, drew together an immense assembly of people. The monument was guarded on the occasion, by the "Citizens Corps" of Utica. The Mayor of Utica (Mr. Butterfield) presided over the assembled company. The monument was presented to the people of the state of New York by Carl Sixtus Kapf, of New York city, in behalf of the Steuben Monument Association. It was received by ex-governor Horatio Seymour, when addresses followed. The proceedings were opened by a prayer by the Rev. O. F. Perry, and were closed by a benediction from the lips of Dr. Brown, of Hamilton College.

## OBITUARY.

### GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM.

On Saturday morning, the 21st of December, 1872, the New York newspapers gave the sad and startling announcement that at half-past five o'clock on the previous evening, George P. Putnam, of the firm of G. P. Putnam & Sons, the well-known publishers, had died suddenly, in his store, while showing a beautiful book to a gentleman. That announcement caused wide-spread sorrow, for no man was ever more highly respected and sincerely loved than he, by those who were privileged to know him intimately. It is not too much to say that he was a model of an honest, faithful and true Christian gentleman, in all the relations of life.

Mr. Putnam was born in Brunswick, Maine, on the 21st of February, 1814. He was educated in the common school, from which so many eminent men of our country have arisen. At the age of fourteen years he went to the city of New York, where he entered the bookstore of Daniel Leavitt, as a clerk. He afterwards served Mr. John Wiley in the same capacity, and some years later he formed a partnership with that gentleman, under the firm name of Wiley & Putnam. That was in 1840. The following year Mr. Putnam went to London, where an English branch of their house was established, and remained there, as its repre-

sentative, about seven years. He conducted the business with great intelligence and first introduced the sale of American books in England. He was also among the first who established the more extensive business of importing English books into America.

Mr. Putnam was exceedingly industrious and enterprising, and found time to write useful books. So early as at the age of fourteen years, he commenced a dictionary of dates, which was completed and published when he was at the age of twenty-one years, with the title of the "World's Progress." This was revised from year to year, and an edition recently published brings its record of facts down to the present time. While in London, Mr. Putnam wrote and published a book called "American Facts," which, filled with important information concerning this country, contributed largely to a better knowledge and understanding of the American people, in English minds.

Soon after he returned from England, Mr. Putnam separated his business interests from Mr. Wiley, and started a publishing house of his own. He soon began the republication of Washington Irving's works, and was very successful. He also published the works of J. Fennimore Cooper and Bayard Taylor, and more recently those of John P. Kenne-

dy. His popular editions of standard works had a large sale.

In 1852, "Putnam's Magazine" was started. Its high tone made it popular and successful. Four years later it passed into other hands and its publication was soon afterwards suspended. It was revived, with the same name, in 1867, and in 1870 it was merged into "Scribner's Monthly".

Mr. Putnam had a natural taste for and love of the Fine Arts, which was enhanced by cultivation. He was chairman of the Art committee of the Union League Club, of New York, and was one of the most intelligent workers for the establishment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he was the Honorary Superintendent. At the time of his death, he was a member of the commission on American Art representation at the Vienna exhibition.

The funeral services were held at the Baptist church, on Madison Avenue, of which Mr. Putnam had been a member. There were collected many literary men, artists and representatives of the book trade; and most touching remarks, eulogistic of his high character, were made by Dr. Crosby, (Chancellor of the New York University,) and others. The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev'd William Elder, after the conclusion of which, the remains were conveyed to Wood Lane cemetery, in Westchester County, for burial.

#### HENRY JOHNSON.

In the recent death of Mr. Henry Johnson, the book-trade of New York has lost one of its worthiest and most respected and, we may add, most beloved members. Mr. Johnson was born in London, England, November 2, 1815, and after serving an apprenticeship to a bookseller in London from his twelfth year, in coming of age in 1836, emigrated to America. He made New York his residence, and after some minor engagements entered as a clerk with the late Daniel Appleton the founder of the book-selling firm of D. Appleton &

Co., and continued with the house for seventeen years, when he left it to form a partnership with Robert Martin with whom he began the publication of the serial works which occupied his attention for the rest of his career. Mr. Fry became a partner in this house in 1857, and, on the retirement of Mr. Martin the following year, the business was continued under the name of Johnson, Fry & Co., and has so been conducted to the present time. The publications of the house besides such standards as the works of Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, included as a speciality a series of works on American history. The earliest of these was a "History of the United States," by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer; the "Life and Times of Washington," by the late Dr. J. F. Schroeder; the "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land," by Henry B. Dawson; a "Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," the letter press of which was from the pen of Evert Duyckinck. All of these works have been published in numbers, in the quarto form with portrait and other illustrations, mostly from the pencil of Alonzo Chappell, an artist of Long Island. They have had a large circulation, the "Portrait Gallery" having exceeded a hundred thousand copies. The latest enterprise of the house is a companion to this work of wider scope, entitled "The Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America," by the same author.

Mr. Johnson was also connected largely with building improvement in Brooklyn, L. I., where he for a long time resided, removing a few years since to a house which he had built on a considerable landed property of his own, on the Coney Island Road, at Gravesend. At this residence, after a short illness he expired on the 27th of November, 1872. The funeral services, previous to the interment at Greenwood cemetery, were performed at St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, at Flatbush, of which he had been a generous supporter. An excellent man of business, rising to fortune by his own exertions, Mr. Johnson was distinguished by the kindness and generosity of his nature.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

*Journalism in the United States, from 1690 to 1872.* By FREDERIC HUDSON, New York; Harper Brothers. 8vo., pp. 789.

This is a book evincing patient labor in careful research for the fine gold of facts in an untilled field, by a veteran journalist. For many years Mr. Hudson was the managing editor of the "New York Herald," when it was laying the foundation of its fame and fortune as a *newspaper* in the broadest and best sense of that term. He has been personally familiar with journalism in the United States during the last quarter of century, and his literary training had fitted him for the task which he has performed in the volume here noticed.

Mr. Hudson introduces his subject by pertinent

quotations from various writers who have testified concerning the puissance of the newspaper press in society, from Milton to Bismarck. Prominent among these, stands this noted paragraph from the pen of the first Napoleon:—"A journalist! That means a grumbler, a censorer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations! Four hostile newspapers are more to be dreaded than a hundred thousand bayonets!"

"I would rather live in a country with newspapers, and without a government," wrote Thomas Jefferson, "than in a country with a government and without newspapers."

Mr. Hudson claims only to have sketched an outline of a History of Journalism in this country.



He notes six periods of marvellous intellectual development and enterprise in the United States, as indicated by six journalistic epochs, namely;—

(1.) The first American newspapers—1690-1704. (2.) The Colonial Press—1704-1755. (3.) The Revolutionary Press—1755-1783. (4.) The Political Party Press, the Religious Press, the Agricultural Press, the Sporting Press, the Commercial Press—1783-1833. (5.) The Transition Press, the Cheap Press—1833-1835. (6.) The Independent Press, the Telegraph Press—1835-1872. The subject is discussed in this order: after an opening chapter in which a learned and very interesting history of the newspaper press in Europe, is given. By so doing, the author presents a vivid picture of the growth of that mighty power, the Newspaper Press, from Harris' "Public Occurrences, (a broadside issued in 1690, and strangled by the public authorities of Massachusetts, twenty-four hours after its birth, because it contained "reflections of a very high nature,") until the present time, when there are *five hundred and forty-two* Daily newspapers, and *four thousand four hundred and twenty-five* Weekly newspapers, published in the United States. These, with the semi-weekly, tri-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly publications, make up the enormous annual issue from the American serial press, of *one thousand five hundred and eight million, five hundred and forty-eight thousand, two hundred and fifty* copies." Of the growth of these the work treats.

The book is one of the most remarkable and interesting of the literary productions of our day, and forms a valuable contribution to American History.

*Our Pioneers: Being Biographical Sketches of Captain Elias Hughes, John Ratliff, Benjamin Greene, Richard Pitzer, John Van Buskirk, Isaac and John Stedden, and Captain Samuel Ellicott: with brief notice of the Pioneers of 1801 and 1802.* By ISAAC SMUCKER, Secretary of the Licking County Pioneer Society. Also a Paper on *The Pioneer Women of the West*. By Rev'd Mrs. C. SPRINGER: concluding with a Poem entitled *The Pioneers of Licking*. By A. B. CLARK. Newark, Ohio: Clark & King. 8vo., pp. 33. The title of this pamphlet is so full, that no further notice seems necessary. It is valuable as containing much useful matter for the general historian of Ohio. Mr. Smucker is one of the most indefatigable of delvers in the mine of local history.

*Paul Lunt's Diary. May—December, 1775.* Edited by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D. This "Journal of Travels from Newburyport to Cambridge, and in the Camp," kept from the 10th of May, 1775, until Saturday, the 23rd of December the same year, affords an interesting picture of some of the stirring events of the time.

Paul Lunt was first-lieutenant of a company commanded by his kinsman, Ezra Lunt, in the battle of Bunker Hill. The Editor says Lieutenant Lunt escaped injury, and afterwards, "as an officer,

joined Arnold's famous expedition for the siege of Quebec, which sailed from Newburyport, in September, 1775, for the Kennebec." He could not have accompanied Arnold, for according to his Diary, he was in continual service near Boston until late in December, and was at Newburyport on the 23rd of that month.

Extracts from the Diary were read before the Massachusetts Historical Society; and Dr. Green has had a few copies neatly printed, for private circulation.

*Names which the Lenni Lennape' or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities, within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with the Significations. Prepared for the Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, from a MS., by John Heckewelder.* By WILLIAM C. REICHEL. Bethlehem. H. T. Clauder. 8vo., pp. 58. This interesting paper from the pen of Mr. Heckewelder, the eminent Moravian Missionary among the Indians, has been carefully revised and profusely and learnedly annotated by the Rev. Mr. Reichel, whose writings upon the history of the Moravians in all its phases are regarded as authoritative. The annotator has taken some lawful liberties with the paper, such as to avoid repetitions and making an alphabetical arrangement of the names; and he has drawn from a large field of resources, the materials for his learned notes. In his introduction, he has given a biographical sketch of the author, who, in this paper, attempted to restore the mutilated forms of Indian appellations of objects, then current among the white people, and to point out their significance. It is a most valuable contribution to American history. It is published as Part VI of the Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society. A few copies have been handsomely printed on fine large paper, at the instance of Mr. John Jordan, Jr., of Philadelphia.

*The Greeks of To-day.* By CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, late Minister Resident of the United States at Athens. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12mo., pp. 366. This interesting little work from the pen of one who has had excellent opportunities for observing the political and social characteristics of the Greeks of to-day, is published in beautiful form. Some of its contents have appeared in American periodicals. These have been revised and enlarged. The scope of the work may be judged by the titles of its chapters, namely: Arrival; First days; Modern Athens; The Parthenon and other Ruins; Political Characteristics; The Great Idea; Fifty years of Independence; Education; The Greek Church; American Missionaries at Athens; Brigandage; The Massacre near Marathon; The Island of Corfu; and Character of the Greeks. The work is written in a racy and attractive style, with none of the dreary show of pedantry or offensive sentimentality with which too many books on Greece abound.

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## *GENERAL JACKSON'S TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.*



THE OLD COURT-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS.<sup>1</sup>

I was in New Orleans at the middle of April, 1861, at the time when Major Anderson evacuated Fort Sumter, and the late Civil War began. On the morning of a clear and very warm day (the 12th,) I rode down to the famous battle-ground below New Orleans, with a travelling companion, in a pleasant barouche. General W. H. Palfrey, (afterward lost at sea) who was a participant in that battle, was

to have accompanied us, but early that morning news of the attack on Fort Sumter had been received in the city, and he was too busy with public matters to go with us. Our driver was familiar with the battle-ground, and was a competent guide; so we rode alone along the Levee, the water in the brimful Mississippi being quite four feet higher than our roadway, with only twenty-five feet of earth between us and the majestic flood. The gardens were full of blooming roses, and the orange hedges around them, were bright with the golden

<sup>1</sup> This engraving is from "Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812."

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Chase & Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.





the gate to the Church) to the raised floor of the arch. As he stepped upon that floor, the two little girls leaned gently forward and placed the laurel crown upon his head. At the same moment a charming Creole girl (Miss Kerr,) as the representative of Louisiana, stepped forward, and with modesty supreme in voice and manner, addressed a few congratulatory words to the Chief, eloquent with expressions of the most profound gratitude. To these words Jackson made a brief reply, and then passed on toward the Church, his pathway strewn with flowers by the several representatives of the States and Territories.

At the entrance to the Cathedral the honored hero was met by the Abbé Du Bourg in his pontifical robes, and supported by a college of priests in their sacerdotal garments. The Abbé addressed the General with eloquent and patriotic discourse, after which the Chief was conducted to a conspicuous seat near the great altar, when the *Te Deum Laudamus* was chanted by the choir and the people. When the imposing pageant was over, the General retired to his quarters to resume the stern duties of a soldier; and on that night the city of New Orleans blazed with a general illumination.

Jackson maintained martial law vigorously, even after rumors of peace reached New Orleans. He did not feel bound to be governed by rumors, and paid no heed to the clamors of faction in and out of the Legislature of Louisiana; and when a messenger arrived from Washington with official news of peace, he was involved in a contention with the civil authorities.

There was a powerful faction in the Legislature of Louisiana, personally and politically opposed to Jackson. It was so powerful, that when, on the 2d of February, 1815, that body thanked the officers and troops who had saved New Orleans from capture by the British, the name of their gallant leader was omitted. This conduct highly incensed the inhabitants of the city who felt grateful to Jackson for their deliverance. That indignation was intensified by a seditious publication,

put forth by one of the members of the Legislature, calculated to produce disaffection in the army. It was a serious public matter, and Jackson, as commander of that army, felt compelled to notice it. He ordered the arrest of the author, and his trial by martial law. Judge Dominic A. Hall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the offender. Jackson considered this a violation of the martial law which he had proclaimed, and ordered the arrest of the Judge and his expulsion beyond the limits of the city. The Judge, in turn, when the military law was revoked on the 13th of March, in consequence of the proclamation of peace issued by the President of the Republic, required Jackson to appear before him and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Jackson cheerfully obeyed the summons and entered the crowded court room in the old Spanish building delineated at the head of this paper. He was in citizen's dress, and was almost up to the bar before he was recognized. Then he was greeted with cheers from a thousand voices within and without that building. The Judge, alarmed by this popular demonstration, hesitated. Jackson stepped upon a bench, procured silence, and then turning to the trembling Judge said: "There is no danger here—there shall be none. The same hand that protected this city from outrage against the invaders of the country will shield and protect this court, or perish in the effort. Proceed with your sentence."

With quivering lips, it is said, the Judge pronounced him guilty of contempt of court, and fined him a thousand dollars. A storm of hisses mingled with imprecations, greeted this act. Jackson immediately drew a check for the amount, handed it to the marshal, and then made his way through the excited crowd to the courthouse door.

The excitement of the people outside, who had heard of the sentence, was now intense. They lifted the hero upon their shoulders and bore him to the street. Then the immense crowd sent up a shout



that blanched the cheeks of Judge Hall, and gave evidence of the unbounded popularity of the soldier who was so prompt in his obedience to the mandates of the civil law. He was placed in a carriage from which the people released the horses and dragged it themselves to the house of Maspero, where Jackson addressed the populace, urging them to show their appreciation of the blessings of liberty and free government by a willing submission to the authorities of their country.

Meanwhile a thousand dollars had been collected by voluntary subscriptions, and placed to the credit of Andrew Jackson, in a bank. The hero politely refused to

accept it, and begged his friends to distribute the thousand dollars among the families of those who had fallen in the late battles. Twenty-eight years afterward (1843,) when Jackson was President of the United States, Congress passed an Act refunding the one thousand dollars, with interest, amounting in all to two thousand seven hundred dollars.

I believe the old Court-house in Royal Street is yet standing, and used for the sale of merchandise, as in 1861. It should be preserved, not only as a memento of the Spanish rule in New Orleans, but of a stirring scene in local and national history.

#### GRANT OF LANDS IN VERMONT.

The following are copies of manuscript documents sent to the Editor of the *RECORD*, which relate to transactions at the period when there was a bitter controversy raging between the authorities of the state of New York, and the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, now the state of Vermont. This controversy grew out of the different interpretations of the royal decree of July 20, 1764, by which the division line between New Hampshire and New York was established. The settlers on the "Grants" as the territory which had been granted to various parties, was called, supposed that they were by that decree, to be placed thereafter under the *political* jurisdiction of New York, and were satisfied, but they had doubts that their titles to their lands, or any past transactions, could be affected by it. The government of New York construed the decree differently, and called upon the settlers to surrender their charters and repurchase their lands under grants from New York. Some of them complied, but

a greater portion of them peremptorily refused to submit to the injustice. The lands of the recusants were granted to others, in whose names actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany, and in all cases judgements were given against the settlers.

This action produced intense excitement throughout the Grants. Those who submitted were regarded with disgust; and seeing that they had nothing to hope from the customary forms of law, the settlers determined to resist the decisions of the court. In that resistance, Ethan Allen was a conspicuous leader. A notice of these troubles may be found in the first paper of the first volume of the *RECORD*, where a picture is given of the Catamount Tavern, at Bennington, the rallying place of the "patriots" of the Grants.

Can any reader of the *RECORD* give any further account of the particular transaction recorded in the following papers, than is shown on their face?

THIS INDENTURE made the Twelfth Day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy One. Between Alexander McLure Gentlemen, Edward Foy Esquire, Andrew Elliot Esquire, Charles Williams Esquire, Alexander Colden Esquire, John Moore Gentleman, Hugh Wallace Esquire, Henry

His Majesty, George the Third, ordered that there should be a line of the Connecticut river, from where it enters the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to the north of the 45th degree of north latitude, be the boundary line between the said Province of New Hampshire and New York." See Slade's *Vermont Manuscripts*, p. 19

White Esquire, Alexander Wallace Merchant, Goldsbrou Banyar Esquire, Archibald Kennedy Esquire, Jonathan Mallet Esqr., William McAdam Merchant, John Harris Cruger Merchant, William Stepple Merchant, Andrew Gordon Esquire, Simon Metcalfe Gentleman, Hugh Gaine Printer, Charles Morse Gentleman, John Kelley Gentleman, Crean Brush Gentleman, John Lawrence Gentleman, Henry Boel Gentleman, Hugh Duncan Yeoman, John Bowles Gentleman, Elkanah Deane Coach Maker, William Deane Coach Maker, James Downes Gentleman, Robert Hyslop Gentleman, John McDowell Gentleman, Thomas Valentine Gardiner, Francis Stephens Esquire, John Rice Gentleman, James Leadbetter Gentleman, William Tuckey Tailor, Joseph Beck Stay-Maker, Peter Middleton Physician, Thomas Bridgen Attwood Druggist, Whitehead Hicks Esquire, William Kennedy Merchant, John Kennedy Gentleman, John Shaw Gentleman, Hamilton Young Merchant, James Duane Esquire, John Taylor Tavern-Keeper, Benjamin Jones Druggist, John Wetherhead Merchant, James Yeoman Watch-Maker, William C. Hulett Gentleman, William Banyar Gentleman, and William Williams Limner, all of the City of New York in the Province of New York of the first Part; and the Right Honorable John, Earl of Dunmore of the second Part:

WITNESSETH, that the said Parties to these Presents of the first Part, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to each of them in hand paid have and each of them respectively hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do and each of them respectively doth grant bargain and sell unto him the said John Earl of Dunmore, All their and each of their several and respective One and Fiftieth Part (the whole into fifty one equal Parts to be divided) of and in All that certain Tract or Parcel of Land situate lying and being Eastward of Lake Champlain in the County of Albany within the Province of New York, In and by his Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New York

bearing Date the Eighth Day of this Instant Month of July, granted to the said Parties to these Presents of the first Part, Containing in the whole the Quantity of Fifty One Thousand Acres, and being further bounded and described in the manner by the said Letters Patent particularly expressed And the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits thereof: To Have and To Hold the said several and respective One and fiftieth Part (the whole into fifty one equal parts to be divided) of them the said Parties to these Presents of the first Part, and of each of them of and in the said Tract of Land, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premises Hereby granted, and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances, unto him the said John Earl of Dunmore his Executors Administrators and Assigns from the Day next before the Day of the Date of these Presents for and during and until the full end and Term of one whole year thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended. Yielding and Paying therefor the Rent of one Pepper Corn on the last Day of the said Term if demanded, To the Intent that by Virtue of these Presents and also by Force of the Statute made for Transferring of Uses into Possession, he the said John Earl of Dunmore may be in the actual Possession of all and singular the said Premises and thereby be enabled to accept and take a Grant and Release of the Reversion and Inheritance thereof to him his Heirs and Assigns forever.

IN WITNESS whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first before written.

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of us.

SAM STEVENS.

WM DOLMAGE.

{ Signed by the parties named }  
{ in the within contract. }

By his Excellency the Right Honorable John Earl of Dunmore Captain General



and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same; Andrew Elliot Esq. Receiver General of the said Province, and Alexander Colden Esq., Surveyor General of the same Province; Commissioners appointed by his Majesty's Instructions for the setting out all Lands to be granted within the Province of New York

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Alexander McLure in Behalf of himself and fifty others his Associates by his humble Petition presented unto his said Excellency the Right Honorable John Earl of Dunmore Captain General and Governor in Chief as aforesaid, and read in his Majesty's Council for the said Province on the Eighth day of February now last past, did set forth, That the Petitioner and his Associates had discovered that there was a certain Tract of vacant Land granted in the Crown, wholly uncultivated, situated Eastward of Lake Champlain in the County of Albany and Province of New York. Beginning at a large Basswood Tree marked with a Blaze and three notches on the shore standing on the westerly bank of the Main Branch of Otter Creek being at the Southeast corner of Lands located by the said Petitioner a reduced Captain, and running Eastward about six Miles to the foot of a large ridge of Mountains, thence Southward along the Foot of the said ridge about twelve miles; thence Westward to a large hemlock Tree marked with the letters A B standing on the shore of the said Otter Creek near the mouth thereof and fifty Acres of Land granted to the said Petitioner a Soldier in the said Province, which Lands extend to the upper Falls in Otter Creek; thence following the said Creek and continuing to the mouth thereof in the County of Otsego the Forty hundred Lands granted to the said Petitioner and others; thence to the south of corner of the said Tract and along the Easterly line to the South of corner thereof;

thence West sixty one chains to Otter Creek, and thence along the said Creek as it winds and turns to the place of Beginning; Containing about Fifty one thousand Acres more or less, and the usual allowance for Highways; for which they were desirous of obtaining his Majesty's Letters Patent intending to cultivate and improve the same And therefore the Petitioner in behalf of himself and Associates did humbly Pray that his said Excellency John Earl of Dunmore Captain General and Governor in Chief as aforesaid would be favorably pleased to Grant unto them his Majesty's Letters Patent for the above Tract of Land: under the Quit rent, provisos, Limitations and Restrictions prescribed by his Majesty's Instructions. Which Petition having been then and there referred to a Committee of his Majesty's Council for the said Province; His Majesty's said Council did afterwards on the sixteenth day of the same month of February in Pursuance of the Report of the said Committee humbly advise and consent that his said Excellency should by his Majesty's Letters Patent grant to the Petitioner and his Associates and their Heirs the Tract of vacant Land described in the said Petition under the Quit Rent Provisoes, Limitations and Restrictions prescribed by his Majesty's Instructions: In Pursuance whereof and in obedience to his Majesty's said Instructions We the said Commissioners Do hereby Certify that we have set out for him the said Alexander McLure and for his Associates, to wit, Edward Foy, Andrew Elliot, Charles Williams, Alexander Colden, John Moore, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, Alexander Wallace, Goldsbrow Banyar, Archibald Kennedy, Jonathan Mallet, William McAdam, John Harris Cruger, William Stepple, Andrew Gordon, Simon Metcalfe, Hugh Gaine, Charles Morse, John Kelley, Crean Brush, John Lawrence, Henry Boel, Hugh Duncan, John Bowles, Elkanah Deane, William Deane, James Downes, Robert Hyslop, John McDowell, Thomas Valentine, Francis Stephens, John Rice, James Leadbetter, William Tuckey, Joseph Beck, Peter Middleton, Thomas

Bridgen Attwood, Whitehead Hicks, William Kennedy, John Kennedy, John Shaw, Hamilton Young, James Duane, John Taylor, Benjamin Jones, John Wetherhead, James Yeoman, William C. Hulett, William Banyard and William Williams, All that certain Tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being Eastward of Lake Champlain in the County of Albany within the Province of New York, Beginning at a large basswood Tree marked with a blaze and three Notches in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven by James Thompson Deputy Surveyor of Lands on the West side of Otter Creek and in the Bounds of a Tract of Land lately granted Abraham Lott and others; and runs thence East four hundred and forty three chains; then North twelve hundred and ten chains; then West four hundred and fifty five chains; then South four hundred and eighty chains to a Tract of Land granted to Gabriel H. Ludlow and others; and then along the East bounds of the last mentioned Tract of Land South four hundred and eighty chains to the Southeast corner of the said last mentioned Tract of Land; then along the South bounds of the said last mentioned Tract of Land West sixty chains and one Rod to the West side of Otter Creek, and then

up the West Bank of the said Creek as it winds and turns to the place where this Tract first began: Containing Fifty one thousand Acres of Land and the usual allowance for Highways; And an allowance for a large Lake included within the Bounds of this Tract of Land: And in setting out the said Tract or parcel of Land We the said Commissioners have had Regard to the profitable and unprofitable Acres, and have taken Care that the Length thereof doth not extend along the Banks of any River otherwise than is Conformable to his Majesty's Instructions. Given under our Hands in the City of New York, the sixth day of July One thousand seven hundred and seventy one, in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and soforth:—

DUNMORE  
ANDREW ELLIOT  
ALEX<sup>r</sup> COLDER.

Recorded in the Secretarys Office  
of the Province of New York  
in Let<sup>r</sup> Patents No. 16 page 73  
&c.

D. BANYER  
Sec<sup>r</sup>.

### BATTLE OF HOBKIRK'S HILL.

When the Editor of the RECORD was preparing his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," more than twenty years ago, the late Hon. David L. Swain, Ex-governor of North Carolina, and then the beloved President of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, presented to him the following account, in manuscript, of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, in April, 1781, from the pen of Mr. Samuel Mathis.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Under the date of January 8, 1852, Governor Swain wrote to the Editor of the RECORD, as follows, concerning the author, of this MS:

"I knew the writer personally, and in my boyhood (1817-18-19) he was then an old man, a

*Account of the battle of Hobkirk's Hill as some call it, or Battle of Camden as called by others, tho' the ground on which it was faught is now (1810) called the Big Sand Hill above Camden.*

This Hill lies one mile and three quarters from the Court House and from where the Gaol then stood. Over this Hill runs the great Road leading from Charlotte in

local Methodist preacher, who was understood to have secured a competency at the bar, and was in the habit of spending his summers among our Western mountains. His chirography was so familiar to me, that I could recognize his manuscript, at a glance. He died in Camden some 30 years ago."—[EDITOR.]



N<sup>o</sup> Car: to Charleston in S<sup>o</sup> Car: It runs in a direct line from the top of the Hill past the Gaol or where the Gaol then stood and thro' the Town of Camden, nearly a due S<sup>o</sup> course. It had been opened quite wide by Col<sup>o</sup> Joseph Kershaw a few weeks before the British came to Camden and made to correspond with the Street of the Town that it entered to wit 90 feet wide up to the top of the Hill (which had an effect that will appear in sequel). It was woody on each side of the road and in some places (near the Town) very thick; near the Hill and on the Hill and S<sup>o</sup> side of it was not so thick, but was more open.

The Hill crosses the Road about at right Angles, and extends about 500 yards to the West and about 800 yards to the East of the Road. At the E. end of the Hill is a Spring of fine Water then

that runs a S. E. course near a mile to a Stream of Water called little Pinetree Creek which has a very boggy Swamp on each side of it; this runs a S<sup>o</sup> course about half a mile and empties into Big Pinetree Creek in an impassable Swamp or rather Mill Pond which runs about a S<sup>o</sup> or S. W. course until it passes the Town, having a considerable Hill from 30 to 40 feet high all along between it and the Town, which Hill terminates and flattens down into level Ground at about a parallel with the lower end of the Town.

Lord Rawdon's Head Q<sup>u</sup> were in Col<sup>o</sup> Joseph Kershaw's House on this Hill. His Troops lay directly in front of him inside of a Stockade of about 4 or 500 yards Square, supported by four Redoubts, situate at the distance of about 2 or 300 yards from each angle of it. One of these Redoubts was round the Gaol, from which the British frequently fired their Cannon at our officers and others who out of curiosity came down the road to look at them. The Trees had been cut down and lay very thick on this side of the Town to prevent the approach of our Cavalry which of course prevented their Horsemen taking our people that went so near to look at them.

But this I apprehend had been stopped by Gen<sup>l</sup> G. for I was informed by Col<sup>o</sup> Gunby and Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith who dined with me 5 miles below or S<sup>o</sup> of Camden a few Days before the Battle that a Cannon Shot from s<sup>t</sup> Redoubt came very near killing some of our officers that had gone too near: It hit a small Brick Oven behind which they had dodged.

While the British lay in this situation Gen<sup>l</sup> Green with the American Army approached them; When he first came he encamped on the N<sup>o</sup> side of them on Hobkirk's Hill, staid but a very short time, perhaps not more than two Days (It was during this time that some of his Officers went down in sight of the Town and were fired at as above mentioned). He wheeled off with the American Army, went round the head of little Pinetree Creek and made a Bridge across Big Pinetree Creek three miles above Camden,



VIEW AT THE SPRING: HOBKIRK'S HILL.

called Martins now called Mortimers Spring,<sup>1</sup> which forms a very miry Branch

<sup>1</sup> The view of this spring, here given, and also the map of the battle, is from Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution." This picture is from a drawing made by the Editor of the RECORD, in January, 1849, giving the appearance of the Spring and its surroundings at that time. The fine trees that surrounded it were tulips, poplars and pines. The house seen in the sketch, then belonged to Wm. E. Johnson, President of the Camden Bank. Below the spring was a dyke which caused the forming of a fine duck-pond.—[Editor.]



came round and appeared below or to the South-east and Southward of Camden.

This Manoeuvre had an excellent effect. It alarmed the British very much; it threatened their Mills (alias Col<sup>o</sup> Kershaw's Merchant Mills which they had taken poss<sup>n</sup> of) from whence most of their Bread stuff was drawn; it divided their Forces; prevented their sending assistance or Advice to Watson<sup>1</sup> on Black River; to the Fort on Scott's Lake and Fort Motte<sup>2</sup> which Gen<sup>l</sup> Marion<sup>3</sup> and Col<sup>o</sup> Lee<sup>4</sup> were then investing and took. It insulated Lord Rawdon<sup>5</sup> himself and jeopardized his retreat.

Gen<sup>l</sup> Green remained but a few Days below Camden: But while there some of the Militia attached to him made an attempt to burn said Mills but Failed in the attempt and retreated without any loss, proceeded on to and took a Stockade Fort Commanded by Maj<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Downs of the Royal Militia about 7 miles below Camden in which Downs, a skillfull and

brave man in a bad cause and several of his best men were killed and the rest fled while the British Light Horse who had gone from Camden were attacking the Attackers.

This Party did not continue in possession of the Fort but left it in the hands of the British Light Horse and went on down to Scott's Lake to assist Marion.

Gen<sup>l</sup> Green then or perhaps an hour or two before the Capture of Down's Fort wheeled off, re-crossed Pinetree Creek, came back again and encamped on Hobkirk's Hill; His Artillery was not with him in these Manoeuvres it had been sent off beyond Lynch's Creek under the care of Col<sup>o</sup> Carrington who acted as ass<sup>t</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> Master Gen<sup>l</sup> in the Southern Department.

Gen<sup>l</sup> G. arrived at Hobkirk's at Night and encamped on it in Battle Order, his right extending a short distance to the west of the Great Road and his left reaching to the E. end of the Hill near Martin's Spring. Here the Hill is of very easy ascent and this Spring and the Branch that runs from it contained the only Water that was to be found near the American Troops. From this end of the Hill a Road led off S. E. towards the Mill (then Kershaw's out of use) now Carters, and another old obscure road directly towards the Town parallel to the great Road. Capt. Kirkwood with his Light Infantry, being a remnant of the Delaware Troops, was posted here on or between these two Roads a short and proper distance in front of the left. Capt. Smith with his Light Infantry (40 excellent men) on the Right, and two Strong Pickets were placed in front of the Army but the Woods were so thick that a man could not be seen at 100 y<sup>d</sup> distance at noon Day.

It was late in the evening on the 24th of April that Gen<sup>l</sup> Green pitched his Camp here, without Artillery and apparently without Cavalry or Militia: For Col<sup>o</sup> Washington<sup>1</sup> with his Cavalry and

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Watson was a gallant British officer, who often met Marion and other partisans, in conflict.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> The stockaded dwelling house of Mrs. Rebecca Motte, not far from the junction of the Congaree and Wateree rivers which there form the Santee river. This was attacked by Marion and Lee, and at the suggestion of the patriotic Mrs. Motte, the owner, it was set on fire. It had been stockaded by the British, and was then occupied by them; and as Marion and Lee had no cannon, only by fire could they dislodge the British.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>3</sup> General Francis Marion, the famous partisan leader, in the South.

<sup>4</sup> Colonel Henry Lee, known as "Legion Harry," and "Light Horse Harry." He was a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia. At this time he was in command of a body of cavalry and was about twenty-five years of age. Ten years later, he was Governor of Virginia. He was a son of that "Lowland Beauty" who was the object of Washington's first love.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>5</sup> Son of the Earl of Moira, who entered the British army in 1771, at the age of 17 years. He was the immediate predecessor of Major André as Adjutant-general of the British army in America. He became a Major-general, and in 1812, was appointed Governor-general of British India. During his absence in the East until 1822, he was created Marquis of Hastings. He died in 1825.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> Colonel William Washington, who was called the "Marcellus of his country." He was a native of Stafford county, Virginia, where he was born in



about 250 N<sup>c</sup>Car. Militia under Col<sup>o</sup> Reade were encamped about 2 or 3 miles in the rear. In the night or early in the morning a Deserter<sup>1</sup> from the Americans went to the Enemy and Informed L<sup>d</sup>. Rawdon of Gen<sup>l</sup> G situation.

This Deserter did not know of Washington and the Militia being in the rear. His Lordship immediately had the Redoubts all manned with Negroes and Tories, and every Man of his whole Army, in the most silent and secret manner without any Drum, Fife, Horn or any noise or gen<sup>l</sup> Parade all went off as they got ready, the Cavalry first, the Men and officers all on foot leading their Horses, the Infantry following in open Order and trailed Arms, taking down the Valley in the S. E. Corner of the Town, in the opposite direction from where the American Troops lay, lest some of them might happen to be down and discover them marching out; this was about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th April. The weather had been dry and it was a beautiful clear sunshiny day rather warm for the season of the year.

The British were soon behind the Hill on which their Head Q<sup>r</sup> stood and of course well concealed; they proceeded up along the side of the Swamp until they arrived at Col<sup>o</sup> K's upper Mill (now Carter's) and thence along the Road or along the Miry Branch up to Martin's Spring at the E. end of Hobkirk's Hill. They had no doubt got in close Order before this time and their Cavalry (about 200 called the York Volunteers under Maj<sup>r</sup> Coffin) detached off to their left so as to fall into the Great Road a short

distance in front of Hobkirk's Hill so as to attack our Right while their main Army turned our left.

The British marched on until discovered by Kirkwood who attacked and fought them with great resolution until overwhelmed; the British displayed to the left, which bro<sup>t</sup> them upon our Pickets by whom they were attacked in turn: the British did not fire but pressed directly forward with charged Bayonets and drove our Pickets in.

Kirkwood's Muskets gave the first alarm to the Americans, several of whom were at the Spring cooking and washing, and had to run a considerable distance before they got to their Arms which were stacked in the very line they had to form.<sup>1</sup> However the most if not all of them did get to their Arms and were regularly formed in battle Array. "The Virg<sup>a</sup> Brigade with Gen<sup>l</sup> Huger<sup>2</sup> at its head having under him Lieut-Colonels Campbell and Hawes, took the right; the Maryland Brigade led by Col<sup>o</sup> Williams,<sup>3</sup> seconded by Col<sup>o</sup> Gunby and Lieut-Col<sup>l</sup> Ford and Howard<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The patriots were unsuspecting of danger. Green and his officers were leisurely taking a late breakfast in the shade of the trees at the spring. Some of the soldiers were washing their clothes preparatory to a future march, and the horses of Washington's cavalry were unsaddled, when Rawdon was stealthily approaching.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> General Isaac Huger, a very active Southern officer.

<sup>3</sup> Otho Holland Williams, a native of Prince George's county, Maryland, where he was born in 1748. He was an active and accomplished officer, and rose to the rank of Brigadier general. After the war he was collector of the customs at Baltimore, which office he held at the time of his death in July, 1794, when he was on his way to a watering place in search of better health.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>4</sup> John Eager Howard, a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, where he was born in June, 1752. He entered one of those bodies of militia called "flying camps," and was a distinguished soldier and trusted officer throughout the war for independence. For his bravery at the Cowpens, Congress awarded him the honor of a silver medal. He was Governor of Maryland in 1788; and in 1795, Washington invited him to a seat in his cabinet, but it was declined. He was a member of the United States Senate, and also of the Senate of Maryland. At the ripe age of 75 years, he died in October, 1827.

1752. He entered the patriot army under Colonel Hugh Mercer. He was an active soldier during the whole war, and for his valor at the battle at the Cowpens, in South Carolina, in 1781, he was presented with a silver medal, by Congress. He was a statesman as well as a soldier, and was much esteemed by General Washington, to whom he was distantly related. He died in March, 1810.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> His name was Jones. He was a drummer in a Tory company, who had been made a prisoner at Fort Watson, and professed attachment to the patriot cause.—[EDITOR.]



occupied the left. Thus all the Continentals consisting of four Regiments much reduced in strength were disposed in one line, with the Artillery (which had just come up) under Col<sup>o</sup> Harrison on the Road in the Centre. The reserve consisted of the Cavalry under Col<sup>o</sup> Washington who (being on parade) started at the firing of the first of Kirkwood's Muskets and the N<sup>o</sup>Car. Militia under Col<sup>o</sup> Reade who also came up at same time.

"Gen<sup>l</sup> G. having his men now formed was much pleased with the opportunity so unexpectedly offered of a Battle with the Enemy not doubting that he would in a few hours be in Camden. He directed Col<sup>o</sup> Campbell and Ford to turn the enemy's flanks and ordered the centre Regiments to advance with fix'd Bayonets upon him ascending the Hill, and detached Col<sup>o</sup> Washington's Cavalry to gain the Rear."

The British when they first attacked near the Spring pressed directly forward and succeeded in turning our left. Their left had displayed towards our right under cover of thick Woods and could scarcely be seen except by our Pickets until they began to rise the Hill (which is about 150 or 60 yards from bottom to top). Their Cavalry had reached the Great Road and advanced in close Order and slow step up the Hill directly in front of our Cannon which had just arrived and opened on them in the broad Road: a well directed fire with Cannister and Grape did great execution and soon cleared the Road so that all their Doct<sup>rs</sup> were sent to take care of the wounded. Washington's Cavalry coming up at this moment completed the route of the York Volunteers, took all the British Doct<sup>rs</sup> or Surgeons and a great many others (alas! too many) Prisoners; more than one third of Washington's men were incumbered with Prisoners, who hindered their acting when necessary.

Here the Battle was equal or rather in our favor and only *one Word a single Word*, and that only because it was spoken out of Season turned the fate of the Day.

Our left was some what turned or yielding, then our Col<sup>o</sup> (Ford) was wounded but the Men were neither killed nor prisoners. The left of the British, at least their Cavalry were routed, many killed and many Prisoners. Lord Rawdon hearing the Cannon and seeing his Horse dispersed was stun'd and astonished beyond measure,



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF HOBKIRK'S HILL.<sup>1</sup>

ordered [the Deserter to be hung and galloping up to the Scene of disaster was quickly surrounded by Washington's Horse and his Sword demanded: One of his Aids rec<sup>d</sup> a severe Wound from the Sword of a Dragoon. Lord R: is a man of uncommon Address. This was a critical

<sup>1</sup> The above plan of the battle of Hobkirk's Hill is from Stedman's history of the campaigns in the south. *a a*, are the American militia, on the Waxhaw road, leading from Camden to Salisbury; *b b*, the Virginia line; *c c*, the Maryland line; *d*, the reserve with General Green; *e*, the British light infantry approaching the American camp from Pine Tree Creek; *f*, volunteers from Ireland; *g*, South Carolina Tories; *h*, the 63d regiment; *i*, New York Tories; *j*, King's American regiment; *k*, convalescents; *l*, with swords crossed the place where the first attack was made; *m m*, British dragoons.—[EDITOR.]



moment. Altho' our left was giving way yet Gen' Huger on our Right was gaining Ground and was beginning to advance upon the enemy and Col' Gunby's Reg<sup>t</sup> of brave Soldiers, veterans of the Maryland line had all got to their Arms, were well formed and in good order; but too impatient waiting the word of Command: some of them had began to fire in violation of orders and seeing the British Infantry coming up the Hill in front of them Col' Gunby suffered them to come up within a few paces and then ordered his men to charge without firing, those near him hearing the Word first rushed forward, whereby the Reg<sup>t</sup> was moving for<sup>d</sup> in the form of a Bow. Col' Gunby order<sup>d</sup> a "*halt*," until the Wings should become straight: this turned the fate of the Day. Previously being ordered not to fire and now ordered to *halt*, while the British were coming up with charged Bayonets, before the Col' could be understood and repeat the Charge the Enemy were in among them and made them give way.

Ld. Rawdon was surrounded near the head of this Reg<sup>t</sup> and saw the Scene and also that some of his Cavalry had rallied and with Infantry were coming to his relief, while he very politely bowed and seemed to acquiesce with the demand of the Dragoons around him, pretended that his Sword was hard to get out of the Scabbard, feigned to endeavour to draw or unhook it for the surrender required untill the party that took him were attacked and had to fly.

Whether it was from that unbounded Humanity that generally prevailed in the American Army (and altho' amiable and praiseworthy as it is yet lost us many a Battle), or whether it was from a Respect they felt for a person of his appearance; whether he amused them by his Manners or why they offered him no personal violence or did not take him immediately off, is not known; perhaps they tho<sup>t</sup> the Day their own or they might have intended to parole him on the spot in which case a surrender of the Sword (I suppose) would have been necessary. Whatever pass<sup>d</sup> in their minds they had not long to

consider or ruminate on it perhaps not two minutes. The Scene was quickly changed. Washington's Dragoons were now attacked by Horse and foot, and the very Prisoners that they had mounted behind them siezed the Arms of their Captors and over came them. Gen' Green now ordered a Retreat and pushed on Washington's Cavalry to Saunders' Creek which lay 4 miles in the Rear to halt the Troops and stop the Straglers sh<sup>d</sup> there be any either from the Militia or Regulars attempting to make off; in this he succeeded; carrying off with him all the British Surgeons and several officers.

As above mentioned the Artillery had just come up as the Battle began. The Guns were merely unhooked from the Limbers or Fore-wheels and let down to fire on the Enemy. The Horses were not unharnessed, nor had the Boys that drove them dismounted, but only removed a short distance from the Cannon: and now seeing a general Retreat of the American Army attempted to get off through the Woods without going out into and along the Road, they soon got them entangled among the trees and could not get along, but cut their Horses and fled leaving the Limbers of both pieces of Cannon in the Woods where they were found by the British and taken. Under these circumstances Gen' G. galloped up to Capt. John Smith and ordered him to fall into the rear and save the Cannon. Smith instantly came and found the Artillery men hauling off the Pieces with the Drag-Ropes: he and his Men laid hold and off they went in a trot, but had not gone far untill he discovered that the British Cavalry were in pursuit. He formed his men across the Road, gave them a full fire at a short distance and fled with the Guns as before. This Volley checked the Horses and threw many of the Riders; but they after some time remounted and pushed on again: Smith formed his men gave them another fire with the same effect and proceeded as before; this he repeated several times untill they had got 2 or 3 miles from the Field of Action: here one of Smith's men



fired or his Gun went off by accident before the word was given which produced a scattering fire, on which the Cavalry rushed in among them and cut them all to pieces: they fought like Bull-Dogs and were all killed or taken: this took up some time, during which the Artillery escaped. Smith had a stout heavy *Cut and Thrust* and a very strong arm with which he did great execution, both in single and and double Combats *i e* 2 or more on him at once, at length having not a man to support him being overwhelmed with numbers he surrendered: he was taken Prisoner and stripped of every thing he had on him except his Shirt and his Commission which hung round his Neck in his Bosom. In this situation he was taken to the British Main-Guard Where he found Lieut. Trueman one of our officers who had been wounded in the foot and taken Prisoner. Ld. Rawdon sent to inquire of Them at what time our Artillery and Cavalry had come up, and their Information saved the life of the Deserter.

On the next day Capt. Smith was put in close confinement, locked up in Gaol without being informed what it was for. After lying there 24 hours it was announced to him by the Gaoler that he should be hung the next morning at 8 o'clock. He desired to know his Crime and Accusor but was not gratified. That Night a Deserter went out and informed Gen<sup>l</sup> Green of his situation. Gen<sup>l</sup> Green immediately sent in a Flag to know the truth of the Tale, threatening Retaliation. Ld. R. informed the officer bearing the Flag that 2 or 3 Women of the British Army had come from Guilford N<sup>o</sup>Car. since the Battle there and related that Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith had killed Col<sup>o</sup> Stewart of the King's Guards in cold blood two hours after the Battle on his knees begging for mercy. This was found to be false.

In the heat and midst of the Battle at Guilford while the Americans and British Troops were intermixed with a charge of Bayonets, Smith and his Men were in the throng killing the Guards and Grenadiers like so many Furies. Col<sup>o</sup> Stewart seeing the mischief Smith was doing, made up

to him through the crowd, Dust and Smoke unperceived and made a violent Lunge at him with his Small Sword; the first that Smith saw was the shining Metal like Lightning at his Bosom he only had time to lean a little to the right, and lift up his left arm so as to let the polished Steel pass under it when the Hilt struck his Breast; it would have run through his Body but for the haste of the Col<sup>o</sup> and happening to set his foot on the Arm of a Man Smith had just cut down, his unsteady Step, his violent Lunge and missing his aim bro<sup>t</sup> him with one knee upon the dead man; the Guards came rushing up very strong. Smith had no alternative, but to wheel around to the right and give Stewart a back handed Blow over or across the Head, on which he fell; his Orderly Sergeant attacked Smith, but Smith's Sergeant dispatched him: a 2d attacked him. Smith hewed him down: a 3d behind him threw down a Cartridge and shot him in the back of the Head, Smith now fell among the Slain but was taken up by his men and bro<sup>t</sup> off: it was found to be only a Buck Shot lodged against the Skull and had only stunned him. Upon these Facts being stated and proved to the British they liberated Capt. S. from Gaol and soon afterwards on their leaving Camden they left him, and left in his care several of their officers who had been wounded in the late Action with Cen<sup>l</sup> Green.

Since drawing a rough sketch of my letter I have seen Col<sup>o</sup> "Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department" (to which I would beg leave to refer you). I have made one and only one Quotation from it which you'll find duly marked in this letter. I differ with him in a few particulars and but very few.

It seems to be necessary that I should inform you how I came by my knowledge in the Premises.

I was born and raised in Camden. Am therefore well acquainted with the Ground.

When the British appeared before Charleston in the latter end of 1780 or beginning of 1781, I with others went as a Volunteer to assist in defence of the



City, was there during the Siege and until the Town surrendered by Capitulation, and under one of the Articles I was paroled to Camden, resided in the family of Col<sup>o</sup> Jo. Kershaw, and with them continued in Camden untill the British made it a Garrisoned Post.

At Gen<sup>l</sup> Green's defeat a number of the American officers were quartered on us in our House and family, whereby I became acquainted with Capt. Smith (afterward Col<sup>o</sup> Smith) and several other of the officers. I also found it necessary to cultivate an acquaintance with several of the British officers.

After they had made Camden a Garrisoned Town they ordered all the families out. I went and resided on a plantation 5 miles below Camden being allowed to come up often into the Town on business, but had always to go to Head Quarters for a pass to go out. It continued so untill the British left Camden. I then removed up into Camden again, where I found Capt. Smith, Lieut. Trueman of our army wounded, and several British

wounded officers and Doctors that the British had left. Now Sir it was from these Officers, Doctors, Capt. Smith, the wounded Soldiers of both Parties, the British officers after the Battle before they went away, several of the Inhabitants about the place and several of Gen<sup>l</sup> Green's officers whom I conversed with that I rec<sup>d</sup> my Information. I went over the Field of Battle a few Days after it on purpose to look over the Ground &c. Besides, at the end of the War Capt. Smith and myself entered into a Copartnership and were concerned and lived together many years in Building Saw Mills low down on Lynch's Creek and carrying on the Sawing and rafting of Lumber to Georgetown, and we often talked over these matters. So that I apprehend the above is correct as far as my Memory serves me.

I am with great Respect yours &c.

SAMUEL MATHIS

26, June 1819.

TO GENL. W. R. DAVIE.<sup>1</sup>

#### LETTER TO THE KING OF FRANCE.

The joy created throughout the United States by the capture of Cornwallis and his army in October, 1781, by the combined forces of America and France, was sensibly felt by most of the Christian powers of Continental Europe, who feared and disliked England. France, the traditional foe of England for a thousand years, then the firm ally of the United States by the binding obligations of a solemn treaty, and whose military and naval forces had materially aided the Americans in achieving the great conquest, was particularly jubilant, for her rulers saw in this victory, the infliction of a most severe blow upon the political power of England, for it was a sure prophecy of a speedy dismemberment of the British Empire which the best friends of America, in that realm, had tried to avert.

In due time after the victory, the Continental Congress took the occasion of the departure of Lafayette, for France, to forward to the Gallic sovereign, a congratulatory letter, of which the following is a copy transcribed from the original manuscript:

<sup>1</sup> William Richardson Davie, to whom this communication was addressed, was a native of England. Born at or near White Haven, in June, 1756, he came with his father to South Carolina when he was five years of age. He was in Princeton College when the war broke out. He left his studies, entered the army and served his country faithfully, in the field. He was a member of the Convention that formed the National Constitution. He was one of the founders of the University of North Carolina; was Governor of that state in 1798, and a Brigadier-general; and went to France as an ambassador in 1799. He died at Tivoli, near Landsford, in South Carolina, in December, 1820.—[EDITOR.]



*The United States in Congress assembled.*

*To their great, faithful and beloved Friend  
and Ally Lewis the Sixteenth, King of  
France and Navarre.*

*Great, faithful and beloved friend and ally:—*

At a period so glorious to the arms of France, both by sea and land, and so favorable to the fortunes of America; it is with peculiar satisfaction that we congratulate the Monarch whose wise counsels and generous support have so largely contributed to events illustrious in themselves and promising consequences truly important.

We wish to convey to your Majesty our sense of the victory obtained by the Count de Grasse over the enemy's fleet on our coast, and the subsequent reduction of the British armament in Virginia, and we repeat our grateful acknowledgments for the various aids so seasonably extended to us. From the benevolence and magnanimity which have hitherto interested your Majesty in the welfare of these States, we are convinced that you will on this occasion feel an equal pleasure with ourselves, whose immediate advantage is the result of such fortunate exertions.

We mention with very great pleasure the zeal and ability manifested by the Count de Rochambeau commanding your Majesty's forces in the allied army. His conduct and that of the officers under him, merit our fullest approbation; and we are made further happy by the perfect harmony and affection which have subsisted between the troops of the two nations.

The distress occasioned to the common enemy by combined operations, will we trust, point out to

both Nations the Utility of similar measures in future; and whilst it induces your Majesty to supply that Naval force which the situation of our Country renders necessary will urge the United States to every effort which their particular interests added to their desire of seconding your Majesty's views, can call forth to insure the complete success of attacks upon the enemy's Strongholds.

It is with great pleasure that the United States continue to number some of your Majesty's subjects amongst their most able, spirited and faithful officers. It affords the world a striking proof of the intimate connection which subsists between the allied nations, and at the same time serves to cement the union which it manifests.

Major General The Marquis de la Fayette has in this Campaign so greatly added to the reputation he had before acquired that we are desirous to obtain for him, on our behalf, every notice in addition to that favorable reception which his merits cannot fail to meet with from a generous and enlightened Sovereign; and in that view we have directed our Minister Plenipotentiary to present the Marquis to your Majesty.

We pray God, great, faithful and beloved friend and ally, always to keep you in his holy protection.

Done at Philadelphia the twenty-ninth day of  
November, in the year of our Lord one  
thousand seven hundred and eighty-one,  
and in the sixth year of our Independence  
By the United States in Congress assembled.

Your Majesty's faithful friends and allies.

JOHN HANSON, Pres't.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Attest:

Concerning this letter, the printed Journal of Congress, under date of November 29, 1781, has this simple record only:

"A draft of a letter to his Most Christian Majesty being reported, and sundry amendments being made, was passed."

John Hanson, of Maryland, whose name is attached to the above letter as President of Congress, had been elected to that important office on the 5th of the same month. He died in Prince George's County on the 13th of November, 1783.

Lafayette departed for France at near the close of November, 1781, where he was honored in various ways, by his sovereign and the people. He was created a Major-general in the royal army, and was the youngest of that grade in the French service. Washington had publicly thanked him for his services, on the day after the surrender of Cornwallis; and Congress,

by resolutions, on the 23d of November, expressed their sense of his great services, as follows, in response to a letter from the Marquis asking leave of absence:

"Resolved, That Major-general the Marquis de La Fayette have permission to go to France; and that he return at such time as shall be most convenient to him.

"That he be informed, that on a review of his conduct throughout the last campaign, and particularly during the period in which he had the chief command in Virginia, the many new proofs which present themselves of his zealous attachment to the cause he has espoused, and of his judgement, vigilance, gallantry and address in its defence, have greatly added to the high opinion entertained by Congress of his merits and military talents:

"That he make known to the officers and troops whom he commanded during



that period, that the brave and enterprising services with which they seconded his zeal and efforts, and which enabled him to defeat the attempts of an enemy far superior in numbers, have been beheld by Congress with peculiar satisfaction and approbation:

"That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs acquaint the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States that it is the desire of Congress that they confer with the Marquis de La Fayette, and avail themselves of his information relative to the situation of public affairs in the United States.

"That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, further acquaint the minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, that he will conform to the intention of Congress by consulting with and employing the assistance of the Marquis de La Fayette, in accelerating the supplies which may be afforded by his most Christian Majesty for the use of the United States:

"That the Superintendent of Finance, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Board of War, make such communications to the Marquis de La Fayette, touching the affairs of their respective departments, as will enable him to fulfil the purpose of the two resolutions immediately preceding:

"That the Superintendent of Finance, take order for discharging the engagement entered into by the Marquis de La Fayette, with the merchants of Baltimore, referred to in the act of the 24th of May last.

"Ordered, That the Superintendent of Finance furnish the Marquis de La Fayette, with a proper conveyance to France:

"That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs<sup>1</sup> report a letter to his most Christian Majesty, to be sent by the Marquis de La Fayette."

Charged with such duties and bearing the above letter to the King, La Fayette

sailed for France, repaired to the court, and put himself in communication with Dr. Franklin, the United States Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles. On the 4th of March following, that minister wrote from Passy, to Robert R. Livingston, saying:

"The Marquis de La Fayette was at his return hither received by all ranks with all possible distinction. He daily gains in the general esteem and affection, and promises to be a great man here. He is warmly attached to our cause; we are on the most friendly and confidential footing with each other, and he is really very serviceable to me in my applications for additional assistance."

In the same epistle Dr. Franklin, alluding to a letter from Livingston asking for a sketch for a national emblem, probably for the Great Seal of the United States, wrote:

"This puts me in mind of a medal I have had a mind to strike, since the late great event [surrender of Cornwallis] you gave me an account of, representing the United States, by the figure of an infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents; and France by that of Minerva, sitting by as his nurse, with her spear and helmet, and her robe specked with a few *fleurs de lis*. The extinguishing of two entire armies [Burgoyne's and Cornwallis'] in one war is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of our growing empire."

This medal was afterward executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin. The device was somewhat varied. On one side is an infant in his cradle strangling two serpents. Minerva, as the emblem of France, with her spear, helmet and shield, is engaged in a contest with the British lion. The motto is, NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS; under which are the dates of the victories at Saratoga and Yorktown, "17th Oct. 1777," and "19th Oct. 1781." On the other side of the medal is a head of Liberty, and in the exergue, LIBERTAS AMERICANA, and the date of American Independence, "4th July, 1776."

<sup>1</sup> By Act of Congress passed on the 10th of January, 1781, a Department of Foreign Affairs was established; and on the 10th of August following, Robert R. Livingston was chosen to be its head, with the title of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A cabinet officer charged with similar duties, is now called Secretary of State.—[EDITOL.]



## MEDALS OF HONOR.

By an act of Congress approved on the 21st of December, 1861, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to cause two hundred "Medals of Honor" to be prepared, and to be bestowed upon "such petty officers, others of inferior rating, and marines, as should most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other commendable qualities during the war." These medals were made of bronze in the form of a star; with a device emblematic of Union discomfitting Insurrection, around which is a circle of thirty-three smaller stars representing the thirty-three States then composing the national Union. The medal is suspended from the flukes of an anchor which, in turn, is attached to a buckle and ribbon. The Secretary directed that the medal should be worn suspended from the left breast, by a ribbon of blue at top for half an inch downward, and thirteen vertical stripes, alternate red and white for eight-tenths of an inch. The name of the recipient is engraved on the back, with his rating, the name of the vessel in which he was serving, and the place where, and the date when, his meritorious act was performed, in the following manner:

"PERSONAL VALOR—JOHN DAVIS, GUNNER'S MATE, U. S. N., VALLEY CITY, ALBEMARLE SOUND, FEBRUARY 10, 1862."

The picture here given of this American *Legion of Honor*, is the exact size of the original. It is published in the second volume of Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War." John Davis, above mentioned, was the recipient of one of these medals for an example of extraordinary heroism in an action between a flotilla under Captain Stephen C. Rowan, of the United States Navy, and another under the command of Captain W. F. Lynch of the Confederate Navy. After the capture of Roanoke Island, the Confederate flotilla went up Albemarle Sound thirty or forty miles, and into the Pasquotauk River, toward Elizabeth City, not far southeast of the Great Dismal Swamp. Rowan

followed with fourteen vessels, the Delaware being his flag-ship. On the morning of the 10th he was in front of seven steamers, and a schooner armed with two 32 pounders; also a four-gun battery on the shore, near Elizabeth City, and one heavy gun in the town, the whole under commander Lynch.

At about nine o'clock, Rowan opened fire upon these antagonists. It was not



NAVAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

long before Lynch signalled for the abandonment of his vessels, when they were run aground and set on fire. The Confederates retired to the interior of North Carolina after a battle of forty minutes duration. It was during that engagement



that Gunner's Mate, DAVIS, performed the exploit alluded to. A shell entered the *Valley City*, and, exploding in the magazine, set fire to some wood-work. Davis was there, and seeing the imminent danger to the vessel and all on board because of an open barrel of gun-powder from which he had been serving, he seated himself upon it, and so remained until the flames were extinguished. For this brave act the Secretary of the Navy rewarded him with the appointment of acting gunner, on the 11th of March, 1862, by which his salary was increased from \$300, to \$1,000 a year. He was the first who received a *Medal of*

*Honor*. Admiring citizens of New York raised and presented to him, \$1,100 in money.

It was afterward found necessary to increase the authorized number of medals to be struck, and during the war the Secretary awarded no less than three hundred and twenty of them. Two of the recipients (John Cooper and Patrick Mullen) having performed acts which, if they had not received that distinction, would have entitled them to it, were authorized to wear a bar attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended. Eight of the recipients, by bad conduct afterward, forfeited their medals.

#### AUTO-BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL MILES.

Concluded from page 53.

In the year 1775 I was prevailed upon to serve in the General Assembly, and was one of the committee that presented to the Governor the last acts he ever signed. What brings this circumstance to my remembrance is, the remarkable expression made use of by the Governor, Mr. John Penn, in speaking of some of the acts of Parliament, complained of by America. Mr. Penn expressed himself in these words: "*they are damnable laws and ought never to be submitted to.*" This speech from him struck me forcibly, and I shall never forget it.

I continued to serve in the Assembly and Council of Safety until the Spring of 1776, when I was appointed to the command of a regiment of riflemen, consisting of 1000 men formed in two battalions. Nearly the whole of this number was raised in about six weeks and rendezvous at Marcus Hook, when the Row Gallies were ordered down the river to attack the *Roebuck*<sup>1</sup>, and her companion. I left the Council of Safety in the evening with some powder and lead for my riflemen, and in the morning marched about 150 of them, which were all I could equip in time, to Wilmington, and saw the whole

of that action, and I am convinced that had the Gallies been sufficiently supplied with ammunition in due time, (although one half of them appeared very shy and never came within point blank shot of the ships,) that those vessels, at least the *Roebuck* would have fallen into our hands.

A few days after this action I was ordered to march 500 men to suppress an insurrection in Sussex county, Delaware, but before I got to Lewistown the insurgents had dispersed and the ringleaders made their escape to the Eastern shore of Maryland. On my return from Lewistown I was immediately ordered to send a body of men to suppress an insurrection in Monmouth county, N. Jersey, and Lt. Col. Brodhead was sent with a detachment of about 400 men, but the whigs of that state had completed the business before his arrival. He proceeded in obedience to orders and joined General Mercer, at Amboy, and the next day the whole of the regiment remaining began its march for the same place, as did Col. Atlee's<sup>1</sup> battalion of Musketry, and Capt. Proctor's company of Artillery.

Not many days afterward we got to Amboy. General Roberdeau arrived there to take command of the Flying camp of

<sup>1</sup> On the 8th of May, 1776. See Col. Miles' Letter, Pa. Archs., Vol. iv, page 748.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>1</sup> This should be written At Lee.—[EDITOR.]



which by a resolution of the Assembly our corps was to form a part: the General to command the Flying camp was elected by the officers of the militia who had been selected to be added to Col. Atlee's corps and mine to make up that body; they met at Lancaster and elected Daniel Roberdeau. As we had no choice in electing the General, we refused to serve under him. The General was therefore at Amboy for some time without any command. My regiment was soon ordered to join the army at New York. At that time General Washington had 24,000 men in his army, upwards of 7000 of whom were returned sick and unfit for duty.

On the landing of the British army on Long Island, I was ordered over with my rifle regiment to watch their motions. I marched near to the village of Flat Bush, where the Highlanders then lay, but they moved the next day to Genl. Howe's camp and their place was supplied by the Hessians. I lay here within cannon shot of the Hessian camp for four days without receiving a single order from Genl. Sullivan, who commanded on Long Island out of the lines. The day before the action he came to the camp, and I then told him the situation of the British army; that Genl. Howe with the main body lay on my left about a mile and a half or two miles, and I was convinced when the army moved that General Howe would fall into the Jamaica road, and I hoped there were troops there to watch them. Notwithstanding this information, which indeed he might have obtained from his own observation, if he had attended to his duty as a General ought to have done, no steps were taken, but there was a small redoubt in front of the village which seemed to take up the whole of his attention, and where he stayed until the principal part of the British army had gotten between him and the lines by which means he was made prisoner as well as myself. If Genl. Sullivan had taken the requisite precaution and given his order<sup>a</sup> agreeably to the intention of the Commander-in-chief, there would have been few if any

prisoners taken on the 27th of August, 1776. As Gordon in his history of the war has charged me indirectly with not doing my duty, I will here state my position and conduct. I lay directly in front of the village of Flat Bush but on the left of the road leading to New York, where the Hessians were encamped. We were so near each other that their shells that they sometimes fired went many rods beyond my camp. The main body of the enemy under the immediate command of Genl. Howe, lay about 2 miles to my left, and General Grant with another body of British troops lay about four miles on my right. There were several small bodies of Americans dispersed to my right, but not a man to my left, although the main body of the enemy lay to my left, of which I had given Genl. Sullivan notice. This was our situation on the 26th of August. About one o'clock at night, Gen. Grant on the right and Gen. Howe on my left, began their march and by daylight Grant had got within a mile of our entrenchments and Gen. Howe had got into the Jamaica road about two miles from our lines. The Hessians kept their position until 7 in the morning. As soon as they moved the firing began at our redoubt. I immediately marched towards where the firing was but had not proceeded more than 1 or 200 yards until I was stopped by Colonel Willice,<sup>1</sup> who told me that I could not pass on; that we were to defend a road that lead from Flatbush road to the Jamaica road. Col. Willice bearing a Continental and I a State commission, he was considered a senior officer and I was obliged to submit: but I told him I was convinced the main body of the enemy would take the Jamaica road, that there was no probability of their coming along the road he was then guarding, and if he would not let me proceed to where the firing was, I would return and endeavor to get into the Jamaica road before Gen. Howe; to this he consented, and I immediately made a retrograde march and after marching nearly two miles, the whole

<sup>1</sup> Willets.



distance through woods, I arrived within sight of the Jamaica road, and to my great mortification I saw the main body of the enemy in full march between me and our lines, and the baggage guard just coming into the road. A thought struck me of attacking the baggage guard, and if possible to cut my way through them and proceed to Hell Gate to cross the Sound. I however ordered the men to remain quite still, (I had then but the first battalion with me for the second being some distance in the rear I directed Major Williams<sup>1</sup> who was on horse-back, to return and order Lt. Col. Brodhead to push on by the left of the enemy and endeavor to get into our lines that way, and happily they succeeded but had to wade a mill dam by which a few were drowned,<sup>2</sup>) and I took the adjutant with me and crept as near the road as I thought prudent, to try and ascertain the number of the baggage guard, and I saw a grenadier stepping into the woods. I got a tree between him and me until he came near, and I took him prisoner and examined him. I found that there was a whole brigade with the baggage, commanded by a general officer. I immediately returned to the battalion and called a council of the officers, and laid three propositions before them, 1st, to attack the baggage guard and endeavor to cut our way through them and proceed to Hell Gate, and so cross the Sound; 2nd, to lay where we were until the whole had passed us and then proceed to Hell Gate; or 3d, to endeavor to force our way through the enemy's flank guards into our lines at Brooklyn. The first was thought a dangerous and

useless attempt as the enemy was so superior in force. The 2nd I thought the most eligible, for it was evident that adopting either of the other propositions we must lose a number of men without affecting the enemy materially, as we had so small a force, not more than 230 men. This was however, objected to under the idea that we should be blamed for not fighting at all, and perhaps charged with cowardice, which would be worse than death itself. The 3rd proposition was therefore adopted and we immediately began our march, but had not proceeded more than half a mile until we fell in with a body of 7 or 800 light infantry, which we attacked without any hesitation, but their superiority of numbers encouraged them to march up with their bayonets, which we could not withstand, having none ourselves, I therefore ordered the troops to push on towards our lines. I remained on the ground myself until they had all passed me, (the enemy were then within less than 20 yards of us,) and by this means I came unto the rear instead of the front of my command. We had proceeded but a short distance before we were again engaged with a superior body of the enemy, and here we lost a number of men, but took Major Moncrieffe<sup>1</sup> their commanding officer, prisoner; but he was a Scotch prize for Ensign Brodhead, who took him and had him in possession for some hours, but was obliged to surrender himself. Finding that the enemy had possession of the ground between us and our lines, and that it was impossible to cut our way through as a body, I directed the men to make the best of their way as well as they could; some few got in safe, but there were 159 taken prisoners.

I was myself entirely cut off from our lines, and therefore endeavored to conceal myself, with a few men who would not leave me. I hoped to remain until night, when I intended to try to get to Hell Gate and cross the Sound; but about 3

<sup>1</sup> Major Ennion Williams, of Philadelphia. His manuscript journal is in possession of A. H. McHenry, Esq., the noted surveyor of Jersey shore, Pa. I copied such portions as related to the Penna. riflemen at Cambridge, in 1775, but my attention was not directed at the time to its importance in connection with the battle of Long Island. Mr. McHenry told me he found it among a batch of old title papers and surveys, sent him from Phila. for examination many years ago.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> See Col. Brodhead's letter 5th Sept., 1776, Pa. Arch., Vol. v, page 21, for a full account of his movements on the receipt of this order.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>1</sup> Brigade Major to the Earl of Percy. See Lossing's Field Book, Vol. I. 521; also, Parton's Life of Burr, page 59, for a notice of his celebrated daughter, Margaret Moncrieffe.—[J. B. L.]



o'clock in the afternoon was discovered by a party of Hessians and obliged to surrender: thus ended the career of that day.

I remained a prisoner 21 months, and while so, in Dec., 1776, I was appointed a Brigadier-general, by the Council of Safety. After my exchange, which was in April, 1778, as I could not obtain in the army the rank that my appointment of December, 1776, entitled me to, I remained upon my farm, and some time in the year 1778, was appointed by the Legislature one of the Auditors for settling the public accounts; and while I was attending to this business, I was nominated by the Quarter-master-general of the army, Deputy Quarter-master-general for the state of Pennsylvania, which office I served until the year 1782, when a new arrangement took place. I then retired and again entered into private business at the sugar refining business.

In the year 1783, at the instance of John Dickinson, Esq., then President (of the state,) I was appointed one of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, by the Executive Council, and in the year 1787 was elected a member of the Council of Censors<sup>1</sup> for the city of Philadelphia. Whilst I held this office, John Nicholson<sup>2</sup> made an attack upon my character by a letter to the Assembly, charging me with fraud and perjury in settling my official accounts as an officer of the army. We had a hearing before a committee of the Assembly, which after acquainting themselves with all the circumstances respecting the charge, fully acquitted me. Mr. Nicholson still persisted in settling the account in his own way, and I appealed to the Supreme Court, and on the trial the Jury so far from finding that I had defrauded the State, brought in a verdict in my favor of ninety pounds. I have collected all the papers of this iniquitous business.

<sup>1</sup> A body elected every seventh year, whose duty it was to inquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, &c. Sec. 47, Constitution of Penn'a, 1776.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> Then Controller-general of Penn'a.—[J. B. L.]

It was then evident to me that Nicholson's sole idea in making these charges, was to injure my character and influence in the Council of Censors, and to cover up his own speculations on the public and with the public property. After the Assembly had acquitted me I wrote them a letter setting forth my opinion of Nicholson's conduct, and declaring that if he was not removed from office I would resign all the posts I then held under the State. This letter was referred to a committee, who reported in favor of his removal, but the House rising the next day there was nothing further done in the business, and I was obliged in conscience agreeably to my letter, to resign my seat in the Council and my commission as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In the year 1788, I was, contrary to my inclination, and contrary to my public advertizement, elected a member of the Executive Council for the City. This put me under some difficulty; however, after advising with some of my friends, I determined, rather than put the citizens to the trouble and expense of another election, to accept the office, in which I continued until the new constitution went into operation in 1790.

In the year '89, I was elected an alderman of the City, under the act incorporating the City; and in the year 1790, by the aldermen, Mayor of the City, which I served one year, and was unanimously elected a second time, but my private business interfering I declined accepting the office. In '92 I purchased the Cheltenham farm<sup>1</sup> where I moved my family 2d Sept., 1793.

In the year 1796, upon Gen. Washington declining to serve longer as President of the United States, parties were high in Pennsylvania. The party styling themselves Federalists were in favor of John Adams, and those denominated Democrats were for Thomas Jefferson. The contest for electors was warm. I was nominated by the Federalists but the Democratic ticket generally carried. Mr. Robert Coleman and myself out of the Federalist

<sup>1</sup> On Tacony creek, near Philadelphia.—[J. B. L.]



ticket were elected by a small majority. When we arrived at Harrisburg, for I had not fully made up my mind before, I thought it my duty to vote for the man that appeared to me most useful for the public good, without any regard to party views. The United States were at least to appearance at that time on the eve of a war with France who made great depredation on our commerce. I knew that Mr. Adams was looked upon by the French government with a jealous eye; it was supposed that he favored the British more than the French. On the other hand I knew that the French rulers had confidence in Mr. Jefferson. I had no doubt in my own mind but both gentlemen were real republicans, and would exercise the office with a view to the good and independence of the country. But I concluded that the same steps pursued by Mr.

Adams and Mr. Jefferson would probably have different effects upon the French government, and I dreaded the idea of another war which might prove ruinous to this country. Upon the whole, therefore, I concluded that the administration of Mr. J. would prove most likely to settle the difference with France, and voted for him accordingly. Since that I have been considered by the Federalists as having deserted their cause and turned Democrat as they term it. That I always was and hope ever shall be a Democrat according to the true sense of the word, I acknowledged: but my sentiment with respect to government is the same now that it has been from the beginning of the Revolution. Soon after my settling here, Gov. Mifflin without my knowledge, sent me the commission of the Peace, which I accepted and now hold.<sup>1</sup>

### TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

The conveyance of the undivided moiety of the present State of New Jersey by John Lord Berkley, Baron of Stratton and one of the Privy Council of King Charles Second of England to John Fenwick of Bynfield, in Berkshire, England, March 18, 1673, led to many remarkable results. The consideration named in that instrument was a Royalty of forty beaver skins annually and the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, evidence of the little value placed upon the territory involved in the contract at that time.

The purpose of this deed did not appear upon its face, and was not developed until after much controversy and dispute. Edward Byllynge, by reason of imprudent speculations or misfortunes in trade become involved in financial difficulty and used some questionable means to avoid the demands of his creditors. Edward Byllynge was a Brewer and resided in Westminster, Middlesex, at that day a distinct corporation but now part of the City of London, In 1657, while an offi-

cer in Cromwell's army, at Leith in Scotland, he listened to the preaching of George Fox, became convinced of the

<sup>1</sup> Col. Miles was elected a member of the Assembly of Penn'a, in October, 1805, took sick during the session at Lancaster, and died at Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Dec. 29, 1805. He was a large land owner in Centre county, owned all the land now embraced in Miles township, a great deal in Bogg's, and laid out the flourishing village of Milesburg. His sons Joseph and John removed to the latter place at an early day, and it is to the care of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Catherine Green, of Milesburg, Centre county, I am indebted for this interesting historical document. She has in her possession also, a fine portrait of her grandfather, painted by Miss Peale, a photograph of which accompanies this monograph.

With Col. Brodhead's letter, it completes the History of the Battle of Long Island. I have examined all the accounts within my reach, and none give any definite narrative of the movements of our troops on the left. Botta says, "there arose some rumors which threw suspicion of treachery upon those who were charged with the guard of the passes on the Jamaica road. Col. Miles enjoyed a reputation that placed him above suspicion." See Vol. 1, 346, Brodhead's letter, written 5th Sept.,



correctness of his religious views and espoused his cause. Living separate from his wife, George Fox took steps to bring them together, which he accomplished, she having also joined Friends about the same time of her husband. He was the author of several pamphlets in defence of Friends, published in London from 1659 to 1665, and confined in Newgate prison in 1684 for three weeks for attending a meeting of worship of that society. At the time of his death he lived in the parish of St. Buttholph, Aldgate, London, which occurred the 16th day of the 11th month, 1684, in the sixty-third year of his age.

John Fenwick, also an officer in the same army, likewise embraced the principles of the founder of Quakerism, suffered in person and estate, and was the author of a few epistles in reply to others opposed.

Of the means before named Edward Byllynge procured John Lord Berkley to make the title to John Fenwick of the territory mentioned, for the purpose of placing so much of his property beyond the reach of those to whom he was honestly indebted. The character of the individuals whom he was thus seeking to defraud and their ability to enforce an inquiry as to the appropriation of his lately abundant funds, brought to the surface the transaction now in question, and was

immediately followed by a wordy controversy between Byllynge and Fenwick as to the real intention of the parties and what interest each held in the property so conveyed.

With a creditable frankness Byllynge admitted the estate was purchased with his funds, but Fenwick as stoutly denied this, and insisted that he was absolute owner, proprietor and governor of all the interest of John Lord Berkley in the territory in America, called New Cæsarea or New Jersey.

Pending this dispute John Fenwick went about his arrangements to remove from England to New Jersey, for the purpose of making a settlement there, and drew around him many persons who were willing to adventure their lives and fortunes with him in this novel undertaking. The amount of property involved and the respectability of the parties interested soon gave the matter much notoriety, and it became the subjects of controversy in public places in and about London.

All persons interested being Friends the society found it necessary to make inquiries in regard to it, and avoid the scandal that would attach to the Church if it were longer continued, and William Penn was requested to try and discover the truth and put an end to a dispute in which so many members were interested. On the one side stood the creditors of Edward Byllynge,—and they were legion,—insisting that the only means of securing a discharge of their demands was the sale of the land held by Fenwick for the purchase of which Byllynge's money had been used; and on the other was Fenwick equally persistent in his denial of any such condition of things, and claiming the one-half of New Jersey to be his own, and paid for with his own money.

The contest waxed fierce and but for the acknowledged honesty and fair dealing of the arbitrator, would have ended in expensive and protracted litigation. Everything however was submitted to him and after a patient hearing of the parties and careful examination of the papers he decided that John Fenwick had but the legal

1776, was never published I believe however, until 1853, when it was found among the papers of the Surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg, (Colonel Brodhead was Surveyor-general of Pennsylvania from the 3rd of Nov., 1789, until the 23d of April, 1800,) and published by Samuel Hazard, Esq. After detailing his own movements, he adds: "I understood that Gen'l Sullivan has taken the liberty to charge our brave and good Col. Miles, with the ill success of the day, but give me leave to say if General Sullivan and the rest of the generals on Long Island, had been as vigilant and prudent as him, we might and in all possibility would have cut off Clinton's Brigade.

Col. Miles' regiment embraced Casper Weitzell's, (a lawyer from Sunbury) Albright's, Long's, Shades', Marshal's, Irvine's, Murray's, and Grubb's companies composed of the best riflemen in Pennsylvania; and I feel confident if Col. Miles had been allowed his own way, Braddock's defeat would have been eclipsed," and the slaughter of Clinton's Brigade have become the proverbial disaster of the British arms in America.—[J. B. L.]



title to the property in question and that the equitable estate belonged to Edward Byllynge or his creditors. To this decision John Fenwick not only demurred but indulged in much personal invective towards William Penn, for his partiality in the premises and the inference of falsehood in his (Fenwick's) representation touching the matter.

His impetuosity gave way however under the calmness and forbearance of that great man, who did not abandon his efforts to bring about a reconciliation and secure a just result toward all parties. He wrote several letters to John Fenwick to the same end, in one of which occurs this remarkable passage: "Thy grand-children may be in the other world before the land thou hast allotted will be employed," evidently setting but little value upon the territory in question, and at that time deeming it a wild undertaking to colonize the same as proposed by the would be owner and proprietor. His attention so far had only been called to the rights of the parties and he had taken but little notice of any immediate or prospective advantage that was claimed for it.

Nearly twelve months were consumed in the negotiations, which terminated by John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge executing a deed to William Penn, Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas dated February 9th, 1674 for said moiety of New Jersey. In this deed the true interest of the parties as established by William Penn appeared, as ten equal parts of said land were held for the use of John Fenwick and ninety equal parts for the use of the creditors of Edward Byllynge.

The more readily to procure a division of the territory as held in common with Sir George Carteret and establish a partition line, certain other conveyances were had, but the relations of the parties were eventually restored as above described.

Although hindered in his movements John Fenwick kept in view his long cherished object of establishing a colony within the bounds of his grant. He made public his plan of settlement by printed circulars, and in the same man-

ner set forth the many advantages of his undertaking, in such glowing colours however, that he again came under the censure of his religious associates. He was far in advance of the times, and the inducements as he represented them to such as would join him as emigrants to his new El Dorado, struck the general public as much beyond what could be realized, and unfair to such as might be persuaded to participate therein. He suffered nothing to stand in his way and another year found him with a few followers safely landed on the eastern shore of the Delaware river.

As contemplated by William Penn the creditors of Edward Byllynge had now an opportunity to save themselves from loss by disposing of the ninety equal undivided parts of *West New Jersey*, either by appropriating portions of the land to their own use, or awaiting the sale thereof by the Trustees and having their debts discharged in money.

One year was enough to discover that John Fenwick's experiment had not proved a failure, and the reports of his success, even under so many discouragements, turned the attention of many persons in that direction, and more particularly the creditors of Edward Byllynge, who had an interest in other parts of the same section of country.

March 1st, 1676, some Yorkshire Friends and some London Friends accepted a deed from the Trustees for certain shares in *West New Jersey*, as part of the Byllynge interest; and at once set about selecting proper individuals to visit their new purchase and report to them as to the propriety of removal thereto.

More than John Fenwick had promised, and all that had been realized by his associates were confirmed by the answers of such as had taken part in the second adventure, who were so well pleased that they not only remained; but returned pressing invitations for their families and friends to follow.

All of these things had taken place under the immediate notice of William Penn, and in much of which he had taken



an active part. Doubtless his advice and judgement were constantly sought in any new movement that had for its purpose the further developement and success of these little Colonies; and any one who may take the pains to compare the "Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey in America," with the Fundamental law as first established in the Colony of Pennsylvania, will be struck with the similarity of sentiment there expressed and detect the same hand and the same mind in both.

While these events were transpiring, the condition of the Quakers in Great Britain was most unfortunate; and as no remedy appeared to exist under the laws or their administration, for the evil that surrounded them; the minds of many of this denomination were turned toward some new Country where they would be "free from the claims of Prerogative and ecclesiastical power;" and where they should not in any way "be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice." Indeed before this period many Friends had visited, and some settled in various parts of America, but always subject to political regulations at variance with such as would be established by themselves. During the change of his religious views the attention of William Penn was called to this particular thing and he gave much reflection to the proper construction of laws, and the rights of citizens under them.

Knowing that his views were not appreciated at home and but little hope remained for any improvement in the condition of those of his own faith and order, he very naturally turned toward America as the only asylum where these oppressions could be avoided. His opportunities for knowledge were the best,—the favour with which he was received at court gave him many advantages; and the debt still due from the government to his father might aid him much in the purchase of land from the Crown.

Circumstances combined to encourage

him to do something for those of his own religious belief in particular, and for his race in general, to lay the foundation of a great nation upon the small beginnings of a weak and unpretending Colony. The dispute between John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge had let into his mind the light from a right direction, and guided by an unerring Providence, he was made an instrument to accomplish these ends.

After John Fenwick had established his colony at Salem and the Yorkshire and London Friends had united in fixing a like Colony at Burlington, William Penn took the necessary steps to secure for himself the title to a large tract of land on the opposite side of the Delaware river. It is not necessary to follow him through all the preliminary movements incident to such an undertaking; but judge of his purpose and intention when he gives to the world the form of government he proposed to establish—the toleration of religious and political opinion; the easy methods for legal redress; the means provided for a change in laws and rulers, as well as the proper and sufficient protection to the rights of all the Citizens.

Although absolute owner of the soil yet he reserved no prerogative, nor insisted on any privilege. To the people he gave all the power; and in their hands he placed the government.

To the execution of the deed, therefore, by John Lord Berkley to John Fenwick, March 18th, 1673, an event unimportant and obscure in itself, without religious or political significance and confined to the money transactions of a few individuals; may be traced the germ from which has arisen two of the states of this National Commonwealth.

The elements of Civil liberty were planted in good ground and hath brought forth an abundant harvest.

The end of two centuries, dating from that occurrence, bears with it much significance, when the blessings now enjoyed by the people are considered, and deserve to be regarded with especial interest.

A retrospect of that time shows how



jealously these principles have been guarded; and how faithfully each generation has saved them from infringement, so that the present can say "we

have a goodly heritage,"—and looking forward may these privileges remain to those who follow—never to be disregarded or forgotten.  
J. C.

### HISTORIC KEYS.

Pliny says Theodore of Samos invented the key, seven hundred and thirty years before Christ. It has since played important parts in the history of society; and some keys have been specially noted because of their historic association, such as the keys of Jerusalem which the celebrated Caliph of Bagdad, Haroun al Raschid (Aaron the Orthodox) sent to Charlemagne a thousand years ago, as a token that the Holy City was open to Christendom.

There are a few notable keys in existence which have an incidental relation to American history. In this brief paper four of these keys are noticed and delineated, namely, the key of the Bank of St. George, at Genoa; the key of William Penn's town-house in Philadelphia, known as the "Slate-roof house;" the key of the safe of the Frigate *Augusta*, which was sunk in the Delaware river, near Red Bank, New Jersey on the 23d of October, 1777, and the key of the Bastille, the famous state prison at Paris.

THE LOCK AND KEY OF THE BANK OF ST. GEORGE, of Genoa, Italy, are the most ancient relics of the kind, known to be in

Mr. George Harrison Hare, of the United States Navy, in 1857. They now perform the functions for which they were originally made, in the fire-proof apartment of the Society, in their new Hall on Spruce street, Philadelphia.

This lock and key have an incidental connection with American history, from the fact that in the Bank of St. George which was established in the year 1407, Christopher Columbus had an interest, and in its extant archives, once guarded by this lock and key, there exists an autograph letter from the great navigator and discoverer, concerning that interest. It is written in old Spanish and much abbreviated, and addressed to the Protectors of the Bank soon after the discovery of America. In that letter Columbus states that he was present with them, in spirit, though absent in body; that God had conferred upon him greater powers than upon any one since David; that the sovereigns wish to honor him more than ever, and that his undertakings were marked by great success; that he was about to embark for the Indies, in the name of the Holy Trinity, with the view of returning immediately, but since he was mortal, he desired to make some disposition of his interest in the funds of the bank in favor of his son D. Diego.

Then follows his instructions to the Directors, and these by a long list of his titles as



KEY OF THE BANK OF ST. GEORGE.

this country. They were brought from Genoa, at the time of the demolition of the old building, and were presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by

Admiral, Viceroy, Governor-general, Captain-general, &c. with his abbreviated signature *Christoferens*, (*Christ-bearing*), or Christopher. In "Harper's Magazine"

miy nobli knoto.

En el cuerpo ante aca / el cora<sup>do</sup> aca al<sup>do</sup> gemino / nro / S / miy sabido la moya  
 munda / G dypne de debid el aya feto anado / las osete de my nuphe ya laq-  
 y futo gra lumbi / G la fcuridad el golu no nō hī mō bōrta / yo bato  
 alas yndias nō nō bō de la fcuridad qe bōnat lūgo / y por qe o<sup>do</sup> o<sup>do</sup>  
 mortal yo dō aca dūgo my fpo G de la fura toda G pō obito / G o<sup>do</sup>  
 aūda aca cō el dūgo de toda lla cada bō ano ya pūpō / ya nō dō  
 cūto de la fura de el vigo y bōo y etas bōaliss cōr dōs / G a  
 fūz fūto algo kōbōle / y nō kōbō la bōluntad G yo mōgo /  
 aca fpo myo bōo pūo pō mēnd G kōgōs cōmū dōs / myo<sup>2</sup>  
 myo<sup>2</sup> de o<sup>do</sup> vigo fūto de myo lūgo mō G yo pōp / y pōl fū  
 cōbō de el mōlō de myo pōmūlōs y etas ya G los pōgo  
 nō bōna gūar dō / fōgōr G los bōpōs / el dōy y fō dōy  
 myo .S. mō qūto gōnōr nō G mōca / la fūta bōmūd  
 bōto nobli pōnō gūar dō y el mōy mōgūfō o<sup>do</sup> aca fūto  
 fōgō nō bōlla aca dōs de abril d. 15. 2 /

El almirante mayor del mar oceano y bōo de  
 y gōbōnōdo gōnōr dōs y fōs y etas fūto  
 dō fūto G gūar dō de el dōy pōlō dōy mōy S. 2  
 dō fūto mōlō dō mō / y etas gōgō fō //

.S. A .S.  
 X M Y  
 Xpo FERENS /

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF COLUMBUS.



for February, 1871, is a fac simile copy of this letter, which has been kindly lent for use in the RECORD. In the article which it illustrates (with delineations of the archives of the Bank and other pictures) the writer says:

"The Bank of St. George was a political anomaly—a monetary phenomenon—that for four hundred years was the marvel of European finance. A body corporate, distinct from and independent of the civil authorities, having its own separate laws, officers and administrators, it afforded the rare spectacle of a sovereignty within a sovereignty—a strange and ingenious politico-financial contrivance, which excited at once the wonder and admiration of European capitalists and political economists.

"Founded upon an abstraction, with a national debt for its capital, and a bankrupt treasury as a sinking fund, with no other security than the faith of the Republic and the integrity of its directors, its shares, nevertheless, commanded a premium, and its bills were preferred to coin. Gradually absorbing first the revenues, and then the colonial possessions of the state, it had the custom-house for an auxiliary, extensive colonies as collaterals, with the wealth of the Levant and the Indies as a reserve fund. Foreign capitalists became its depositors, sovereign princes its creditors, moribund millionaires remembered it munificently in their legacies, while fire, plague and pestilence, by diminishing its liabilities, augmented its resources.

"It was not, then, simply a banking-house, exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit, exchange and circulation. It coined money, constructed dock-yards, improved harbors, built bonded warehouses, monasteries, churches, public bake-shops and ducal palaces. It erected fortifications and manned them; it con-

structed galleys and equipped them; it acquired provinces and governed them. It was a savings-bank, a sinking fund, a revenue office, and, as a prototype of the East India company, a politico-commercial oligarchy, that 'made war like merchants, and engaged in commerce like sultans.'"

The institution became a great national bank, administered by the stockholders or their representatives, founded upon the national credit, and subsisting by the means of the public revenues. In the early part of the 16th century, it issued bills of credit, but no bill was issued without its equivalent in gold, in the vaults, and was paid in coin on presentation at the counter. "Such was probably the origin of paper money," says the writer in "Harper."

In 1797, the privileges of the bank of St. George were abolished, as incompatible with the sovereignty of the people; and in 1804, just four hundred years after its establishment, it was dead beyond resuscitation. The old bank building, originally a palace, is now occupied as a custom-house. The archives of the bank—five large rooms—alone remain as relics of the Bank of St. George.

The LOCK AND KEY OF THE TOWN-HOUSE OF WILLIAM PENN are in the pos-



KEY OF THE TOWN-HOUSE OF WILLIAM PENN.

session of the publishers of the RECORD. This building stood on the South-East corner of Norris' Alley and Second street, Philadelphia, a little South of Chestnut street, and was built at about the year 1690, for Samuel Carpenter. It was occupied as a city residence, by William Penn, at about the year 1700, and was the



birth place of John Penn, the only child of William Penn, who was born in this country. There Lord Cornbury, governor of New York, was entertained in the year 1702. In 1703 it was sold to William Trent, the founder of Trenton, in New Jersey. For nearly fifty years afterward, it was the residence of many eminent persons, among them Deputy-governor Hamilton, when it became a first class boarding house. In it general Forbes, the successor of general Braddock, died. There John Adams and other members of the first Continental Congress, boarded; and there many British officers lodged while the troops of general Howe held possession of the city. When Arnold was made military governor of Philadelphia, in 1778, he occupied it as his headquarters, and there he gave those splendid entertainments before and after his marriage with Miss Shippen, which involved him in debts that became temptations to treason. During all of the years of its existence, from the close of the 17th century, until its demolition a few years ago, the lock and key here mentioned did nightly service upon the street door of that famous mansion.

The lock is twenty inches long by twelve high and three deep, and is of wrought iron one third of an inch thick. It was not immediately fastened to the door, but was so attached to a large iron plate, by means of hooks which slid into staples in the plate. These latter were bolted firmly on the door. The key is a ponderous affair, ten inches long and well proportioned, and went through a keyhole in the plate, three and a half inches long by three quarters of an inch wide. The bolt of this lock is three inches long, two wide and one and a half thick, and the side pieces are fastened to the lock plate itself by means of iron buttresses or knees securely and firmly riveted.

THE KEY OF THE SAFE OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE AUGUSTA, is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, to whom it was presented by Mr. Arad Barrows of Philadelphia. The *Augusta* was a sixty-four gun ship, and formed a part of a British squadron which had passed the

*chevaux-de-frise* in the Delaware river, at Billingsport, and came up on the 22d of October, 1777, to assist in the reduction of Fort Mifflin on Mud Island, and Fort Mercer on the New Jersey shore. She



KEY OF THE SAFE OF THE FRIGATE AUGUSTA.

was accompanied by the *Roebuck* of forty-four guns, two frigates, the *Merlin*, of eighteen guns, and a galley. They were kept at bay by the American galleys; and on the morning of the 23d, when the Hessians were driven from Fort Mercer, the power of the whole American flotilla, was brought to bear upon the British squadron. The fire was so fierce and incessant, that the British vessels attempted to fall down the river. A hot shot struck the *Augusta* and set her on fire. At about noon, whilst lying aground upon a mud-bank near the Jersey shore, she blew up. The lock and key here mentioned, were attached to the safe in charge of the purser of the *Augusta*.

THE KEY OF THE BASTILLE hangs in the great passage in the mansion at Mount Vernon on the Potomac river, where it was left by Washington, and has long been enclosed in a glass case. It is of wrought iron, seven inches in length, with massive wards.

The Bastille was originally a royal castle, built by Charles the Fifth of France for the defence of Paris, and was completed in 1383. In the lapse of time it had become a fortress, and a state prison like the Tower of London, devoted, often, to the selfish purposes of tyrants and tyranny. As such it was hated by the people, and against it the wrath of the French revolutionists was directed in 1789. It was believed that the Bastille contained a large amount of arms and ammunition, and thither the excited populace of Paris repaired on the morning of the 14th of July. The streets had been barricaded, and the people had formed themselves into a Na-



tional Guard under Lafayette. Each assumed some sort of military dress, and laid hold of gun, sabre, scythe or whatever weapon first fell in his way. In an instant, almost, 100,000 men were so organized in opposition to the government of Louis the Sixteenth.

The people before the gates of the Bastile had a parley with the governor, Delaunay. About forty citizens, leaders of the people were permitted to go into the stronghold. The bridges were drawn and a firing was heard within. The deputation had been murdered by orders of the governor. The fury of the populace was excited beyond control. With horrid yells and imprecations, they dragged cannon before the gates in the face of a storm of grape shot from the fortress. The ferocity of the populace was increased by the death-tempest. They attacked the stronghold with a vigor which alarmed the governor, who displayed a white flag. A second deputation was sent in, who shared the fate of the first. With redoubled fury the people again assailed the walls, made a break, rushed in, seized the governor and other officers, carried them in triumph to the Place de Grace, and there first cut off their hands, and then their heads. The latter were paraded on pikes through the streets of Paris, and the great key of the Bastile was carried to the Hotel de Ville, or city hall. The National Assembly, in session there, decreed the demolition of the fortress. Seven prisoners who had been confined in its dungeons since the time of Louis the Fifteenth (three of whom had lost their reason), were set at liberty, and the old fortress was demolished soon afterwards.

The key of the Bastile was placed in the hands of Lafayette, and in March following he sent it to Thomas Paine, then in Paris, to be forwarded, as a present to Washington, together with a neat pencil drawing of the fortress, representing the destruction of the prison. That drawing was carried away from Mount

Vernon, when the late John A. Washington left that seat,<sup>1</sup> but the key of the Bastile was left.



KEY OF THE BASTILE.

In a letter which accompanied the key and drawing, Lafayette wrote to Washington, saying:

"Give me leave, my dear General, to present you with a picture of the Bastile, just as it looked a few days after I ordered its demolition, with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute which I owe as a son to my adopted father—as an aid-de-camp to my general—as a missionary of liberty, to its patriarch."

After considerable delay, caused by the wishes of Benjamin West to have colonel Trumbull, then in England, make a picture of the presentation of the key to Washington, Paine forwarded it, with the drawing. After their receipt, Washington, under date of the 11th of August, 1790, wrote to Lafayette, saying:

"I have received your affectionate letter of the 17th of March by one conveyance, and the token of the victory gained by liberty over despotism, by another, for both which testimonials of your friendship and regard, I pray you to accept my sincerest thanks. In this great subject of triumph for the New World, and for humanity in general, it will never be forgotten how conspicuous a part you bore, and how much lustre you reflected on a country in which you made the first display of your character.

<sup>1</sup> A copy of this picture, and also a drawing of the key, may be found in a book entitled "The Home of Washington," written and illustrated by the Editor of the RECORD.



## MORE ABOUT THE HERMIT OF THE RIDGE, JOHN KELPIUS.

So little is known of that strange mystical devotee, Johannes Kelpius, who, between the years 1694 and 1708, led a hermit's life on the banks of the Wissahickon, as the spiritual guide of the "Woman in the Wilderness," that a few more biographical details, hitherto not noticed by J. F. Watson and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq. (to whom Kelpius appears to owe his rescue from oblivion) may not be out of place.

Johannes Kelpius, or, with his name delatinized, Johann Kelp, was the son of a protestant minister at the parish of Denndorf in Transylvania, who departed life 25 February, 1685. The youth was desirous to pursue the study of divinity at Tübingen, but the French war interfering with his plan, he saw himself obliged to substitute the University of Altdorf in Bavaria. Here he became the pupil and friend of Dr. Johann Fabricius, a prominent representative of the Irenic or peace-loving school of theology. In the year 1689, Kelpius acquired the degree of Magister, his thesis upon that occasion being a treatise on Natural Theology. (*Theologia Naturalis seu Metaphysica Metamorphosis, pro summis honoribus et privilegiis philosophicis legitime obtinendis die 15, Jun. 1689*).

The next year he wrote an essay on the question, whether Heathen ethics (meaning the Aristotelian) were fit for the instruction of Christian youth, and in the same year in conjunction with his teacher Fabricius, a work under the title, *Scylla Theologiae aliquot exemplis Patrum et Doctorum ecclesiae etc. ostensa*. These facts, recorded in Rottermund's *Gelehrten-Lexicon* vol. III. p. 194, 195, show some of the statements of the *Chronicon Ephratense* and of John F. Watson to be erroneous.

Of Kelpius' further pursuits nothing is known except what may be gathered from a manuscript copy of his letters, which make it evident, that his views became tinged with the theosophic doctrines of Jacob Boehm, and the millennialism of Jane Leade and J. W. Petersen.

The brethren in whose company he sought the land of religious liberty, Pennsylvania, were Pietists and Boehmists, originally under the lead of Johann Jacob Zimmermann, a minister in Württemberg, who had been removed on account of his advocacy of Boehm's theology. Zimmermann was an author of some renown; Breckling calls him a profoundly learned astrologus, magus, cabalista. It is stated by Croese in the *Historia Quackerorum* p. 564, that a Quaker in Holland furnished the necessary means for the transportation of these people (about 40) and procured for them the grant of some land in Pennsylvania. Zimmermann died in 1693, in Rotterdam, on the eve of his departure to America. The rest of these mystics, including the wife and children of Zimmermann took passage in London, on the *Sarah Maria* early in 1694, and arrived in Philadelphia on the 23d of June of that year.

Kelpius was not the only man of learning among the members of that mystic congregation. There were others, that had made divinity their study, such as Johann Selig, Daniel Falckner, Ludwig Bidermann and Heinrich Bernhard Koster. The latter appears to have seceded from the Hermits on the Wissahickon, for he figured as a determined and noisy advocate of baptism in the Keithian schism and caused a disturbance at the Yearly Meeting in Burlington 1695. He returned to Europe, became a teacher of languages, speculating on the Harmony of Hebrew, Greek and German and died at the advanced age of 87 years in 1749. A pretty full account of Koster's life is found in Adelung's "History of Human Follies" vol. VII. p. 86-105., where, among the writings of Koster a pamphlet is mentioned bearing the title: "History of the Protestation done in the Publick Yearly Meeting at Burlington, New York, 1695." Is such a pamphlet extant in any of our libraries?

OSWALD SEIDENSTICKER.  
Philadelphia.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS AGAIN.—My attention has been called to an article on page 90, in the February number of the RECORD.

The fair correspondent of the Editor is right in supposing that I had not seen the article referred to in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. My attention has also been called by another valued friend, to the Boston Gazette and Country Journal of Monday, March 12th, 1770; In that Gazette it is stated that "a mulatto man named Crispus Attucks, who was born in Framingham, but lately belonged to New Providence, and was here in order to go for North Carolina, was also killed instantly, two balls entering his breast, one of them in special goring the right lobe of his lungs, and a great part of the liver most horribly." First for the correspondent of the Genealogical Register. The Crispus advertised as Mr. Browne's slave, has the name of Crispus—seems to be a native of Framingham, and is of large size, 6 feet 2 inches, all of which would prove as far as they go, that the slave Crispus might have been Crispus Attucks. *Might* have been, I say, but do not prove in the slightest degree that he *was*. The additional proofs are simply ridiculous. Hearsay evidence is well illustrated in the story of the black crows. First ten crows, then five, then one, and then something as black as a crow! From such evidence has arisen most of the errors that disfigure the pages of history. As for the drinking cup and powder horn, they remind me of a story, either in Rabelais or Boccacio, of the presence of the angel Gabriel being verified by finding one of his wing-feathers. If the Browne family owned Crispus Attucks, they have some proof of it, and until that proof is adduced, we must reject the claim that the first blood shed in the revolution, was the blood of the Brownes, as it would be if they owned Crispus Attucks, as I suppose his blood was theirs as well as his body. But the notice in the Boston Gazette is good and valid evidence, published as it

was, four days after the funeral. That proves incontestably that Crispus Attucks was his own master, living in New Providence, and on his way to North Carolina: and is perfectly consistent with the theory that he was a sailor. It is well known that sailors ship for the voyage, and on arrival in port, at the end of the voyage, are discharged. Crispus Attucks, probably, had just returned from a whaling voyage with Captain Folger, and had shipped on a coastwise voyage to North Carolina. I do not know which New Providence is meant, but if the island, probably the poor fellow was making his way home, at any rate getting nearer to it by shipping for the coast of North Carolina. James Caldwell, another of the victims of the massacre, was also a sailor, mate of Capt. Morton's vessel. The Gazette again says: "Two of the unfortunate sufferers, viz: James Caldwell and Crispus Attucks, who were strangers, were borne from Faneuil Hall, attended by a numerous train of Persons, of all ranks," to the middle burying ground. There these two seamen have rested for more than a hundred years. In the number of the Gazette of March 12th, 1770, (published weekly,) is an account of "Burials since our last," "Whites, eight; Blacks, *none!*" Is it possible that the officials of the town of Boston and the Editor of the Gazette were caught napping? That they forgot Mr. William Browne's negro slave Crispus, from whose body he took the pewter drinking cup and powder horn, which his family still have, and should have placed on record, Blacks, *none*. It is incredible! certainly Mr. Browne's slave Crispus was black, and Crispus Attucks, who was killed the preceding Monday, March 5th, was buried on the preceding Thursday, March 8th. There seems to me, on the other hand, a propriety in the body of Crispus Attucks, the Natick Indian, with that of his fellow seaman, James Caldwell, laying in state in Faneuil Hall, and borne from thence, attended by



a numerous train of persons of all ranks, marching six abreast to the middle burying ground, the train being followed by carriages, containing the families of the principal inhabitants, together a greater concourse of people than had ever before been seen in the streets of the town of Boston. I have not written these articles as an argument, but to demonstrate a fact, and unveil an error. How far I have succeeded it is not for me to judge.

J. B. F.

KISKIMINETAS. I. S., page 81 of the RECORD, is informed that the Historical and Biographical articles to which he refers have been incorporated in a volume entitled, *Mirror of the Olden Time*, 700 pp., 8vo., published in Abington, Va., 1849. It contains the narratives and adventures (among others) of Col. James Smith, John McCullough, Richard Bard, Moses Van Campen, Sam'l Brady, the Whetzels, Boone, Kenton, Gen'l Logan, May, Johnson, Flinn, Skiles, Ward, Calvin, Baker, Hubbell, McConnell, Robert and Sam'l M'Afee, Bryant, Hogan, Marshall, Merrill, Wells, Kennan, &c.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.—The reading of the remarks in the January number of the RECORD in reference to the Song of the Star-Spangled Banner, has called to mind another circumstance in connection with it which may be of interest. At the time it was written by Mr. Key, during the attack on Fort McHenry, Sept., 1814, there was a very popular and fashionable new song in vogue, viz: "To Anacreon in Heaven," every one who could sing seemed to be singing it. The writer of this was at the time, (Sept. 1814,) one of some three to four thousand men composing the advance Light Brigade, chiefly volunteers from Philadelphia, under the command of General John Cadwalader, then encamped in the state of Delaware. In the evenings before tattoo, many of the men would assemble in squads and sing this song, hundreds joining in the chorus. Mr. Key must have caught the infection and adapted his words to the

same air. There are six verses in the song of "To Anacreon in Heaven." The following is the first:

"To Anacreon in Heaven where he sat in full glee,  
A few sons of harmony sent a petition,  
That he, their inspirer and patron would be,  
When this answer arrived from the jolly old Grecian;  
Voice, fiddle and flute, no longer be mute,  
I'll lend you my name, and inspire you to boot,  
And besides, I'll instruct you like me to entwine,  
The Myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine.

CHARLES V. HAGNER.

*Philadelphia, January 28, 1873.*

"MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY."—In a late number of the London "Notes and Queries," is the following:

"ANCIENT PREDICTION,

(entitled by popular tradition, 'Mother Shipton's Prophecy'.)

Published in 1448, republished in 1641.

"Carriages without horses shall go,  
And accidents shall fill the world with woe.  
Around the earth thoughts shall fly,  
In the twinkling of an eye.  
The world upside down shall be,  
And gold be found at the root of a tree.  
Through hills men shall ride,  
And no horse be at his side.  
Under water men shall walk,  
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.  
In the air men shall be seen,  
In white, in black, in green;  
Iron in the water shall float,  
As easily as a wooden boat.  
Gold shall be found and shown  
In a land that's not now known.  
Fire and water shall wonders do;  
England shall at last admit a foe.  
The world to an end shall come  
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

This is a seeming prophecy of railways, the telegraph, iron ships, discovery of gold in California, steam navigation, et cetera. The question arises, is it genuine? In a subsequent number of "Notes and Queries," a correspondent, after saying it must have been "published" in manuscript in 1448, as printing was not then known in England, objects to the first word, saying, "it requires to be shown that *carriage* in the fifteenth century, had the same sense as it has now." He says the prophecy seems to him even



more modern than the 1641, the assigned date of republication, and asks, "Is there anything to prove that it is older than the present century?"

Another correspondent says he has a chap-book, published in 1797, called "The History and Prophecies of Mother Shipton, of Knaresborough." He says the first edition was printed in 1641, and that a fac simile of an edition printed in 1687, was before him." In the preface to that edition, the editor gives the "prophecy" and variations "Selected from later Editions." In the edition of 1797, the "prophecy" does not contain the matter about locomotion. "I suspect" the writer says, "that these 'later editions' have appeared subsequent to the invention of the locomotive." Can any reader of the RECORD throw more light on the subject? L.

BENJAMIN MECOM.—Did BENJAMIN MECOM have a printing office at Woodbridge, New Jersey?

Thomas in his history of printing says: "To accommodate the printing of Smith's History of New Jersey in 1765, Parker removed his press to Burlington, and there began and completed the work consisting of 570 pages demy octavo and then returned with his press to Woodbridge." The author of "Contributions to East Jersey History" makes a similar statement, viz, "Parker moved his press from Woodbridge to Burlington for the accommodation of the author of the History of New Jersey, (Smith)." I have before me a letter from Parker to Franklin dated August 23rd, 1765, wherein he writes as follows. B. Mecom's printing materials, I told you I had removed to Burlington, and was there printing a book for Samuel Smith, Esq. called the History of New Jersey, as they will be handier for your disposition of them there, so I must pay you a reasonable Rent for the use of them, tho' the charges of removing them thither will be nearly equal to all the Profits I shall make there by them by that History, nor do I think I shall do a great deal of other work with them. However what-

ever is just and reasonable I will do." From this it appears that Mecom had a printing office at Woodbridge, but I am unable to find any other record of it. Mecom, who was a nephew of Franklin, seems always to have been in need of his assistance and at the time this letter was written, had then been a year in New Haven, where Franklin had appointed him postmaster. Parker also says, "B. Mecom is there (New Haven) and might make out tolerably with any good management, he hopes he shall make out well, but I confess I have not the best Hopes on that matter."

T. L. C.

TAMPICO PRISONERS.—The signers of the petition on page 556, vol. I, of the RECORD were part of an expedition under General Mexier that left New Orleans in 1835, for an attack upon Tampico. It resulted in disaster, nearly the whole command being killed or taken prisoners. Twenty-seven were ordered by Santa Anna to be shot. General Mexier on this occasion escaped and afterward led another expedition that failed through treachery, and he was captured and shot. It is a curious fact that the signature of Mordeica Gist to the petition, bears an exact resemblance to that of General Mordeica Gist's of the American revolution.

SEGO.

Can any reader of the RECORD furnish information relative to the birthplace or antecedents of Jacobus Van Corlis or Corlear mentioned in Winthrop's History of New England, Hazard's Historical Collections and Dunlap's History of the New Netherlands as the agent of the "States General"?

A. W. C.

QUERY.—In what building in this city was the Mayor's Court held in 1786? Also, in what building was the Court of General Sessions held in the year 1813?

G. F. B.

*New York, January 16th, 1873.*



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[LAURA D. BRIDGMAN.<sup>1</sup>]

[From Dr. Samuel W. Francis' collection.]

*nineteenth of october.*

*my dear miss annie,*  
 i promised that i would write you a letter  
 again. do you enjoy with your visitors.

i wish you very much. why do you not  
 write to me at all. i am very happy with  
 mis woght, constantly together. i go to  
 your room sometimes and think of you  
 frequently.

i send my love to you.

*my friend good bye*  
*L. D. Bridgman*

[JOHN ADAMS.]

[From Mr. F. J. Dreer's collection.]

*Quincey, Aug. 21, 1818.**Sir:*

In your favor of the 12th you say that you had "believed that during the war of the Revolution many Acts of the British had been exaggerated." This may have happened; but I know not in what instance. On the contrary, I know that one half their cruelties and brutalities has not been told, or if told, has not been believed. If you suppose that the British were influenced by any "Motives of Conciliation" you have been grossly deceived. They never manifested any such motives through their whole History for two hundred years. They ever felt "a most sovereign contempt for us," as Puritans, Dissenters, Schismatics, Convicts, Redemp-

tioners; as Irish, Scotch, Germans, Dutch, and Swedes, more than a century before they had a Color or Pretext to call us rebels.

"If the publick sentiment or Prejudice, has not allowed such sentiments "to have been mine," I have only to say that the Publick has never known me, my Character or Sentiments which have been overwhelmed by Floods and Whirlwinds of tempestuous Misrepresentations, Abuses, Lies and Slanders, chiefly from the pens of Vagabonds and Foreigners.

I pray you, sir, not to misunderstand me. I acknowledge, with humble gratitude to God, that He has granted me an happy Life, through all my Trials. My greatest grief is that I have not done more for my country and my Fellow men.

I am, Sir, Respectfully

your most obedient humble  
 Servant,

*John Adams*

JOHN F. WATSON, Esq.<sup>1</sup>

*Germantown, Pennsylvania.*

<sup>1</sup>This letter was written with a pencil, and is without date. The author was a sprightly child until she was two years old, when a severe illness deprived her of sight, hearing and smell totally, and to a great extent of taste. She was consequently deprived of speech. Her bodily health was recovered, but not her four senses. She was born in Hanover, N. H. in December, 1829, and at the age of eight years was placed in charge of the Perkins' Institute for the Blind, in Boston, under the care of Dr. S. G. Howe, where she was taught the names and qualities of objects, and how to write.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Watson was afterward the well-known Annalist of Philadelphia and New York.

In a letter (in Mr. Dreer's collection) written to Mr. Joseph Delaplaine of Philadelphia, in Dec. 1813, in which at the request of the latter, he gives



[ROGER WILLIAMS.]

From Mr. F. J. Dreer's collection.]

Providence, 7 Febr: 1677 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (so called)

I Roger Williams of y<sup>e</sup> town of Providence in New Eng<sup>d</sup>, aged about seventie five years, yet (& through God's mercy) of fresh understanding & memories, doe, (at y<sup>e</sup> request of my hon<sup>d</sup> kind friends & neighbors Captain Houlden & Captain Green, declare & testifie viz: y<sup>t</sup> it pleased y<sup>e</sup> most High to make use of myself, y<sup>e</sup> first in this colony, to break y<sup>e</sup> in with the Barbarians & from them to procure y<sup>e</sup> lands & meadows of y<sup>a</sup> Town of Providence & Pautuxit. That for peace sake I parted with my Interest in Providence & Pautuxit & yet in my deeds given to y<sup>e</sup> town of Providence and y<sup>e</sup> twelve Pautuxit men. I gave not one foot of Land or Meadow unto them, beyond our known bounds set up in our deed from y<sup>e</sup> Sachems Carnnonicut and Miantunoomie, to wit Maushaug & M nionekant & from it hence to Pautuxit and Pautuckynt & therefore far from reaching to Packhasit, much less beyond it to Mishauntatick & Warwick lands & meadows:

In witness to y<sup>e</sup> premises  
I subscribe<sup>1</sup>.

Roger Williams

him a brief autobiographical sketch, Mr. Adams says: "If these egotisms are not enough to satisfy you, I will answer any question you may be pleased to ask me. I would not have committed these to writing, if I had not been represented as a Spaniard, and in public volumes as a Scotchman, and in other writings as an Englishman, and as everything else but what I am and always was."

<sup>1</sup> This paper bears the following endorsement:

"Mr. Williams' testimony or certificate given John Green and Randall Holden, against the claims of Pautuxet men that he did not Give yet it is evident he Sold none, and that he could not deny, and therefore to save himself from asserting a falsehood and to save his friends he used the words 'did not give.'"

[WILLIAM P. VAN NESS.<sup>1</sup>]

[Contributed by Mr. R. Barry Coffin.]

New York, Dec. 25, 1810.

D<sup>r</sup> Sir:

When I passed through Hudson on my way to this place, I called twice at your house & office, but was not so fortunate as to see you. I was desirous of inquiring into the truth of a report which I found in circulation there, and which has since reached me here, that the Directors resident in Hudson, were making their arrangements to remove myself and some others from the direction of the Bank. This report is now too well authenticated to render any inquiry on the subject necessary; nor am I at a loss to conjecture with whom this project originated. I ascribe it to those persons whom you have at all times and on various occasions represented to me, as unworthy the support and cooperation of fair and honest men. In consequence of my absence, this attempt assumes a character so intrinsically base and mean, that you will no doubt be

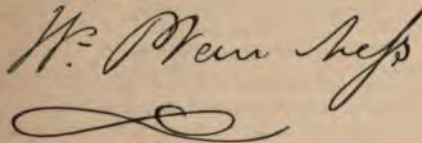
<sup>1</sup> William P. Van Ness was an eminent lawyer, a native of Columbia County, New York, and a staunch political and personal friend of Aaron Burr. In the celebrated pamphlet War of 1802, he was the "Aristides"—his *non de plume*—in the fight. When, in 1804, Colonel Burr challenged General Hamilton to fight a duel, Van Ness was Burr's second and particular friend, in all the steps of that tragedy. Van Ness, with Matthew L. Davis and a few other friends, accompanied Burr, in a boat, to Weehawken, on the New Jersey shore, in the morning of the 11th of July, where he and Hamilton stood face to face as duellists. The latter fired his pistol in the air; the former took deliberate aim at Hamilton, and fatally wounded him. Van Ness accompanied his chief back to Richmond Hill, (Burr's residence,) and felt much of the storm of indignation which followed the murder of Hamilton.

The "Bank" alluded to in this letter, was the Middle District Bank, located in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., which made a disastrous failure almost fifty years ago. The Senatorial Districts of New York, were then four, known as the Southern, Middle, Eastern and Western. The Middle, was then composed of the counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Delaware, Chenango, Greene and Sullivan.—[EDITOR.]



pleased when I tell you that all your assertions appear to me completely verified. Yet I would have you make no attempt whatever, to counteract these measures, but by all means to let them have the full benefit of their exertions. I ask no favor of any man. I do not fear the notice of the conspirators against me, and I despise their friendship.

I am credibly informed that the Major and his brother Seth, in order to give plausibility to their scheme, have asserted that I am no longer a resident of the Middle District. To those men, you will please to say, for me, that they are propagators of a base and cowardly falsehood—base because they know it to be untrue, and cowardly because they have availed themselves of my temporary absence to give it circulation. I expect to have the satisfaction, soon, of telling them so to their faces, as well as all others who have dared, in any way, to traduce or to injure me, I will pursue and punish them, while a vestige of baseness can be found, and reduce them too low even to be named by decent people.



A. COFFIN, ESQ.

[TIMOTHY PICKERING.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the autograph collection of R. C. Davis.]

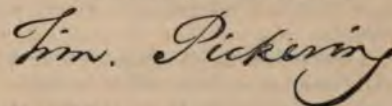
*Head Quarters, Roxboro August 7, 1777.*

*Sir:*

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief desires that to-morrow morning you would post careful officers, with proper commands

of men, on all the roads leading from any part of the camp to Philadelphia, in such manner as to intercept every soldier who shall attempt to straggle from the camp towards Philadelphia and all such stragglers are to be taken up, secured, & brought on after the army. The whole army is to parade to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, & march as soon after as possible to a new encampment—about 9 miles back; but of this movement you will make no mention but to the officers whom you shall detach for the purpose aforesaid; nor to them till you deliver them their orders when you send them off. The whole body of horse is to bring up the rear of the army, for the business of picking up all stragglers.

I am sir y<sup>r</sup> h<sup>ble</sup> servant



TO COL. MOYLAN.

the cause of the patriots, and was chosen to write the address of a town meeting at Salem, to General Gage, on the subject of the Boston Port Bill; and he has the distinction of conducting the first resistance in arms to the aggression of the Mother country, in February 1775, on the occasion of an attempted march through Salem, by some British troops, to seize some military stores. He held civil and military offices during the whole of the struggle that ensued and at its close he made his residence in Philadelphia. He was appointed Post Master-general in 1791, and was afterward Secretary of War. In 1795, he became Washington's Secretary of State. He held that position until the year 1800, when President Adams removed him for political reasons. He served in both Houses of Congress, retired from public life in 1817, and died at Salem in January, 1829, at the age of 84 years.

Roxboro', at which place this letter was written, is near Philadelphia. Colonel Stephen Moylan, to whom it is addressed, was an active officer in the revolution. He was born in Ireland in 1734, and was a brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. He was living in Philadelphia when the war broke out, hastened to Cambridge, and there entered the military family of Washington. He became Commissary-general the next Summer, but resigned and entered the army as a volunteer, in which he commanded a corps of light dragoons with the commission of Colonel. In 1783, he received the brevet of brigadier-general. After

<sup>1</sup> Timothy Pickering was an active patriot during the War for Independence, and in public life afterward. He was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, where he was born in July, 1745. Graduating at Harvard, in 1763, his abilities were recognized, and he was appointed register of deeds for Essex County, when he was 20 years of age. Becoming Colonel of militia, he was well versed in military tactics when the revolution broke out. He espoused



## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

**AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this association was held at Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday afternoon, January 17, 1873, the president, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair. The several reports submitted showed a prosperous condition of the Society. The Rev. C. D. Bradlee, the recording secretary, declined being a candidate for reelection. A ballot was then taken for officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen, namely:

*President.*—Edward Jarvis, M. D. of Dorchester, Mass.

*Vice Presidents.*—Hon. Amasa Walker, LL. D. of North Brookfield, Mass. and J. Wingate Thornton, A. M. of Boston, Mass.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, A. M. of Boston, Mass.

*Recording Secretary.*—Edward Atkinson, A. M. of Boston, Mass.

*Treasurer.*—Lyman Mason, A. M. of Boston, Mass.

*Librarian.*—Robert W. Wood, M. D. of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

*Counsellors.*—Ebenezer Alden, M. D. of Randolph, Mass., Hon. Joseph White, LL. D. of Williamstown, Mass. and Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., of Boston, Mass.

The same day a meeting of the Board of Directors of the association was held, at which, besides other business, the following Publishing Committee was elected, viz: Edward Jarvis, M. D. of Dorchester, Mass. and John Ward Dean, A. M. and Rev. C. D. Bradlee, A. M. both of Boston, Mass.

**BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held

the war he held some civil offices, and died at Philadelphia, in April, 1811.

At the time this letter was written it was supposed that the British fleet and army under the respective command of the brothers Howe, would go up the Delaware, to attack Philadelphia. Washington's army was then near that city, and great vigilance was called for.—[EDITOR.]

at its rooms on the 14th of January, instant.

The Board of Managers reported that the balance on hand January 1, of the General Fund was \$821.29—of the Permanent Fund \$3997.81. In addition, several thousand dollars have been subscribed by our citizens to a paper, now in circulation, for the purpose of permanently endowing the society.

The property of the society, exclusive of funds invested, cash on hand, books and other printed matter, is estimated at over \$7,000. The additions to the Library by donation during the past year have been 302 volumes and 750 pamphlets. 7 life-size oil portraits have been added during the year, including one of Nathaniel T. Strong, the noted Seneca chief lately deceased, besides a large number of photographs of cabinet size.

Whole No. of volumes in library,	4283
Indexed pamphlets in cases,	4326
Newspapers in bound volumes,	243
Portraits in oil, life size,	35
Photographs of cabinet size,	114
do. in albums,	288
Cabinet size daguerreotypes,	24

The *Obituary Record* from 1811 to the close of 1872 contains the names of 9,578 citizens of Erie county of the age of twenty years and upwards. The *Marriage Record* for the same period numbers about 12,000.

The Society has lately removed to the fire-proof building on the corner of Main and Court streets. Six club meetings were held during the winter at the residences of members at which interesting papers were read, followed by spirited oral discussions by gentlemen present.

The retiring President, Mr. WM. H. GREENE, read a very eloquent and interesting address reviewing the history and progress of the society for the past year, after which the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the year 1873:—

*President.*—Orlando Allen.

*Vice President.*—Oliver G. Steele.



*Recording Secretary.*—William C. Bryant.  
*Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.*  
 George S. Armstrong.

*Treasurer.*—G. S. Armstrong.

*Counsellors.*—William H. Greene, Nathan K. Hall, Gibson T. Williams, Wm. P. Letchworth, Orsamus H. Marshall, James Sheldon, William Fleming, Pascal P. Pratt, Albert T. Chester.

WM. C. BRYANT, R. S.

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The thirty-fourth anniversary meeting of the Georgia Historical Society, was held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th of February, 1873. The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian showed the Society to be in a very prosperous condition. The election for officers resulted as follows:

*President.*—Edward J. Harden.

*1st Vice President.*—Dr. W. M. Charters.

*2d Vice President.*—Dr. J. Harriss.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—W. Grayson Mann.

*Recording Secretary.*—Dr. Easton Yonge.

*Treasurer.*—W. S. Bogart.

*Librarian.*—William Harden.

*Curators.*—S. Cohen, Dr. R. D. Arnold, J. S. F. Lancaster, T. M. Norwood, A. Schwaab, R. Falligant, W. D. Harden.

The annual address was delivered at Armory Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, Chancellor of the University of Georgia. His subject was "Georgia—Old and New."

The contract for printing a new volume of collections has been given out, and the work will commence in a short time.

WM. HARDEN,

Librarian Ga. Hist. Society.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A Special meeting of the Maine Historical Society was held in Bath, February 19th, at which several distinguished citizens and scholars of the state were present, although the attendance of members was somewhat limited. Hon. E. E. BOURNE, President of the society called the meeting to order. The papers of the forenoon were severally presented by Hon. John E. Godfrey of

Bangor, Joseph Williamson Esq. of Belfast, and Mr. Charles W. Tuttle of Boston. Mr. Williamson gave the details of the expedition against Castine culminating in the battle of Bignyan, or Boy-a-duce, as it is popularly known. Mr. Tuttle's paper was a sketch of Francis Champenon, who was a contemporary and co-adjutor with Gorgus in his efforts to establish the English in Maine, and secure the province to the crown of England. The first paper of the afternoon was presented by Rev. Mr. Pond of the first church of York, and contained an account of Rev. Shubal Dummer whose body was found on his own door pierced with bullets, where, as he was mounting his horse on the morning of January 25th, 1692, he was waylaid and shot and stripped of his sacred vestments which were made the adornment and mockery of savage and intolerant religious barbarism and Popish hate. Mr. W. Gould of Windham,—who is really the successor of the lamented Willis in the field of local historic research in Cumberland county—gave an account of the burning of Falmouth in 1777. Following this, Mr. R. K. Sewall of Wiscasset gave a full and interesting account of the beginnings of New England history, stating that abundant evidence had been secured of the presence of the English race on our coast as early as 1606, in the fragment of a grave stone so marked, and in metallic relics of trade and commerce stamped 1610, at New Harbor, a point directly opposite Monhegan on the main land, which is doubtless the "port" mentioned by Smith in 1614, where the ships of Sir F. Popham had their trade for import and export of goods, furs and fish. A discussion followed participated in by several gentlemen.

In view of the fact that the next meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, is to be held in Portland, in this State, a committee was appointed to further the objects of the Association, and assist in rendering their gathering successful and pleasant. Gen. John Marshall Brown, of Portland, was made chairman of the committee.



**NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Trenton on the 16th of January, the President, the Rev. RAVAUD K. RODGERS, D. D. in the chair.

The corresponding Secretary, Mr. Whitehead, submitted the correspondence since last May, much of it of great interest, and showing the encouraging fact that the efficient and important labors of the Society are widely recognized.

The Treasurer, Colonel Swords, reported a cash balance in the Treasury of \$ 700.68.

The Executive Committee, gave assurances, from past experience, that the Society would show an ever-increasing power and usefulness, and spoke of the death of Samuel H. Congar who, for many years, was the librarian of the Society. Mr. Peter S. Duryee made some eulogistic remarks concerning the late Librarian. The portion of the report of the Executive Committee, referring to the deceased, is ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Society.

The Committee on the Library submitted a list of the additions thereto since last May, which consist of 100 bound volumes and 88 pamphlets. The Committee on publications reported the issue of another number of the Society's proceedings.

After the election of a large number of new members, the following gentlemen were chosen to be the officers of the Society, for the ensuing year:

*President.*—Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D., of Bound Brook.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Henry W. Green, LL. D., of Trenton; Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., of Lawrenceville; Wm. B. Kinney, of Newark.

*Cor. Secretary.*—Wm. A. Whitehead, of Newark.

*Recording Secretary.*—David A. Hayes, of Newark.

*Treasurer.*—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

*Executive Committee.*—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., of Newark; N. Norris Halstead, of Kearny; John Hall, D. D. of Trenton; John Clement, of Haddon-

field; Charles C. Haven, of Trenton; Peter S. Duryee, of Newark; Samuel Allison, of Yardville; Theodore F. Randolph, of Morristown; Hugh H. Bowne, of Rahway.

The following report upon a subject which should receive the attention of societies and legislatures in other States, was submitted by the committee having the matter in charge:

To the Historical Society of New Jersey.—The Special Committee appointed by this Society at its last meeting to carry out the provisions of a supplement to an Act entitled "An Act for the better preservation of the Early Records of the State of New Jersey," which act entrusts to this society the responsibility of procuring copies of Colonial Documents, Papers and Minutes of Council referring to the History of the State of New Jersey, now on file in the State Paper Office, London, England, respectfully report:

That in accordance with the authority thus conferred, your Committee immediately opened a correspondence with Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, whose familiarity with the early annals of the country and with the modes of procedure necessary to obtain access to the public archives of England, and whose experience in previous researches for the Society, and for other States and institutions, render him especially qualified for the duties demanded from a resident agent: and your Committee were so fortunate as to secure his aid on satisfactory terms.

As is already known to the members of the Society, it was through the agency of Mr. Stevens, that the "Analytical Index" to our Colonial Documents, which constituted the basis of the fifth volume of the Society's "Collections," was obtained, and your Committee were greatly aided in their selection of papers to be first copied by reference to that work.

Your Committee first directed the completion (as far as might be found practicable) of the Legislative Annals, especially of the Minutes of Council, of which the State was without a copy, prior to the year 1776. They next examined the Analytical Index in chronological order, and selected such documents as seemed to be most desirable, omitting those that are accessible in the United States, whether in print or manuscript. The possession of this Index, which was procured by private subscriptions from members of this Society, has thus not only saved to the State a considerable sum, which otherwise must have been spent in preliminary examinations, but has also saved much time in the selection of documents and in carrying out the objects of the act.

In making this first selection, many documents, which your Committee thought desirable, were passed, until it could be ascertained how many of



the most important papers could be had under this appropriation. Any surplus, or any future sum given by the State for this purpose, can be applied to procure those documents of less importance, which for the present have been passed.

Your Committee report that the result of Mr. Stevens' agency has been as favorable as was at first anticipated. By the last advices received from him, they are informed that a large corps of copyists and examiners are at work, and that all the copies would probably be ready for transmission early in February, and thus arrive in time to be submitted to the Legislature before its adjournment. Mr. Stevens' mode of procedure is likely to ensure perfect correctness of copy, not only as a matter, but also as to form, orthography, punctuation and capitalizing, so that the copies will be, as valuable for reference as the originals. A specimen sheet has been received and transmitted to the Governor.

Your Committee earnestly hope that the Legislature may continue to prosecute the good work as well begun by them, until the documentary history of New Jersey in our possession shall be as complete as possible; not only by the acquisition of such other papers from abroad as may be desirable, but also of such papers as can be obtained in private or public collections in the United States. It may then seem desirable to print the whole in consecutive order for preservation in the manner already done by the other States.

Your Committee recommended that this society assume the care and responsibility of such publications, as far as appropriations for that purpose, may from time to time be made by the State.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL NILES,  
JOEL PARKER,  
DANIEL HAINES,  
W. A. WHITEHEAD.

*Trenton, Jan. 16th, 1873.*

After listening to an interesting account of the discovery of an old Fort at Trenton, by Mr. Charles McGill, receiving a portrait and some personal mementos of the late Gen. Fort from Mr. David B. Bodine, and voting to return to the Register of the early Jersey Proprietors, at Amboy, a folio MS. volume of records, the Society took a recess for dinner. After that papers were read; one by Mr. Adolphus P. Young, one on "Events in the Shenandoah Valley," and another by Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D. on "Passages in the History of Somerset County," when the Society adjourned to meet at Newark on the third Thursday in May next.

#### RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—

A special meeting of the Society was held on the evening of the 11th of February, to hear a paper read by the Rev. Thomas T. Stone on "George Fox, the Seer of the Inner Light." Mr. Charles W. Parsons was presiding pro tempore. After the Rev. E. M. Stone, the Cabinet Keeper of the Society had read a list of the contributions to its collections, the paper was read by its author, in which he gave a brief biography of the founder of the Society of Friends and a review of his doctrines, teachings, experiences and controversies in Rhode Island and other parts of America, as contrasted with the career and experiences of Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Soul Liberty." The paper was a very interesting one and the author received the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Amos Perry read a brief biographical account of the late Henry B. Drowne, a prominent officer of the Society, after which resolutions expressive of the esteem of the association for the deceased, were adopted.

Dr. Geo. L. Collins, at the request of the President, exhibited a MS. volume of 200 pages, written by Moses Brown, on Malignant and Intermitting Billious Yellow Fever in Providence between the years 1791 and 1797, when the Society adjourned.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Historical Society was held in their rooms, at Madison, on the 2d of January, 1873.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts into the General Fund, during the year, had been \$3,598.29, and the disbursements \$3,614.67. Of the latter sum, over \$600, had been spent in cataloguing the library, and in freight and other incidental expenses; the remainder for books et cetera.

The Librarian reported an addition of 2,166 books, of which over 1,500 were by purchase. There had been added 1,588 pamphlets, making a total of books and pamphlets of 3,694.

Among the other movements of the



Society at that meeting, was one for preparations to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the descent of the Wisconsin River and the discovery of the Mississippi, by Joliet and Marquette. It is proposed to celebrate that important event on the 17th of June, next.

The following gentlemen were chosen to be the officers of the Society, for the current year:

*President.*—Hon. Alexander Mitchell.

*Vice Presidents.*—Hon. Henry S. Baird, Increase A. Lapham, LL. D., Hon. James R. Doolittle, Hon. James T. Lewis, Harlow S. Orton, LL. D., Hon. James Suth-

erland, Hon. H. D. Barron, Hon. M. L. Martin, Hon. A. G. Miller, Hon. J. H. Rountree.

*Honorary Vice Presidents.*—Hon. Cyrus Woodman, Mass., Hon. Perry H. Smith, Ill., Hon. Henry S. Randall, N. Y., Hon. John Catlin, N. J., Hon. Stephen Taylor, Pa., Hon. A. C. Dodge, Iowa, Hon. L. J. Farrell, Missouri.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Lyman C. Draper, LL. D.,

*Recording Secretary.*—Col. Frank H. Firmin.

*Treasurer.*—A. H. Mann.

*Librarian.*—Daniel S. D. Durrie.

### CURRENT NOTES.

**THE MISSISSIPPI.**—The Historical Society of Wisconsin have taken measures for celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the descent of the Wisconsin river and the discovery of the Mississippi river, by Fathers Joliet and Marquette. The committee of arrangements consist of Governor Washburn, Corresponding Secretary Draper, Librarian Durrie, and Messrs. Orton, Mills, Hastings, Proudfit, Ross and Chapman, active and influential members of the society. The celebration is to take place near Prairie du Chien, on the 17th of June, next. John G. Shea, LL. D. the well-known historian and translator, has been invited to deliver the commemorative address, and the Hon. M. Joliet, of Canada, a lineal descendant of the Pioneer and Discoverer has also been invited to be present.

It is proposed to occupy the 18th at the same place, with ceremonies appropriate to a reunion of the pioneers of Wisconsin, at which it is hoped all the first settlers of the state, now living, and their descendants, will be present.

**ANACREON IN HEAVEN.**—A late writer in the London "Notes and Queries," gives the following account of the authorship of "Anacreon in Heaven," and the music adapted to it. The measure evidently suggested that of the "Star Spangled Banner," to Key, and the air was adopted for that song. The writer says:

"In the second half of the last century a very jovial society called the Anacreontic, held its festive and musical meetings at the Crown and Anchor tavern, on the Strand, a large and curious house with good rooms and other convenience fit for entertainments. It is now the Whittington Club, but in the last century it was frequented by such men as Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Perry, especially to sup there. A

certain Ralph Tomlinson Esq. was at one time President of the Anacreontic Society, and he wrote the words of the song adopted by the Club, while John Stafford Smith set them to music."

The first verse of the song is given on page 129, and exemplifies the character of the club.

**THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.**—Virginia demands, through its constituted authorities, a return to its archives, from the national government, the parchment containing the originally engrossed draft of the Ordinance of Secession, passed by a convention at Richmond in 1861. That document was loaned to Judge John C. Underwood, by the late Secretary Seward, in 1865, to whom it was returned, and has been on file in the state department ever since.

**THE "OLD SOUTH."**—The old South church of Boston where stirring scenes connected with the old war for Independence, were enacted, has been changed into a Post Office. Pews and pulpit have disappeared, but the old sounding board over the latter, remains. Where once was the bell-rope, money orders may now be obtained; where the choir once sang hymns, letter-carriers now assort their letters and papers, and the upper galleries constitute dressing-rooms for the government employés. So pass away the relics of the Revolutionary war.

**AN AGED WOMAN.**—On the first of February, Anna Goss, of Amherst, New Hampshire, passed the 103d anniversary of her birth. Her maiden name was Bathrich. She came to Amherst in 1785; was married the next year; lived with her husband, Ephraim Goss, a soldier of the Revolution, fifty-four years, until his death in 1840, and has had seven daughters and three sons.



THE WINTER.—The winter just passed has been the most severe, in cold and storms, in a greater portion of the United States, than any within the memory of most men and women. The greatest degree of cold was felt on the morning of the 30th of January. The following tabulated statement shows its intensity in various places, the figures marking the degrees *below zero*.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	26
Rhinebeck, N. Y.	30
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie,	35
Amenia, N. Y.	37
Hudson, N. Y.	29
Newburgh, N. Y.	35
Syracuse, N. Y.	12
Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	25
Scranton, Pa.	19
Harrisburgh, Pa.	14
Reading, Pa.	30
Mauch Chunk, Pa.	34
Washington, D. C.	1
New Haven, Conn.	26
Canaan, Conn.	28
Falls Village,	30
Providence, R. I.	14
Boston, Mass.	6
Portland, Me.	11
Brunswick, Me.	30
Lancaster, N. H.	42
Concord, N. H.	28
Bradford, N. H.	42
Claremont, N. H.	32
Frederick, Md.	19
Baltimore, Md.	4
Glen Cove, L. I.	22

At the Residence of the Editor of the RECORD, which is about a thousand feet above the tide water of the Hudson, the thermometer marked only 8° below zero, whilst on lower ground, in every direction, only a few miles distant, the range was from 20° to 30° below zero. The air was perfectly still.

CRITICISMS.—Under the date of January 28th, a valued correspondent of the RECORD, (Captain George H. Preble, U. S. N.) writes as follows:

"I notice in Barry Gray's article on Admiral Coffin he gives a coat of arms (page 15, vol. II) dated about A. D. 1000. Now I think that is a mistake, as Heraldry only assumed a definite and systematic character during the reign of Henry the Third of England, A. D. 1216-1272.

"The RECORD also says, page 25, vol. II, that 'Key watched the bombardment of Fort Mc Henry from the deck of the *Minden*.' The weight of evidence is that he was kept on board the flag-of-truce boat, under her stern. The "*Baltimore American*" of September 21, 1814, so states it. The *Minden* was a hospital ship in 1853-1856, at Hong Kong, and was subsequently broken up there, when our countrymen bought her old timbers and converted a portion of them into relics.

"In the notice of the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the RECORD, (page 40, vol. II, says: 'they met in Mr. Lowell's house in consequence of the great fire.' They were not burnt out. Their building is being enlarged and altered to suit and accommodate the Suffolk Probate officers, and the society have temporary lodgings in the Suffolk bank building; hence they met at Mr. Lowell's.

"In one of last year's numbers of the RECORD, page 515, vol. I, a correspondent gives a descriptive list of naval trophy flags which he saw at Newport. These flags are now displayed in the Gunnery-room of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis."

MRS. CRITTENDEN.—Among the deaths of distinguished Americans which have occurred during the month of February this year, is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of the late Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. For about forty years she was a conspicuous member of Washington, New York and Western society. Senator Crittenden was her third husband, her first being Dr. Daniel P. Wilcox a cultivated physician in Missouri, and her second was General Wm. H. Ashley, a distinguished citizen of the same state, and whose name is conspicuously connected with its early history; Her personal attractions and mental and moral endowments made her the centre of every circle of which she was a part. She married Mr. Crittenden in 1853, when he was Attorney General of the United States. Two years after his death (in 1865), she removed to the city of New York where she dispensed refined and elegant hospitality. She returned to St. Louis early last Autumn, and died there on the 8th of February, at the age of sixty-eight years.

FREE LIBRARY.—The new Chicago Free Library opened with the year, with about six thousand volumes.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—On the 12th day of February, 1873, the state Library of Virginia, at Richmond, became the custodian of a portrait of Washington, which it is alleged, was painted from life by Gilbert Stuart—one of three for which Washington sat to that artist. One of the other two is in the Athenæum at Boston, and the other, originally painted for the Marquis of Landsdowne, is in Europe. It is said that the portrait in question was presented by Stewart to his fellow artist, and pupil, William Dunlap, who, when sixteen years of age, was granted a sitting, by Washington, at Rocky Hill, New Jersey. It was then incomplete as to its costume, but this Dunlap filled in. That picture Dunlap presented to Mr. Thomas Williamson, formerly cashier of the Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk. Mrs. G. G. Williamson of Richmond, Virginia, into whose possession it fell, has placed it in the State Library for preservation. It has suffered some, it is said, from the vicissitudes which time often produces, and needs retouching.



HUMBOLDT TO A YOUNG AMERICAN.—Since the death of Dr. Francis Lieber, his son, Oscar Lieber, has permitted the following letter to him, from Baron Von Humboldt, to be published. It has an interest at this time, when we are considering the construction of a ship canal between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Humboldt wrote:

"I am ashamed, my dear Lieber, to have left the amiable son of my noble friend so long without answer or thanks for the interesting geological specimen, which I have requested Professor Gustavus Rose to add to the royal cabinet. As the elastic quartz is a columite, and occurs everywhere in Brazil, as well as in the Ural mountains, in association with diamonds, there may be found diamonds in South Carolina in the analogous elastic sandstones; and may there not be black dolomites in South Carolina the same as on the western slope of the Ural, in Adelpken, where the diamonds were discovered in 1829? I wish you were able to travel in these auriferous slopes of the Southern Alleghanies, and examine the washings and the rock below the drift, and to send hither some specimens.

"We have fine descriptions of the secondary and tertiary formations of your country; but all that relates to gypsum, diorites, melaphyte and trachyte is very meagre. As far as I know at present, gold and diamonds have been found in the Alleghanies, but not platinum, osmium or iridium. On the other hand, in California, platinum and not diamonds. Should you travel to those gold districts, read beforehand what I say of diamond fields in my 'Asie Centrale,' Tome II., p. 520-537. What has been said of the auriferous production of California, as compared with Russia, appears to me to be a great exaggeration. According to official reports, California has hitherto produced in a year about three million dollars in gold, while the Russian works yield at present without reckoning that which is lost by smuggling, 61,600 Prussian pounds, worth \$26,980,000.

"I wish you, my dear friend, a pleasant journey. A cordial recommendation to Lyell, which you requested, I enclose with pleasure. My kindest regards to your father, and beg him to publish in some widely-circulating political periodical three pages from my 'Aspects of Nature,' translated by Mrs. Sabine, 1849, volume II., beginning at page 319, with the title 'Humboldt's last opinion on the possibility of Canal Communication across the

Isthmus of Panama.' I consider this opinion as by no means shaken by the ridicule which has been cast upon it. Should not some statesman in the enlightened government of the United States come forward and urge an appropriation for a survey of the country East and South-east of the meridian of Panama and Porto Bello, and to the Bocca del Atrato and to Ensanada de Cupica? I have indicated the best routes and the peculiar geographical relations in the 'Atlas qui accompagne le voyage au Region Equinoctiale.'

"The magnificent provinces of which your country has taken possession on the Western coast, whence it will rule China, makes it necessary to think of something better than a miserable railroad at Panama, or of river navigation through the Rio Juan. I trust that the Western states may remain free from the plague of slavery.

"With sincere friendship, yours,

"ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

"Berlin, March 6, 1850."

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Historical Society of New Hampshire will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the state, in Concord in the month of May next.

CORRECTIONS.—In a paragraph recently published in the RECORD concerning the fortunes of the Presidents of our Republic it was stated that John Tyler was a bankrupt when he became the Chief Magistrate, that he saved money from his salary, and that he married a rich wife. The RECORD seems to have been misled by positive statements of this kind, often made and not denied. Since that paragraph was published, a son of President Tyler has publicly denied the three allegations and says that the fortune left by his father was derived from the enhancement of the value of certain property which he possessed at the time he became President. The RECORD gladly corrects the error.

CORRECTION.—In the February Number of the RECORD, page 63, December, 1789, is given as the time of Judge Burnet's visit to General George Rogers Clark. It should read 1799. In the same paper the time of the death of General William Clark (1838) was omitted.

## OBITUARY.

### JOHN WHITE GEARY.

"Nervous prostration," is a very common verdict of physicians in cases of sudden death now-a-days. It tells of overworking the brain. That was the verdict in the case of the late General

Geary ex-governor of Pennsylvania, who died at his own table in Harrisburgh, whilst helping one of his children to food, on the morning of February 8th, 1873.

Gov. Geary was a native of Pennsylvania. He



was born near Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county, in the year 1819. Educated at Jefferson college, he first tried the business of a merchant in Pittsburgh; then he studied law; was admitted to the bar and afterward went to Kentucky, where he was employed as an engineer. When the war with Mexico began he was the superintendent and engineer of a railway. Leaving that pursuit he went to Mexico under General Quitman, as lieutenant-colonel, where he acquired honor for good conduct. At the close of the war he was appointed Post-master at San Francisco. That office he soon left and assumed that of Alcalde of San Francisco—a sort of universal judicial officer, of the Mexican code. He became the first Mayor of San Francisco; and after a series of public services which raised him high in the popular esteem, he returned to the Atlantic states in 1852.

After being three years in retirement, Colonel Geary was commissioned Governor of the territory of Kansas, then rent by bitter party strife growing out of the question of Slavery. His energy and justice enabled him to send this message to the Secretary of State, a month after his inauguration: "Peace reigns in Kansas." On the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, he resigned his office.

Colonel Geary was occupied in farming in Westmoreland when the late civil war broke out, where he organized a regiment of sixteen companies with a battery of six cannon, afterward known as the famous Knapp's Battery. His first battle was at Bolivar, on the upper Potomac, in the Autumn of 1861, where he was wounded. In April, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and performed signal services throughout the war. Brevetted Major General, at Savannah, and appointed military governor of that city, he soon afterward followed the fortunes of General Sherman through the Carolinas, closing his military career with the ending of the war.

After that war, General Geary was elected by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Governor of that state; and in 1869 he was re-elected to the same office. He retired to private life on the first of January, 1873. On the evening before his death, a complimentary dinner was given to General Prevost, and ex-governor Geary had accepted an invitation to be present. He telegraphed from Mauch Chunk, that evening, that engagements prevented his being present, and the next morning he died at his breakfast table.

#### HICKSON W. FIELD.

The eminent New York merchant and public spirited citizen, Hickson W. Field, died at Rome, in Italy, at the residence of his son on the 12th of February, 1873. He was a native of Westchester county, N. Y. where he was born on the 17th of October, 1788, and was in the 85th year of his age. He was a ripe scholar, and spoke fluently the German, Spanish, French and Italian languages.

In the year 1811, after having spent some time abroad, Mr. Field entered into the commission business, in Burling Slip, New York, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1832, failing health induced him to become a silent partner with Benjamin H. Field (who has been Treasurer of the New York Historical Society for many years), who still carries on the business with a grand nephew of Mr. Hickson W. Field. He always took an active interest in the New York Historical Society (of which he also was treasurer) and with Albert Gallatin, P. A. Jay, Frederic De Peyster, Dr. Hawkes, Luther Bradish and others, laid the foundation of its present prosperity and usefulness.

Mr. Field was the oldest member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, having been elected in 1817, and was interested in many charitable enterprises. He labored much, with distinguished foreigners to establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout Christendom.

In 1815, Mr. Field married a daughter of the late William De Forest, by whom he had two children. The eldest, a daughter, married John Jay, now American minister in Vienna. His son, Hickson is a resident of Rome, where the aged merchant died in the presence of four generations of his family. Since 1832, Mr. Field had spent most of his time in Europe.

#### WILLIAM STARRS, D. D.

The Very Reverend William Starrs, D. D. Vicar-general of the arch-diocese of New York, of the Roman Catholic church, died at the rectory, in Mulberry street, New York, on the evening of the 6th of February.

Dr. Starrs was a native of Drumquin, Tyrone county, Ireland, where he was born in 1807. Receiving a good classical education in that country, he studied theology at Maynooth college, and at the age of 23 years, came to the United States. Bishop Dubois admitted him into the diocese of New York, but soon afterward he went to Baltimore and entered the college of St. Sulpice, in that city. Returning to New York, he was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's cathedral in September, 1834. In the parish connected with that cathedral, he labored ten years faithfully, when he was appointed rector of St. Mary's church in Grand street. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and his excellent pastoral character connected with rare ability, caused Bishop Hughes to appoint him rector of St. Patrick's cathedral. He also received the appointment of Vicar-general of the arch-diocese of New York, or overseer of the clergy. He held the two offices at the time of his death.

Father Starrs was reckoned to be one of the best theological scholars in the Roman Catholic church, in this country. Twice he was chosen theologian in the general councils of the church in the United States. After the death of Archbishop Hughes he was acting administrator of the affairs of the diocese for about eight months. For twenty years he



had held the office of Superior of the Sisters of Charity.

The body of Father Starrs lay in state in St. Patrick's cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th of February. At 4 o'clock the "office of the dead," was chanted, and on Monday the funeral services were held at the same place in the presence of several thousand persons, after a procession from the Vicar-general's residence to the cathedral. After the conclusion of the Pontifical requiem mass, Bishop McLoughlin of Brooklyn, Dr. Starr's predecessor, preached a funeral sermon, and then the remains were buried in a vault beneath the cathedral.

#### MATHEW FONTAINE MAURY, LL. D.

At Lexington, Virginia, on the first day of February, 1873, Dr. Maury (better known in public life, before the late civil war, as Lieutenant Maury), died, at the age of almost 67 years. He was a native of Spotsylvania county, Va. where he was born in January, 1806, and whilst he was quite young his parents removed, with him, to Tennessee. In 1825, he received the appointment of midshipman in the Navy, and while he was circumnavigating the globe in the *Vincennes*, he began his treatise on Navigation. In 1836 he was promoted to Lieutenant. Three years later an accident produced permanent lameness which unfitted him for active service.

Whilst Lieutenant Maury was confined by that accident, he wrote for the "Southern Literary Messenger" of Richmond (afterward edited by Mr. John R. Thompson), a series of papers on abuses in the navy of the United States, which attracted much attention. After his recovery he was placed in charge of the Hydrographical office at Washington city, and when it was united with the Naval Observatory in the same city, in 1844, he was appointed superintendent of the whole. Using the means at his command, he collected a vast number of records of observations of ocean winds and currents, contributed by the commanders of naval and merchant vessels. The principal results of his labors in this department are embodied in wind and current charts, and the sailing directions published by the Observatory for general distribution among seamen: also in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," published by Harper & Brothers, in 1855.

Lieutenant Maury was promoted to Commander in 1855. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he threw up his commission and appointments, and joined the Confederation then making war on the government. He was a member of many scientific societies of America and Europe and from foreign governments he received honors.

Besides the works above mentioned, Dr. Maury published "Letters on the Amazon and Atlantic Slopes of South America," "Relation between Navigation and the Circulation of the Atmosphere," and "Astronomical Observations."

#### FRANCES W. STEVENSON.

A true Sister of Charity—a friend of the afflicted—was removed from earth when Miss Frances W. Stevenson died, at Geneva, N. Y. on the 13th of January, 1873. Her remains were placed in her family burial place in Woodland Cemetery, in her native village Cambridge, N. Y.

In 1863, Miss Stevenson, (who was a granddaughter of the late John McAllister, elder of the old First Associate Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia) went to Philadelphia to reside. Her dwelling place was, for awhile, opposite the Institution for the Blind, at Twentieth and Race streets, and her naturally sympathetic nature became warmly interested in that class of unfortunate people. Her heart yearned especially towards the dependent ones of this class, and she conceived the idea of the establishment of a Home for them. A generous effort had been made to assist three graduates of the Institution for the blind (two but partially blind) to support themselves in a store. It was unsuccessful. Just as that experiment failed, Miss Stevenson, who had been an adviser and helper in the effort, prompted by her deep interest in the blind, gave \$500 for the founding of a Home. That was the true "corner stone" of the now flourishing "Pennsylvania Industrial Home for blind women." To it she lent her earnest zeal and equally earnest labors. She was its first Treasurer, and before her declining health compelled her to resign its duties, about two years ago, so faithfully had this founder of a noble charity worked for its interest, that the home in which the Institution was fixed, was paid for. She was specially interested in making it a house of industry, by which the inmates were given employment and consequently were happier. It is one of the first institutions of the kind ever established. In the space of five years, this invalid who came as stranger, to Philadelphia, planted the germ of countless blessings for present and future children of the Twilight.

#### CAROLINE CHESBRO.

Miss Chesebrough was a pleasant and popular writer, of fiction. Her birth-place was in Canandaigua, N. Y. The first tales from her pen, that reached the public, appeared in "Graham's Magazine" in 1848, and in "Holden's Dollar Magazine" at about the same time. As a sketch writer, she was connected with several of the most prominent American magazines such as "Harper's," the "Atlantic Monthly" and "Appleton's Journal," in which her short stories were very attractive. A volume of her writings were published in 1851, entitled "Dreamland by Daylight, a Panorama of Romance." The next year "Isa, a Pilgrimage," appeared, and in 1856, "Victoria, or the World overcome." Subsequently she published "The Beautiful Gate and other Tales." Miss Chesebrough died at her home, near Piermont, on Sunday morning, the 16th of February, 1873.



## LITERARY NOTICES.

*The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler.* By Benson J. Lossing, LL. D. New York: Sheldon and Company. Two volumes 12mo. pp. 504-548. This work has been prepared with great care, mostly from original materials in MS. consisting of the official letter books of General Schuyler, and several thousand letters addressed to him, which were placed in the hands of the author several years ago, by the grand-children of the General. It traces, step by step, the career of that eminent patriot from his childhood and early manhood, when the French and English were struggling for dominion in America, until his death in 1804, and incidentally contains an outline history of the eventful period included in the last half of the 18th century.

Whilst the contents of these volumes are important as fresh contributions to our general history, they are specially so to that of the state of New York, the birth place of Gen. Schuyler, and the theatre of his public career. Many details of the events of the French and Indian War, in that State, which preceded our Revolution, and in that of the old war for independence, (in both of which General Schuyler was engaged) may be found only in these volumes. These details, which cast additional light upon the events, have been drawn from the manuscripts above mentioned and used as judiciously as the author's experience would allow.

General Schuyler having been accused, directly and by implication, by Mr. Bancroft, in his History of the United States, of a lack of personal courage, candor and patriotism, the author has taken special pains to vindicate the character of the General, and to prove, by documentary evidence, that such charges are unjust.

The work contains portraits of General Schuyler and his wife, a picture of the *Royal Savage*, Arnold's Flag-ship on Lake Champlain, from a drawing among Schuyler's papers, and which shows what the "Union flag" was in the Summer of 1776; also of the monument erected to the memory of General Schuyler, in the public cemetery at Albany. It also contains a copy of the first Constitution of the State of New York, adopted in 1777.

*Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, volume I, being a Republication of the Original Parts issued in 1850-'51-'52-'53-'56.* 8vo. pp. 520.

This volume neatly printed at St. Paul, on fine paper, contains, besides the names of the officers, and the Constitution, &c. of the Society, thirty-three interesting papers, bearing respectively, the following titles:

The French Voyageurs to Minnesota during the 17th century, Letter of Mesnard, Battle of Lake Pakeguma, A Sketch of Joseph Renville, Obituary of James M. Goodline, and Dakota Land and Dakota Life, by Rev. E. D. NEILL; Description of

Minnesota in 1850, Memoir of Jean N. Nicollet and Reminiscences, Historical and Personal, by Hon. H. H. SIBLEY; Speech of Hon. H. H. SIBLEY in Congress; Our Field of Historical Research, by Alex. RAMSEY; Organization of Minnesota Territory; Early Courts of Minnesota, by Hon. AARON GOODRICH; Early Schools of Minnesota, by D. A. J. BARKER; Religious Movements in Minnesota, by Rev. C. HOBART; The Dakota Language, by Rev. S. R. RIGGS; History and Physical Geography of Minnesota, by H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT; Letter from Professor W. W. MATHER, Geologist; The St. Louis River, by Rev. T. M. FULLERTON; Ancient Mounds and Memorials, by Messrs. POND, AITON & RIGGS; Schoolcraft's Exploring Tour of 1852, by Rev. W. T. BARTWELL; Department of Hudson's Bay, by Rev. G. L. BELCOURT; Who were the First Men? by Rev. T. S. WILLIAMSON; Louis Hennipen, the Franciscan; Sieur Du Luth, the Explorer between Mille Lacs and Lake Superior; Le Sueur, the Explorer of the Minnesota River; D. Iberville, an abstract of his Memorial; The Fox and Ojibwa War; Captain Jonathan Carver and his explorations; Pike's Explorations in Minnesota; Who discovered Itasca Lake? by Wm. MORRISON; Early Days at Fort Snelling; Running the Gauntlet by W. J. SNELLING.

*Santo Domingo. Past and Present; with a Glance at Hayti.* By SAMUEL HAZARD, author of "Cuba, with Pen and Pencil." New York: Harper and Bros: 12mo. pp. 511. This volume handsomely printed and beautifully and usefully illustrated by a map and engravings, is a timely contribution to popular knowledge, now that new interest in the land described has been recently awakened, on account of the purchase by an American Company of Samana Bay and its surrounding shores. It is written by an intelligent and careful observer who knows how to tell of what he has seen, in an entertaining way. The scope of this work may be understood by the following titles of the chapters:

St. Domingo—a description of the island and its ancient inhabitants; The Conquest; The Early Spaniards—their savage treatment of the aborigines; The Decline of St. Domingo; The Buccaneers and Early French; The Joint Occupation of the French and Spaniards, The Revolutions of French St. Domingo; Toussaint's Rule; The whole Island united under one government; Land Ho!—account of the author's arrival in sight of Turks' Island, and Hayti, and experiences on shore; St. Domingo City—Account of the U. S. Commission and Character of the City and its prospects; Vicinity of St. Domingo City; History of the Dominican Republic, including the Spanish Possession; Journey Overland, to Cotuy, containing description of the town, its history and occurrences there; From



Mocha to Santiago; From Santiago to Monte Christo; The North Coast Line from Monte Christo at Puerta Plata; Journey to Hayti; Cape Haytian; Hayti from the departure of Boyer in 1843 to the advent of Saget in 1870; Coasting the Island, and an Appendix containing information of value respecting the climate, soil, productions, &c. of the island, and hints to Emigrants. The work contains 24 large engravings, 129 smaller ones, and a map of the Island, compiled from an official map made in 1858. It contains all the information concerning that land coveted by Americans necessary to a full appreciation of the attractions of the country.

*The Romance of History. France.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 12mo. pp. 560. This is one of the interesting series published by this house under the title of "Library of Choice Reading." The contents originally composed a series of attractive tales, having historical facts for their foundation, like many of the stories of Sir Walter Scott. They are here reproduced in a compact form—complete in a single volume,—beautifully printed and well illustrated by fine engravings. The titles of the several sketches are: Bertha; or the Court of Charlemagne; The Last of the Breton Kings; The Adventurers of Eriland; The Man-Wolf; The King of the Beggars; The Serf; The Pilgrim of St. James; The Bondsman's Feast; The Phantom Fight; The Magic Wand; The Rock of the Fort; The Dream-Girl, and the Black Mask, or the Lottery of Jewels.

These sketches are written in a vigorous, fascinating style, which holds the attention of the educated reader with a firm grasp. There is nothing of what is termed "Sensational" in them but are wrought in a purer style. They are stories drawn from the facts of the Middle Ages, and several of them are prefaced by an historical Summary. They are "choice reading" in a threefold sense—attractive, instructive and moral.

*The Benson Family of Newport, Rhode Island, Together with an Appendix concerning the Benson Family in America, of English Descent.* This is a privately printed pamphlet of 65 pages, containing a carefully prepared genealogy of an old commercial family of Rhode Island, the first of whom appears to have emigrated to America, at about the close of the seventeenth century or early in the eighteenth century. He appears to have been a ship-owner or ship-master; and such was the vocation of the family to the third generation.

The work consists of a series of brief biographies, made up with great industry from widely scattered materials, for the greater portion of the records of the family were destroyed. The author acknowledges his great obligations to the venerable John Coddington Benson, who gave him important clues to much knowledge, and "but for whose information and assistance," he says, "this work would never have been undertaken."

Several of the biographies possess more than a family interest, and the whole work is enriched by valuable historical notes. The Appendix contains a brief account of many of the Bensons of English origin, among whom was Henry Benson, supposed to be the first of the name who emigrated to America. The name in England, is traced back to the year 1588.

*Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Meeting held in Worcester, October 21, 1872.* This is a neatly printed pamphlet of 53 pp. giving a minute record of the proceedings of the Society at its annual meeting, of which a synopsis has already been given, in the RECORD.

*Why the Early Inhabitants of Vermont disclaimed the Jurisdiction of New York, and established an Independent Government.* This is the title of an Address delivered before the New York Historical Society on the 4th of December, 1860, by ex-governor HILAND HALL, of Vermont, and printed in Bennington, in 1872, when several important notes were added. In this address Governor Hall has taken a brief and lucid review of the salient points in the memorable controversy between New York and the New Hampshire Grants, as Vermont was called.

*The Buckingham Family, or the descendants of Thomas Buckingham, one of the First Settlers of Milford, Connecticut. Compiled at the request of William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Conn.* by Rev. F. W. CHAPMAN, A. M. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 8vo. pp. 384. This is a beautifully printed volume, illustrated by drawings of the arms of the Buckingham family and a large number of portraits, some engraved on steel, and some lithographed.

Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan settler, and ancestor of all the Buckinghams in America, was one of the company to which Eaton and Hopkins, two London merchants, and the two ministers, Davenport and Prudden belonged. He landed in Boston, in the Summer of 1637, and in the records of the New Haven colony the next year, his name is found among the "Heads of Families" there.

The Buckingham coat of arms bears a spread eagle *sable* (black) on a shield *or* (gold), surmounted by a helmet and a crest composed of the head of a stag. It is not known to whom, of the family, or for what achievement it was granted. The legend is; "BY THE NAME OF BUCKINGHAM."

The Buckingham family is an extensive one, and has numbered and does still number, among its members, of that name and others, many of those who have distinguished themselves in the various avocations of life in this country. The biographies of some of these are treated of at considerable length, and thereby the book is made a valuable contribution to American History, as well as Biography.

# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

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No. 16.

## *THE TRIAL OF GENERAL SCHUYLER.*



HOUSE WHEREIN THE TRIAL WAS HELD.

The ambition and the egotism of General Gates subdued his sense of honor and his judgment, at times. By these he was led to plot for the exalted military positions first of General Schuyler and then of General Washington. In these schemes he was upheld by a few men in and out of Congress, who were, at times, apparently more influenced by sectional prejudices and personal feelings than by their judgments or their patriotism.

The failure of the campaign of the

northern army, of which General Schuyler was the chief, in the year 1776, when it was driven out of Canada, was made the occasion of boisterous and slanderous clamor against that chief, by Gates and his friends. The former longed to supersede him in office. None dared to make any specific charges against him, for there were no foundations for any. How to get rid of him was the perplexing question. Interference and complaints had already made Schuyler anxious to leave his position.

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He had even offered his resignation to the Continental Congress, which was not accepted. There remained no other way than to so increase his discontent as to cause him to leave the service.

Schuyler was exceedingly sensitive to acts that savored of injustice, either toward himself or others. His letters to Congress were always frank, vigorous, and outspoken in tenor and in words. He called things by their proper names as an honest man should do. In this manner he called the attention of Congress to injustice done to the head of the hospitals in his department. His letter on the subject was made a pretext for insulting him most grievously. The offensive paragraphs of that letter read as follows: "As Doctor Stringer had my recommendation to the office he has sustained, perhaps it was a compliment due to me that I should have been advised of the reasons for his dismissal." \* \* \* "I confidently expected that Congress would have done me that justice which was in their power to give, and which I humbly conceive they ought to have done."

Gates was then in Philadelphia, neglecting duties which Washington had assigned him, and plotting against Schuyler. His friends in Congress made a great ado about the arrogance and impertinence of the Commander of the Northern Department, and assuming that he had deliberately insulted Congress, they procured the passage of resolutions of censure, as follows:

"Resolved, That the suggestion in General Schuyler's letter to Congress, that it was a compliment due to him, to have advised him of the reasons of Dr. Stringer's dismissal, is highly derogatory to the honor of Congress; and that the President be desired to acquaint General Schuyler that it is expected his letters, for the future, be written in a style more suitable to the dignity of this representative body, of these free and independent States, and to his own character as their officer.

"Also, That it is altogether improper and inconsistent with the dignity of this Congress to interfere in disputes

subsisting among the officers of the army: and that the expression in General Schuyler's letter of the 4th of February [1777] 'that he confidently expected Congress would have done him that justice, which it was in their power to give, and which he humbly conceives they ought to have done,' were, to say the least, ill-advised and highly indecent."

At that time great perils were evidently impending, and Schuyler could not be moved by any provocation to resign at that important moment. But he resolved to have justice if it might be obtained. He laid his case before the Provincial Convention of New York, then sitting at Kingston, and on the 8th of March, 1777, he set out for Philadelphia to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected, and to demand of that body an investigation into his character while in their service.

The plot now seemed to be working favorably for Gates. Congress ordered him to repair to Ticonderoga, and take command there. It was such a virtual superseding of Schuyler in the command of the Northern Department, and the ambitious general believed that almost immediately he would be fully invested with that command. His friends in Congress wishing it, encouraged him to believe that the goal of his ambition was nigh. He hastened to Albany, while Schuyler was placed in command of troops in Philadelphia.

Schuyler demanded and obtained from Congress a committee of investigation. He laid before that committee a clear statement of the whole matter, early in May. His dignified and unanswerable statements made a deep impression upon Congress and silenced every cavil. The report of the Committee placed the character of the patriot higher than it had ever been before, and he was ordered to return to Albany immediately and resume the command of the Northern Department. His triumph was complete, and Gates, disappointed, chagrined and angry, refused to serve under Schuyler, but hastening to Philadelphia, he was admitted to the floor of Congress, where he was allowed to pour

out the contents of the vials of his wrath in language far more indecorous and offensive than any which General Schuyler was capable of using. Yet Congress, under the manipulations of Gates' friends, endured the scolding with great meekness, and uttered not a word in defence of the "dignity of that body."

The loss of Ticonderoga in the summer of 1777, caused a great hue and cry against General Schuyler, and faction was industrious in circulating the most cruel slanders against him. He was accused of cowardice, treason, and even of the use of the public money for his private benefit. There was widespread alarm, and Congress was induced, by the most extraordinary means, to appoint Gates to the command of the Northern Department at the moment when Schuyler, by the most skillful and energetic movements had placed the invading army of General Burgoyne in the extremest peril. He was prepared to strike those invaders a crushing blow, when, in August, 1777, Gates arrived and took the command.

The generous and patriotic Schuyler, though feeling most keenly the indignity and injustice, offered his services to Gates, in the capacity of a private gentleman, while the latter treated him with contempt. Schuyler demanded a court martial. Congress paid no attention to his wishes for sometime, but when he offered his resignation and justly complained of the bad treatment to which he had been exposed, that body refused to accept his proposition to retire and promised him justice. But for a whole year justice was denied him. He continued to labor incessantly for the public good, and at the same time urging Congress, by frequent appeals, to bring him to trial. At length, on the first day October, 1778, a court martial was assembled to try him, at the house of Reed Ferris, in the present town of Pawling, in Dutchess County, New York. That is the house delineated at the head of this paper, which is yet standing, but somewhat modified in its external appearance. The engraving is from a sketch made by the writer of this article about seventeen years ago,

when it had the same outward appearance as when the trial took place. It stands on the more southerly road leading from Pawling Station, on the Harlem Railway, to Quaker Hill, and about half way between the two points. It had been occupied by Washington when a portion of the Continental army lay in that vicinity; and at the time of the trial, it was the headquarters of General Lincoln, who was the President of the Court. That tribunal was composed of the following officers:

Major General BENJ. LINCOLN, *President*.

Brig. General JOHN NIXON,

" " GEORGE CLINTON,

" " ANTHONY WAYNE,

" " J. P. G. MUHLENBERG,

Colonel JOHN GREATON,

" " FRANCIS JOHNSON,

" " RUFUS PUTNAM,

" " MORDECAI GIST,

" " WM. RUSSELL,

" " WM. GRAYSON,

" " WALTER STEWART,

" " R. J. MEIGS.

JOHN LAURENS, *Judge Advocate*.

The general charge made against the accused, was *Neglect of Duty* in not being present at Ticonderoga to discharge the functions of his command from the middle of June, 1777, until it was no longer possible to maintain Ticonderoga and Mount Independence consistent with the safety of the troops and stores, when he should have caused a retreat to be made for the preservation of both.

It was specified that the Northern Department included Albany, Ticonderoga, Fort Stanwix and their dependencies, and that the act of Congress on the 22nd of May, 1777, released him from all restraint respecting the place of his head quarters:

That by letters to him by St. Clair, under various dates from the 13th of June to the first of July, 1777, he was made acquainted with the probable designs of the enemy and of the great danger to the posts:

That in consequence of the first three letters from St. Clair, he went to Ticonderoga on the 20th of June and there held



a council of war, composed of Major-generals Schuyler and St. Clair, and Brigadier-generals De Fermoy, Poor and Patterson; and though that council determined the effective rank and file of the army at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence were greatly inadequate to their defence, but that, nevertheless, both posts ought to be maintained as long as possible consistent with the safety of the troops and stores, and that the fortifications and lines on Mount Independence were very deficient, and that the repairs and additions to them ought to claim immediate attention, yet General Schuyler made no stay at Ticonderoga to expedite the work on Mount Independence, and to cause a retreat to be made when it became no longer possible to maintain the posts, consistent with the safety of the troops and stores, for his absence appears from General St. Clair's letter to him on the 24th of June and those which followed:

That Ticonderoga and Mount Independence being the posts of greatest defence to the United States against the advances of the British forces in Canada, and the main army being stationed at those posts, it was General Schuyler's duty to have been at the head of that army and to have removed them when he knew the enemy were actually advanced against it:

That his forces were greatly inadequate to the defence of the posts, and that they were to be abandoned in the moment when it should become no longer possible to maintain them consistent with the safety of the troops and stores; a moment of which it was necessary the first officer in the department should judge; that in the absence of General Schuyler this critical and important moment passed unobserved, or unimproved, with the loss of the sick, ammunition, cannon, provisions, and clothing of the army, and the loss of many lives in the retreat.

General Schuyler having caused the verity of his letter books to be established by the testimony of Lieutenant-colonel Varick (his Secretary), and Major John Lansing, Jr. (his Clerk), he caused several of his letters bearing upon the subject, to

be read therefrom. When the reading of these were finished, he proceeded to make his defence in person. He gave a brief history of his acts whilst in command of the Northern Department from his appointment in 1775 until he was superseded, early in 1777, reinstated in May following, and his being finally superseded in August of that year. To this he added an outline narrative of events during his last occupancy of the office, St. Clair's appointment to the command of the lake fortresses, and their evacuation.

After these preliminaries General Schuyler spoke directly to the specific charge of being absent from the post, and therefore neglectful of his duty during that time. He cited several of his letters to Congress after the evacuation, written at different times, begging for an investigation, and declared that the delay had chagrined and injured him. He admitted his absence, but said he was prepared to prove that he was not, thereby, guilty of any neglect of duty in not being there. He proposed to show his incessant attention to duty, the reasons of his absence from Ticonderoga, and that during that time, every part of his conduct gave evidence of care and attention; and that, although superseded and calumniated, he uniformly continued his exertions in the common cause, and received frequent marks of the confidence of Congress, showing that that body still retained a favorable opinion of his attention to the public weal, as well as of his inclination to promote it.

At this point General Schuyler cited letters of Hancock and resolutions of Congress, and his own letters to that body, especially that to its committee, in November, 1776, in which he gave a plan for strengthening the forts on Lake Champlain; copies of orders to commissaries and deputy quartermasters, and a number of letters to other officers, all of which showed his entire devotion and attention to the business of the Department.

The trial lasted three days. Only three witnesses were called, namely, General St. Clair, Lieutenant-colonel Varick and Major Lansing. After their testimony was



heard, Schuyler closed his defence by a few remarks in which he briefly recapitulated his services and saying, in conclusion, that from the time he was superseded, until the day of his trial, he had never ceased affording any aid in his power to give success to the glorious cause he was engaged in. When he had ended, the Court were so well convinced of the truth of his allegations, and so satisfied that the charges had no foundation in fact or justice, that the following verdict was quickly given:

"The Court having considered the charges against Major-general Schuyler, the evidence and his defence, they are unanimously of opinion that he is NOT GUILTY of any Neglect of Duty in not being at Ticonderoga, as charged, and the Court do therefore acquit him with the highest honor."

These proceedings were laid before Congress, and at their evening session on the

3d of December, 1778, they resolved: "That the sentence of the General Court-martial acquitting Major-general Schuyler with the highest honor, be, and hereby is confirmed." Whereupon they ordered "That the proceedings of the said court-martial be published," and "that the above resolution be transmitted to the Commander-in-chief."

That verdict was expected by all. It was a foregone conclusion in the minds of General Schuyler, his friends and the public. Washington and other general officers were anxious to have him resume the command of the North Department: and Congress continued to refuse to accept his resignation. But finally, so absolute was his refusal to remain longer in office, that in the spring of 1779, Congress allowed him to retire to private life, in which he continued to serve his country zealously and gratuitously.

#### HISTORY OF THE ANNAPOLIS "TUESDAY CLUB."

The readers of the first volume of the RECORD will remember the account of the proceedings of the "Homony Club" which was established at Annapolis about a hundred years ago. The RECORD is indebted for the following sketch of an earlier society in that city, called "The Tuesday Club" to the Rev. JOHN G. MORRIS, D. D., of Baltimore. It is the substance of a paper which he read before the Maryland Historical Society.

In 1745, just 123 years ago, there was established at Annapolis a Society of rich scholars, professional gentlemen and men of leisure, under the name of "The Tuesday Club." They met every week on the evening of that day and kept a full journal of the sessions or *sederunts*, as they called them, as well as copies of the papers, treatises and poems read, of many of the songs that were sung, the jokes and puns perpetrated, the conundrums and riddles proposed and solved and of the general witticisms uttered. The Club appears to have existed about 10 years; at least the records extant, reach no further. It was composed of the most influential and distinguished men of that ancient capital,

most of whom had been educated in the English or Scotch Universities and who were men of brilliant talents and extensive classic acquirements.

Of the records extant, there are 2 folio vols. and 3 small but thick 4to's, all written in the same distinct hand and displaying a patience and a degree of labor that might, we think, have been more profitably spent upon some more elevated subject. The fol. vols. are duplicates, one of which belongs to the Society and the four others to a prominent lawyer, now a Judge, of this [Baltimore] city. I have thought that in the absence of a more elaborate paper from some other member to night, a brief account of this singular Society, might not be uninteresting. It belongs to the history of the State and is therefore, not inappropriate.

The design of the club was entirely social, but as most, if not all the members, were men of classic culture, the evenings were not spent in vapid talk and dull colloquy, but every thing was seasoned with



wit and humor, which was not always of the most delicate character. Original poems and essays were read, all partaking of the humorous and burlesque and some of them evince a high degree of poetic talent, whilst nearly every thing written shows the scholar and the wit. Quotations from Greek, Latin and French writers abound, and the most pertinent references to classic antiquity sparkle on almost every page. These vols. are also illustrated in *India ink* with the most grotesque caricatures of the members, as well as of the annual meetings, processions and other notable events.

Pasted in the front part of the vol. belonging to our society, there are two original letters, extracts of which will give a good idea of the Club, and which I here quote.

The first is from Dr. Upton Scott of Annapolis, dated Aug. 28th, 1809; but it does not appear to whom addressed. The "History of the Tuesday Club" to which it relates are the 3<sup>d</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> vols. alluded to above. Dr. Scott says, "In consequence of the desire which you expressed to have 'The History of the Tuesday Club' displayed in your library, I send you three vols. of that work, as a loan at your command, for the benefit of your library until the first day of May next. \* \* \* \*

"The merits of this work are submitted to its readers, but I cannot be silent on that of the author, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, an eminent and well-learned physician, in the enjoyment of whose friendship I was truly happy until his death. He was a man of strict honor and integrity, of a friendly, benevolent disposition and a most cheerful, facetious companion amongst his friends, whom he never failed to delight with the effusions of his wit, humor and drollery, in which acquirement he had no equal.

"He founded the Tuesday Club, of which he might be considered the life and soul, as it expired with him, having never assembled after his death. Although his jokes are occasionally somewhat indelicate and he frequently chants the praises of the bowl, no man exceeded him in temperance

and purity of morals. You will find him truly depicted by himself in the character of Loquacious Scribble, Esq. \* \* \* \*

Dr. Scott further says: "I am now I believe, the only survivor of that institution at whose merry meetings, in my younger days, I found much amusement. Many years after Dr. Hamilton's death, I received this work as a present from his widow, who was a lady highly worthy of my esteem and regard. I cannot therefore obtain my own consent to part with it in my life-time, the property of what I consider as a sacred relic or memorial of deceased friends."

Dr. Scott came over to this country in 1753, and, presuming that the Club expired in 1755, he was a member during two years, and was capable of bearing testimony to its character.

The other extract I shall read is of a letter from the late James Carroll, Esq., dated May 4th, 1824, and addressed to John Hoffman, Esq. He says, "You will receive herewith the Records of the Tuesday Club, promised you yesterday, to be presented to the Library Company, if esteemed worthy a place on their shelves."

"There is not a particle of *use* in the whole book; all designed for humor, how far successful in this, you must judge for yourself. It is a sort of farcical drama of mock majesty, played off for a length of time many years ago, by a set of Annapolitan wits, on an elderly gentleman of considerable wealth and good standing in society, he their lord and king, with his Chancellor, Secretary, Attorney General, Poet Laureate, Champion, (Chief Musician !!) and the good old man all along unconscious of being thus a subject of their merriment. The production is unique and about as much connected, one part with another, as a dictionary. When you take it in hand, begin in the middle of the book and read backwards and then forwards and skip. I think now and then, you will find something that will set you a roaring. There were in the club, two gentlemen of real humor, *Dr. Alex. Hambleton*, (sic) and Jonas Green, the former his Lordship's Secretary and orator, the



latter poet Laureate, from whose pen, if all be put together, there is a little volume of careless, quizzical poetry, such as anniversary odes, poems of condolence, sorrow, joy for the sickness, recovery, absence or displeasure of his Highness and all such nonsense only fit to look at on a very rainy day, when a man has *a sore toe and nothing else to do.*"

I can hardly agree with Mr. Carroll in presuming that the President of "The Club" could be hoaxed to such an extent. If so, he must have been utterly destitute of common sense. The most extravagantly fulsome addresses are made to him, the most high sounding titles are given to him, the most laudatory poems are dedicated to him and read in his presence, the most exalted virtues and the most brilliant talents and most extensive acquirements are imputed to him, and none but a man utterly destitute of judgment would ever have regarded them as serious, or could consent to be quizzed to that extent.

In this sketch, I can do no more than give short extracts of the proceedings, so that you may have some faint idea of what the Club really was.

I said, the fol. vols. contain the record of the weekly meetings and the 4'tos embrace an expansion of these Proceedings, with a history of the Club; and that you may understand the nature of this history, I will cite a few heads of the chapters. Chapters I. Of History and Historians; II. Of Antiquity, its dignity and importance; III. Of Clubs in general and their antiquity; IV. Some scraps of Ancient History relating to Clubs; V. The more immediate origin and rise of the ancient and honorable Tuesday Club of Annapolis; VI. A succinct account of the ancient and venerable Tuesday Club of Lunneric in Scotland &c.

A great mass of learned nonsense is displayed in the treatment of these several chapters and the most irrelevant subjects are dwelt on at great length; facts are manufactured and history is made false; quotations are cited and authors referred to of whom no body ever heard.

On Tuesday May 14th, 1745, eight

gentlemen met at the house of Dr. Alex. Hamilton at Annapolis and formed the Tuesday Club. Their names were, Robert Gordon, Rev. John Gordon, Captain William Rogers, Wm Cumming, John Bulles, John Lomas, William Marsh and Dr. A. Hamilton.

The number was extended to 15 afterwards, but it gradually increased to 25 or more, among them we find, Dan'l Dulany & Walter Dulany.

They had but four laws at first. The first was, That they were to meet at each other's houses every Tuesday night; the 2nd, That the member appointed to serve as steward, shall provide a gammon of bacon, or any other dish of *vittles* and no more; the 3d, That no fresh liquor shall be made, prepared or produced after 11 o'clock at night, &c.

This simple fare was not long adhered to, the historian says, "which was only to give a relish to their liquor, formal suppers taking up too much time and occasioning too much ceremony and confusion \* \* \* but luxury by degrees crept in and they now indulge themselves in sumptuous suppers, \* \* \* and this is not a little promoted by the emulation of the females related to the club to shine and be remarkable in this particular; and upon this, the historian branches off into a long dissertation on luxury."

The historian says of the first meeting p. 142, vol. I. 4'to: "The candles being lit, the punch made and the pipes fairly set a going, after 2 or 3 rounds of the punch bowl, they applied themselves to make and to pass some wholesome laws for the good government and regulation of the Society. \* \* \* Having passed these laws with great wisdom and sagacity, they betook themselves again to their punch and pipes and then, the gammon, according to rule, appeared on a side-board, with some plates in a heap and knives and forks, there not being so much as the formality of a cloth laid and every member at pleasure, arose from his seat and helped himself, without taking up time in saying of grace, setting chairs, passing compliments, about taking place



at table or troubling themselves about shifting of dishes, handing of plates, spoons, cruets, mustard pots, &c., and servants running over one another which not only wastes much time but creates more noise than is needful."

At a meeting held soon after out of consideration to the ladies, at whose houses they met, "certain utensils were introduced; These were sand boxes to spit in, as most of the members smoked and some chewed. This contrivance was fallen upon to prevent abusing and soiling the floors of the rooms where the club sat; and these conveniences were carried about with great pomp and solemnity from one Steward's house to another, every time the club met; but cleanly and useful as they were and contrived for the ease of servants and neat housewives, whose chief ambition and care of life is, to make their plank floors shine like glass, yet, they were soon dismissed, because it was thought that the married men of the club were afraid of falling under the ridicule of the bachelors by showing in this, a more than common care and solicitude about incurring the displeasures of their wives." Page 146.

Think of carrying the sand boxes from one house to the other!

After some time, another article was added, viz. "That such as are bachelor members, may be permitted to have a cheese, instead of dressed vittles."

They had a strange but I dare say, an effectual method of suppressing political or otherwise unpleasant subjects. It was Resolved, "That if any subject of what nature soever be discussed, which levels at party matters or the administration of the government of this province, or be disagreeable to the Club, no answer shall be given thereto, but after such discussion, is ended, the society shall laugh at the member offending in order to divert the discourse." This was called the *Gelastic* law, from the Greek verb, *Gelao*, to laugh.

Mr. Protomusicus Thornton was by resolution, ordered not to *speak* but *sing* every speech he made and every resolution he offered and one may well conceive the

ludicrous effect of this task. The idea of singing or intoning a grave resolution must have been funny in the extreme. Mr. Thornton subsequently protested against some part of the proceedings in a speech." Whereupon he had the Gelastic law put in execution against him, the whole company being seized with a most vociferous and roaring laugh, which Mr. Protomusicus himself joined, with most prodigious force of lungs."—p. 82

At a subsequent meeting it is recorded, That "the Gelastic law was this night put in execution against Mr. Secretary, who got into a prolix harrangue about the *consciences of lawyers*,"—a funny subject, it must be admitted.

This singular method of putting down or replying to a prosy speaker is not so bad after all; much better than shuffling of feet or coughing, as is sometimes practiced; it is much preferable to members going to sleep and snoring as you sometimes hear in societies.

Imagine the scene of a dozen or twenty men bursting out into an uproarious laugh after a soporific or otherwise disagreeable speech. The forced laugh at first, would soon glide over into the genuine and natural and the amusement would be exquisite. I should not like to see it introduced into some modern societies, for its application would necessarily be too frequent.

Another law afterwards adopted, was, "That immediately after supper, the ladies shall be toasted, before any other toasts or healths shall go round." Page 4. There were no ladies present, but the absent fair were remembered in a flowing bowl of punch and a piece of Stilton cheese.

Like other societies, they found it necessary to rescind some previous resolutions and hence we read, "*Resolved*. That cheese is not any more to be deemed a dish of vittles and therefore the use of it as such in this here club is forbid." I presume they did not revere antiquity, and the grocers of Annapolis had no fresh supply, or that the members did not fancy uncooked animal flesh, in "the shape of cheese mites."

These men were, of course, all loyal



Englishmen. On one occasion, it is recorded, "The agreeable and important news of his Majesties forces (Geo. II.) under Genl. Pepperell and Com. Warren, having taken Cape Breton from the French confirmed by an express from his Excellency Wm. Shirley, Esq. Gov. of N. Engl'd. to his Excell. Thomas Bladen, Esq., our Governor this day, they, the said society, with unfeigned hearts of loyalty and sincere joy, drank the following toasts:" which were success to His Majesties arms by sea and land—and 8 others of a similar import. If each man drank every toast, we may conceive the result.

At one of the meetings, it is recorded that "the Club purchased this night by contribution, a Japaned tobacco box" \* \* \* price 18s. currency; and a resolution offered that no more bachelors should be admitted, but this inhuman act was not passed, to their credit be it spoken. We all know that that respectable though unfortunate class of men constitute the most useful members of some societies with which we are familiar. But I presume the main reason in this case was, that bachelors, usually not being housekeepers, could not entertain the club, but that reason does not apply to some bachelors of our acquaintance, who, some of us present can testify with most appetizing recollections, entertain more sumptuously than married Benedicts.

The songs that were sung and the toasts drank at some of the meetings are recorded; and as a due reward for Mr. Charles Cole's good singing and elegant entertainment he was elected perpetual President. This officer had subsequently all the honors of mock majesty paid to him; and this is the man spoken of in Mr. Carroll's letter quoted above.

It is amusing, if not edifying or important, to report, that on one occasion, the Rev. Mr. Bacon being invited to the society, entertained them agreeably with instrumental music on the violin and was elected to honorary membership." This was Rev. Thomas Bacon, the compiler of the ponderous folio Laws of Md. It is the first instance I have known of a person

fiddling himself into society membership.

On another occasion (p. 260,) it is recorded: "Before the Club broke up, the Rev. Mr. Howard, played several jigs, hornpipes and minuets solo to which Sir John, champion knight of the club, danced several bold and warlike dances." A queer sight, for the present day, for a parson fiddling to a Bacchanalian dancing!

Balls were annually given by the club for the entertainment of the ladies, which cost each member but a trifle in comparison with the expense of such stupid frolics at the present time.

A charity fund was also raised by the contribution of 6d. a piece every meeting.

A good rule for breaking up the meeting at an early hour was adopted, viz: "That whoever stays with the Steward after the hour of 11, the penalty of one shilling current money is to be paid by each and every member so transgressing."

Subjects were for a season given to members to read essays upon. Sometimes they selected their own themes, and among them were, *omnia vincit amor*, Government, Charity, Cheerfulness, Wisdom, Trade and Traffic. Trite subjects, but they were; for the most part, treated in a very original manner.

One source of amusement was, the inauguration of Mock trials, which were conducted in due and proper legal form and order; and some of the speeches which are recorded are curious enough.

In 1746, a society badge was adopted, which was fastened to a belt of yellow ribbon and consisted of a piece of card cut in a round form. In the centre of which was written in large character, "The Tuesday Club." Underneath were the words, "Libertas et Natale solum, 1746;" and upon a label round the edge, the proper motto of the Club: "Concordia res parvæ crescunt." This badge was afterward improved and made of metal, an original copy of which I shall take pleasure in showing to the Society this evening.

Caricature likenesses of the officers are given with a Latin verse underneath, writ-



ten with classic purity, excepting occasionally when a modern English word is introduced to give it piquancy.

All strangers of distinction visiting Annapolis on Club nights, were entertained, and among them such names as Charles Carroll, Benjamin Franklin and others appear.

On one occasion, the Rev. Mr. Gordon delivered a speech to the chair, which contained a congratulation to the Secretary upon the late event of his marriage, which speech the club approved of. "Then our speaker Dorsey, rising up with that gravity and action which is his peculiar talent upon all such occasions, discoursed but little upon that subject, delivering chiefly an encomium upon Mr. Gordon's discourse, in a nervous and elegant style, which is natural to that gentleman on all occasions."

The chief musician was accused by the Secretary, of negligence in his office, which accusation was slurred over by the President and Club, upon account of that gentleman's good performance at other times, and as an acknowledgement of the favor, he entertained the club with two excellent new songs, the one *sings* and the other in concert with another voice, after which he had the privilege conferred on him, of commanding any member of the club to sing after having sung himself.

Very few reasons were strong enough even to postpone the meeting of the Club: but on one occasion, I find the following entry: "As Tuesday the 20th of this present Sept. (1772) the club night of course happens upon the birthday of the Rt Hon Charles Lord Baron of Baltimore, Proprietary of this province, on which hour, races and other diversions and amusements are to be held in this city, the meeting is adjourned to Oct. 1st."

One of the members was once indicted for keeping back a butt of English beer, presented to the Society. The verdict was that he was not guilty of the charge of converting the beer to his own use but guilty of retaining it in his own hands for his own service night, for which he was justly reprimanded by the Club.

Mr. Musician Thornton once moved that the use of long pipes in the Club (except the President's pipe) be dispensed with, which was not carried.

One member was indicted because "in the presence of several members of this Club, with force and arms, wickedly, made an open assault upon the chair, honor and person of the Prest. in open contempt of the laws of this club, then and there, taking into your hands a certain punch bowl of the value of 4s. and most impudently, audaciously and insolently, the said punch bowl, charged with a certain liquor called Punch, to your mouth uplifting, drank the first toast after supper, against an express law of the Club, &c."

Notice is taken of a new decoration to the President's chair; it was a magnificent canopy in the shape of a large scallop shell, and upon the forepart of it was fixed a shield with the proper device and mottos of the Club, delineated and lettered thereupon.

Jonas Green could not stand as a candidate for a certain office because he already held several offices and had 5<sup>th</sup> attached to his name, importing sundry great offices of dignity and importance, viz. Poet, Printer, Funster, Purveyor and Punch-maker General.

In an anniversary speech, Joannes Lo-mas, Armiger, thus speaks: "Mr. Prest. and Gentlemen, This is not a time to speak much but to act well and as becomes us upon this occasion, without many more words: then, in order that our meeting here, may be as agreeable as the occasion requires, permit me to make this motion, that our discourse and conversation be regular, orderly, free, humorous and jocose, without reflection, without passion, without reserve, without clamor, without noise; and also that this speech and motion of mine may have your kind and candid reception, as it proceeds from a heart full of good will and benevolence to the Society, and to conclude, let our songs be in tune, our puns and repartees apropos and not too poignant or satirical, our toasts loyal and amorous, our stomachs keen to relish the elegant fare and our punch bowls

always replete with fragrant, nectarious liquor, for this cordial juice, taken with temperance and moderation, heightens the spirits, enlivens the wit and will conduce not only to make me a more fluent orator but a more jolly and benevolent long-standing member."

At this meeting, one of the members returned thanks to the Prest. for his sumptuous entertainment and "for feeding them with rich, nourishing and substantial viands and generous, cordial drinks and therefore may be allowed on this occasion to quote a celebrated poet apropos to the present case:"

"He fed them for the public weal,  
With marrow pudding, many a meal,  
And crammed them till their (guts) did ache  
With caudle custard and plumb cake."<sup>1</sup>

As a specimen of the language used of the President in his presence, I will make a short extract of a letter to the Society. The writer calls him "the grand original of honor and excellence.\* \* \* The solemnity of his countenance prognosticates wisdom and his air of insinuating

address, a deep penetration; his good breeding is enough to polish a province, and his humor and facetious disposition to charm the most intelligent Club; his conversation is universally acknowledged to be the standard of their wit and his piquant reflexions to be big with the sharpest and justest satire. The humble and quiet manner might ever find a safe retreat under the shelter of his eye brows and be covered with the wings of his authority &c;" and many pages filled with similar fulsome adulation, which any must have been insane to regard as serious.

In 1749, Conundrums were introduced to amuse the Club. In case they were solved by the Club, the members who proposed them were to drink a bumper to the prosperity of the society. All these conundrums are recorded, and whilst some display considerable smartness, others are of the lowest and vulgarest character.

I have thus given you a faint conception of the character of The Tuesday Club. It is not edifying, though curious and important enough to be noticed by this Society.

#### KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.

The RECORD is indebted to an eminent antiquary of Boston, for the following sketch:

As this venerable pile is soon to take up the line of march in a northerly direction, I thought your readers would like to know something about its former history; it being the oldest episcopal institution in Boston. Like its neighbor, the Old South meeting-house, it stands in the way of improvement. It was doomed by authority before the Great Fire of November, 1872, to give way to the widening of School

street; but the great calamity just mentioned has given so much unexpected work to our city officials, the old chapel, like

President entertained the Club; and after supper, Jonas Green stood up and gave him thanks for the entertainment in the following manner:

"The President our lofty chair has graced;  
The brimming bowls in decent order placed;  
We all have tasted rich delicious cheer;  
Sure nothing but good humor can be here.  
Come, fellow members, let the bowl go round,  
Let this grand hall with songs and jokes resound.  
Sure from love's board celestial Cates we share,  
And heavenly nectar flows, to soothe our care.  
Such Cates as these celestial feasts might grace,  
And this rich punch of nectar take the place.  
To you, Great Sir, our humble thanks we pay,  
Who spares no pains or cost to make us gay.  
We in our turn our wits shall exercise,  
To tell the world, you're noble, generous, wise;  
And for fine feasting and the generous bowl,  
Thank, first the Gods and then the illustrious COLE."

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards it was moved that the ancient custom relating to a side-board and a gammon of bacon or any other one dish should be revived and strictly adhered to, or that, at least, if there was to be a table in form and a cloth laid, no one, (except the President,) should exceed one dish of roast or boiled for the Club supper and that under high penalty.

At the meeting after this order was adopted the



a condemned criminal, has met with a sort of reprieve. Know then reader, that the King's Chapel makes the north-east corner of Tremont and School streets; that it was built in 1688-'9; not that we now see, but one of wood on the same site. It was called King's Chapel till Anne came upon the throne; then it was the Queen's Chapel. After the death of Anne it was again King's Chapel, and was so designated up to the overthrow of the royal government in 1775. Then the people called it the Stone Chapel generally. The change of name was easily effected, because the worshippers in it chiefly adhered to the royal cause and *went off with it*. But in process of time the episcopalians again collected, the church was improved, and the worshippers generally rejoiced in the name of King's Chapel, and were happy in being thought royalists, as that was quite significant of aristocracy. But I have run a little before my story. I have mentioned the building of the first church.

It must be remembered that all the other places of worship were *Meeting-houses* long before and after this—That (first episcopal) church stood until 1749. It took several years to rebuild the second one, which is of stone, and hence the *stone* chapel; but up to the time of Mr. Freeman (1787) the prefix *King's* was generally applied to the house; then and after it became better known as the Stone Chapel.

The corner stone of the present house was laid August 11th, 1749. Much of the old feeling against everything episcopal came out on the occasion, and articles appeared in the papers of the day, some ridiculing the ceremonies in the manner following:—"The corner stone of King's Chapel, now rebuilding in this town was consecrated and laid with great ecclesiastical pomp and solemnity, Aug. 11th, 1749. As this rite and ceremony is quite new in this, if not in our Mother Country, and as it is not as yet specially appointed and ordained by Act of Parliament, it may not be amiss to give the public an account of it, which was in the following manner:—The stone, which was of the slate kind, and had an inscription thereon in Latin, was

for some hours exposed to the view of great numbers of people of different denominations in religious matters, and agreeable to the sentiments of the most sagacious and inquisitive. The form of the slate and the air of the engraving bore a very near resemblance to that of a grave stone. Between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Caner accompanied by Mr. Gordon, Mr. Box and Mr. Grayton were observed to go down School street on their way to his excellency's house [the Province-house] as it was then generally conjectured, and about 11 the procession began accordingly from the Province-house,—first, his excellency or governor [Shirley] with the Rev. Mr. Caner at his right hand and the Rev. Mr. Brockwell at his left hand proceeded, then the church wardens, vestry &c., followed by about twenty-five couple of the principal friends of the church. When the procession came to the church-yard, his excellency, supported by two chaplains, descended the trench where the stone which was dedicated to GOD, was lying at the north-east corner with the inscription upwards, which was then immediately turned by the workmen downwards in the sacred place prepared for its reception. On this stone the Governor knocked four times with a mason's trowel, (just the number of raps arch-bishop Laud gave to the door of St. Catharine's Creed church at his memorable consecration of it.) Some devout expressions were then dropped by the chaplain; but it is not yet exactly determined what his excellency dropt besides a blessing for the workmen. The Governor then *ascended the ladder with the two clergymen*. This part of the ceremony being ended, his excellency and the rest of the company in the same manner, they walked from the Province-house, entered the King's Chapel, where was a sermon very properly adapted to such an occasion, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Caner from the second of Nehemiah, 20th—"The God of Heaven he will prosper us, therefore we his servants will arise and build."—(The words that follow the text are)—"But you have no portion nor right, nor memorial in



*Jerusalem.*" "A Hymn of Praise concluded the solemnity.

"The Latin inscription on the corner stone is thus rendered in English:—

May it prove happy and auspicious  
To the Church and Commonwealth!  
—This stone sacred to GOD—

For a foundation of the Royal Chapel  
At Boston in the Massachusetts  
Rebuilt and enlarged;

William Shirley  
Governor of the Province."

"Thus we must leave this sacred *Stone* with its significant inscription concealed under eight feet of earth, where it may remain for centuries to come: but then perhaps, some new design will in that spot employ the spade and pick-axe, and this stone be again drawn from its obscurity, which will then reveal the pious deed and great name of him who laid it to after posterity: for certain it is that those religious and generous actions which are at the time industriously hid from the eyes of the world, will at last be manifested to the author's immortal honor and advantage. May his Excellency thus continue to pursue the worthiest actions, and thus avoid the glare; for who could observe so pompous an inscription, so humbly buried by the hand of that very person whose fame was committed to it, and not be ready to think, at that time, that the couplet of our English poet was brought to his mind:"

"Who builds a church to God and not to fame,  
Will never mark the marble with his name."

"Having pointed out in this article the

locality of the inscribed Corner Stone of the old chapel, the party having in charge the operation of removal will have no excuse for not finding it and again placing it under the same corner.

As some may read this not familiar with the localities it will be proper to note that adjacent to the Stone Chapel and directly north of it is the Johnson burial place; so called anciently from the Johnson family, but latterly King's Chapel cemetery or burying ground. To widen School street the Chapel must be moved some 20 feet more or less upon the graves; a tier or so of which must be placed elsewhere.

"Could the ancient Puritan leaders be present and behold the old edifice when taking its flight northward, it is not difficult to conjecture what would be their feelings at the sight; for they always declared that the ground it stands upon was filched by Sir Edmund Andros from its real owners. They believed the time would come when this "idolatrous temple" would cease to incumber the ground. They spoke of it in connection with "Popish and Pagan consecrations," and "Monkish Fooleries." But the old and narrow views of religious creeds, like vapors of an early morning, are fast disappearing before a scientific Sun. With the days of Mr. Freeman in King's Chapel began a new era both among Episcopalians and Calvinists, which has gradually extended among other sectaries, and the end is not yet.

ROBINSON.

#### THE LEWIS'S.—A FAMILY OF SOLDIER-STATESMEN.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Isaac Smucker, of Newark, Ohio, for the following sketch of members of a remarkable family:

JOHN LEWIS was a native and citizen of Ireland, descended from a family of Huguenots, who took refuge in that kingdom from the persecutions that followed the assassination of Henry IV, of France. His rank was that of an Esquire, and he in-

herited a handsome estate, which he increased by industry and frugality until he became the lessee of a contiguous property, of considerable value. He married Margaret Lynn, daughter of the laird of Loch Lynn, who was a descendant of the chieftains of a once powerful clan in the Scottish Highlands. By this marriage he had four sons, three of them, Thomas,



Andrew and William were born in Ireland, and Charles, the child of his old age, was born in the colony of Virginia.

John Lewis came from Ireland to America, in 1732, and during that year settled near the head waters of the Shenandoah river, and near the summit of the ridge or highlands which divides the waters flowing respectively into the Shenandoah and James rivers, in what is now Augusta county, Virginia. He was the first settler in the south western portion of the Shenandoah Valley, a section of our common country, than which none obtained a better or more thorough introduction to the American reader during the fiery years of the great rebellion. He built his cabin near the present town or city of Staunton, which was established by act of the Colonial Legislature or House of Burgesses of Virginia, in November, 1761. The small stream near which he located, still bears the name of "Lewis' Creek," as given to it by the bold pioneer. Here, near the beginning of the year 1733, Charles, the fourth and last son of John and Margaret Lewis was born, and who, as well as his three older brothers became prominently identified with the Colonial and Revolutionary history of Virginia.

Many years after John Lewis had built his Fort or Stockade-cabin, the Indians having become hostile, made an attack upon it at a time when the whole force of "fighting men" of the settlement were out on active duty. The entire force of the Fort consisted of John Lewis, his wife and two young women. The latter were so alarmed as to be of little use as soldiers, but the veteran Lewis, although old and infirm, sustained a siege of six hours. He opened a port hole and stationing himself at it, fired at the savages while his wife reloaded the guns. It is said that he shot more than a score of the enemy before the siege was raised by the timely arrival of reinforcements. The gallant defender of Fort Lewis, and the father of four heroic sons, brief sketches of whom will follow, died at his home amidst the Alleghenies, in 1762, at the ripe age of *eighty-four years*.

THOMAS was the oldest son of John and Margaret Lewis. He was born in the county of Dublin, in Ireland, in 1718, and died on the banks of the Shenandoah, in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the last day of January, 1790, aged 72 years. He was a member of the military company commanded by his Brother Andrew, at Braddock's defeat, in 1755, but owing to a defect of vision, which measurably disabled him as a marksman, he was less efficient during the Indian wars than were his more highly favored brothers. His inefficiency in this regard, however, was more than compensated by his four sons who actively participated in the war of the Revolution, the youngest of whom, his namesake, bearing an Ensign's commission when but fourteen years of age.

Thomas Lewis was a man of sound judgment, and represented the county of Augusta many years in the House of Burgesses, of Virginia; where, says the American Cyclopaedia, he faithfully supported the rights of the Colonies. He also advocated the celebrated resolutions of Patrick Henry, in the session of 1765, and sat in the Conventions of 1775 and of 1776. The county of Rockingham having been organized in 1777, he represented it in the House of Delegates. In 1778 he was a commissioner with his brother Andrew, in negotiating a treaty with the Delaware Indians, at "Fort Pitt." Mr. Lewis was also a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Virginia, and finally closed his long and honored public career as a member of the Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. There were few men of his day more patriotic or disinterested, or enjoyed to a higher degree the public confidence and the respect and esteem of his associates than did Thomas Lewis. Hon. John F. Lewis, of Rockingham county, Virginia, who now represents his State in the Senate of the United States, is a descendant of Thomas Lewis, his father, the late Gen. Samuel H. Lewis, of Rockingham, having been his grand-son, and his mother a grand-daugh-



ter of Charles, the youngest of the four Lewis brothers.

GEN. ANDREW LEWIS, the most distinguished of the Lewis brothers, was the second son of John and Margaret Lewis. He was born in the province of Ulster, in Ireland, about the year 1722, and died in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1780, while on his way to his home in Botetourt county. He was remarkable, says the aforementioned authority, "for great bodily vigor and commanding presence." He early became conspicuous in frontier struggles; he volunteered in the expedition to take possession of the Ohio region in 1754, was with Washington at the surrender of Fort Necessity, where he was wounded twice, and took a part as an officer at Braddock's defeat in 1755. In this disastrous engagement he commanded a company of Virginia Riflemen, of which his three brothers were members. This battle was fought on the 9th of July, on the banks of Turtle Creek and the Monongahela river, twelve miles above the junction of the last named river with the Alleghany, (now Pittsburg,) at a place still known as "Braddock's Fields." Capt. Lewis's company was "in the thickest of the fight," and displayed great courage on that murderous battlefield, and after the day was lost, during the execution of the order to retreat, lost many men in killed and wounded. Capt. Lewis's meritorious conduct on this ill-fated campaign secured him promotion, and the command of the celebrated "Sandy Creek expedition of 1756" was given to him.

In 1758 a large army was organized for the purpose of reducing Fort Du Quesne, which was placed under the command of Gen. Forbes. In this army George Washington, ranking as Colonel, held the chief command of the Virginia contingent, in which Andrew Lewis served as a Major. His command was attached to the vanguard of 800 men, under command of Major Grant, who imprudently brought on an engagement while the main body was far in the rear, which resulted in defeat and the destruction and capture of many officers and men. Major Lewis was

among the prisoners, and remained such from September 14th, the date of Grant's defeat, until November 25th, when M. D<sup>e</sup> Signery, the French commandant, abandoned the post, thinking it impracticable to longer hold out against an army of 6,000 men. Col. Washington was with the main body of the army at Raystown, (now Bedford,) 100 miles distant, when he heard of the defeat. The news reached him that Major Lewis was killed instead of captured, and the Colonel, in that belief, wrote to Mrs. Martha Custis, under date of Sept. 25th, as follows: "among the slain was our dear Major Lewis," which shows the high regard and fraternal feeling cherished by Col. Washington for his favorite subordinate officer.

Major Andrew Lewis served as a Commissioner on the part of Virginia, in concluding a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, New York, in the year 1768. In 1774, when hostilities had again broken out between the whites and Indians on the Western frontiers of Virginia, he received the appointment of Colonel, and was assigned to the command of the left wing of the army of Lord Dunmore, consisting of more than a thousand men. The troops under his command fought the battle of Point Pleasant, (at the junction of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio,) and there gained a victory over the most formidable Indian force that ever assembled within the limits of the "Old Dominion." The force of the enemy comprised the flower of the confederated tribes of Delawares, Mingoes, Cayugas, Wyandots and Shawnoese, under their most renowned chiefs, including the celebrated Cornstalk. It was one of the hardest fought battles with the Indian tribes on the American continent, and was a complete victory. The fight raged from early in the morning of October 10th, until sunset.

Col. Andrew Lewis also filled important civil stations. For several years he represented the county of Botetourt in the House of Burgesses, and was a member of the two conventions that met in March and June, 1775. During this year he



again returned to military life, and accepted the appointment of Colonel of a regiment in the Continental army, and soon after a Brigadier General's commission in the same service. He remained in active military service, in the Continental army a number of years, and until he contracted disease of which he died. Among his last acts as a civilian was probably the making of a treaty with the Indians at "Fort Pitt" in 1778, his brother Thomas being the co-commissioner.

Gen. Andrew Lewis was an accurate type of a race of men, who as frontiersmen, were engaged, for many years, in obstinate sanguinary struggles with the savages, and in the protracted campaigns of the Revolution, bore manfully, heroically, "the heat and burden of the day." His mental qualities, added to his stalwart proportions and commanding presence, made him "a man of mark." General Washington is said to have expressed the wish, when, at the commencement of our Revolution, he was himself commissioned Commander-in-Chief, that the appointment had been given to General Andrew Lewis. Be that as it may, Gen. Washington, as is well known, had formed the highest expectations of the friend of his youth and companion in arms. General Lewis, quite early in their joint military career. These high expectations were, in a great measure, subsequently realized, and, says Withers, largely acquired for him a reputation for prudence and courage that he sustained unimpaired, during a long career in the public service. The estimate placed upon his character and services in Virginia, is attested by the erection of a statue of him upon one of the six pedestals around the monument of Washington at Richmond. And not among the least of the evidences of his worth are found in the fact of the continued confidence, uninterrupted friendships, and unceasing maternal regard of the *first lady of the country*. For the fact is well known that the hero-statesmen, the Lewis brothers, especially Andrew, were long on most intimate, friendly, brotherly relations with Gen. Washington.

WILLIAM LEWIS born in Ireland in 1724, was the third son of John and Margaret Lewis. He was an active participator in the French and Indian wars, and served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, in which also one of his sons was killed, and another maimed for life. He attained to the rank of Colonel, and largely shared in the reputation of the Lewis brothers, for the practice of the heroic virtues.

One of the Lewis brothers commanded at the defence of "Donnelly's Fort," in the Green Briar country in 1778, and also at the fort near the White Sulphur Springs, during the same year, and the evidence points to Col. William Lewis as the most probable one. He had five sons that served in the Revolutionary war. Into this patriotic service they were urged by a courageous father and a patriotic mother, who "with the firmness and virtue of a Roman matron, dedicated them to their country and bade them fly to the defence of their native land." When her patriotic and noble words to her sons were recited to Washington, he enthusiastically exclaimed: "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

Col. William Lewis lived until his old age, upon the old homestead on Lewis's creek in Augusta county, but died in Alleghany county, Virginia, on his estate, in the vicinity of the Sweet Springs, in the year 1811, after he had attained to the "green old age" of eighty-seven years.

COL. CHARLES LEWIS born about the beginning of the year 1733, was the fourth and youngest of the sons of John and Margaret Lewis, and the only one of their children who had his birth in America. He was the hero of many a gallant exploit, which is still in the memories of the descendants of the border riflemen, and there are many localities in the midst of the Alleghanies where the name and deeds of Col. Charles Lewis are "familiar as household words." He was regarded as one of the most efficient, energetic, active and skilful leaders in border war-

fare of his day, and eminently fitted to champion the forces of those who so nobly battled for the protection of their families and homes. In the many skirmishes which it was his fortune to have with the Indians he was uncommonly successful, having been captured but once, and marched, with pinioned arms, two hundred miles, before he effected his escape. He was very popular as a military leader, and was as much beloved for his noble and amiable qualities as he was admired for his military talents. In 1774, when called to the command of a regiment, he was delegate elect to the House of Burgesses from the county of Augusta.

Col. Charles Lewis's regiment was a portion of the military force of his brother, Gen. Andrew Lewis, who commanded the left wing of the army of Lord Dunmore, and fought the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10th, 1774. He fell at the head of his regiment, when, early in the morning, he was leading on the attack, on that sanguinary battle-field. A noble, heroic life went out when this intrepid commander

fell pierced by a fatal ball, and his premature death, (having scarcely reached the close of his forty-second year), was greatly deplored by citizens and soldiers. "Wither's Border Warfare" says "that few officers were ever more, or more deservedly, endeared to those under their command than Col. Charles Lewis." In the various scenes of life through which he passed, his conduct was invariably marked by the distinguishing characteristics of a mind of no ordinary stamp. His early fall, on this bloody field, was severely felt during the whole engagement, and to it has been attributed the partial advantages gained by the savage enemy, near the commencement of the action. In remembrance of the great worth of Col. Charles Lewis, the Legislature of his native state named the county of Lewis after him. Had he been preserved to "the noon of life," he would doubtless have taken, as did his brothers, an active part in our Revolutionary contest, and figured conspicuously in those times of *Patriots and Heroic men*.

### THE HORN.



A POWDER HORN.

In the primitive ages of all people the horn has been put to practical use by man as well as by the animal provided with it by nature. The horn of the ox, the cow, the ram, the buffalo and the antelope, have all been used for various purposes, and the name has been retained when its successors have been made of metal. For scale armor, for windows and lanterns, for drinking vessels, musical instruments

and domestic utensils, it has found ready use among rude people while the art of metal-working was in its infancy.

The Israelites and Egyptians made musical instruments of horns, and their metal successors retain the name. Next to the reed the horn is supposed to be the oldest wind-instrument. It has been found put to such use by nearly every savage nation when first discovered.



In India, Egypt, and among the aborigines of North America, horns were used as symbols of power. Among the Scandinavians the horn was the chief drinking vessel when they used the wassail bowl, and it was often highly ornamented. And when gun-powder was discovered and used, the horn was almost universally made the custodian of the explosive substance in quantities for common use. It was seen in every pioneer's cabin in the early days of settlements in America; and during the old war for Independence the powder-horn was a possession of every soldier. So, too, was it in the War of 1812, for it is very recent that its use by the soldier and huntsman has been succeeded by that of metal substitutes.

The powder-horn often received curious, quaint and sometimes elegant ornamentation from the hands of its owner. Many of the powder-horns so ornamented by soldiers of the Continental army in the war for Independence, as well as those of the Provincial army in the contests in

America between the English, the Anglo-Americans, and the French and Indians during the first half of the last century, are yet preserved. A picture of one of these is here given, to show the younger readers of the RECORD the style of ornamentation usually adopted. It belonged to a common soldier in a provincial regiment which attacked Ticonderoga, in 1758, under General Abercrombie. It was carved with a sharp knife. Neatly cut is a figure of a building, a part of a fortification, probably that of the "Citadel" of Fort George at the head of Lake George, in northern New York. A part of it is seen in the engraving. The horn bears the following record: "Elnathan Ives His Horn, Made at Lake George, September 7<sup>o</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> Ad. 1758.

"I powder With My Brother Baul  
A Hero like do Conquer All.  
Steel not this Horn For Fear of Shame  
For on it is the Oner's Name.  
Roos is Red, the Grass is Green —  
The Days Are past Which I Have Seen."

#### GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON AND THE NEW YORK CANALS.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. D. M. Collins, of New York, for the following copy of an Autograph letter and tables, by Thomas Machin.<sup>1</sup> He says, in a note to the Editor; "The subjoined letter will no doubt do much toward settling the great question as to who should be honored as the founder of our canals. It proves

that De Witt Clinton simply carried out the ideas of his uncle, to his honor, with energy and success.<sup>2</sup>

*Lake Otsego, 20 July, 1779.*

Your Excellency will find by the enclosed Tables that I have taken the level

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Machin was a native of Staffordshire, England, where he was born in March, 1744. He had been employed by Brindly in the construction of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, when he was a youth. He made a voyage to the East Indies, and in 1772, came to America for the purpose of examining a copper mine in New Jersey, belonging to one of the Schuyler family. After that he lived in Boston and was one of the party who, in 1773, destroyed tea in the harbor of that town. In the battle of Bunker's Hill he was wounded, while engaged as a Lieutenant of Artillery, and in January following he joined the artillery regiment of Colonel Knox. In the summer of 1776, he was sent to the Hudson Highlands, where he was employed by General George Clinton in constructing fortifications.

In April, 1779, Captain Machin accompanied Colonel Van Schaick in an expedition against the

Onondagas, and in May he surveyed the water level between Albany and Schenectady, with a view to the supply of the latter city with water by means of a canal, when the above memoranda was made. In July he joined Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in the Genesee valley, as engineer. It was while on the shores of Otsego Lake, in the present Otsego county, that he wrote the above letter and sent it to Governor Clinton, with his report of his surveys for the canal.

Captain Machin assisted in constructing the American works in front of Yorktown, in 1781. The following year he married, and settled in Ulster county, New York. He died in the town of Mohawk on the Mohawk river, in April, 1819, at the age of 72 years.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> This subject has received considerable attention



from Albany on Hudson to Skenectady [Schenectady] on Mohawk River. The first column of the table contains the Number of Stations, the second including three the feet, inches and tenth parts of an inch above level or rising, and the third including three, the number of feet,

in the second volume of "The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," written by the Editor of the RECORD, and recently published by Sheldon & Co., New York. General Schuyler had, long before the date of this letter, conceived the idea of connecting the Hudson River with Lake Champlain by means of a canal. When he was in England, in 1761, he visited the canal then just completed by the Duke of Bridgewater, and soon after his return he corresponded with Professor Brand, of London, on the subject. He called to it the attention of leading men of the province; and among them, George Clinton doubtless was one with whom Schuyler conversed freely, for they were intimate personal friends.

So early as April, 1776, Charles Carroll, while on his way to Canada as one of the Commissioners of Congress, wrote in his journal, while at Schuyler's country-house at Saratoga, "General Schuyler informed me that an uninterrupted water carriage between New York and Quebec, might be perfected at fifty thousand pounds sterling expense." Schuyler had made careful estimates, and was thoroughly conversant with the subject. And in the summer of 1776, he was directed by Congress to take charge of the clearing of Wood creek (head of Lake Champlain), the construction of a lock there, and taking the level of the waters falling into that creek, and the Hudson river at Fort Edward, preparatory to the construction of a canal. This action was doubtless caused by Schuyler's suggestions.

George Clinton was elected governor of the state of New York, in 1777, and two years later, whilst Captain Machin was in the public service, he employed him in making surveys for a canal between Albany and Schenectady, not for purposes of navigation, but for the supplying of Albany with water.

Later, Elkanah Watson, one of the most public spirited of the men of New York, made explorations with a view of opening canal navigation between the tide waters of the Hudson river and Lake Ontario, and he and Schuyler engaged jointly in efforts which resulted in the incorporation of two Inland Lock Navigation Companies, of both of which Schuyler was chosen President. These movements finally led to the construction of the Erie Canal whilst De Witt Clinton was governor of the state of New York.—[EDITOR.]

inches and parts below levels or fallings, the fourth the Difference of level at Remarkable Places, the fifth and Last the Remarks, &c. I have also examined the make of the Land betwixt the above mentioned places, and find that a Canal may be cut with out a lock, as you will find that the first Mile stone out of Albany and the surface of the waters in the Mohawk River are nearly the same altitude and the waters all falling and discharging the same way, Namely, to Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, from whence it is obvious on the first law of Hydrolics that a true level may be found. I have proseeded sum further up the Mohawk, but as I have not continued it to any principle place I have not sent you my work. I am now taking a survey of these Lakes and the ajasant Country Round, a plan of which with our movements I shall transmit you by some future opertunity, and should I be lucky enough to return with my night cap I hope to be able to give you a more satisfactory account of this western world then ever you have yet Received. I am blest with my old good state of Health and altho' our living consists at present of nothing but salt Beef, Hard Bread and Cold Water, yet we are all happy and no murmer to be heard in the Camp, at any rate I can answer for one I shall think myself amply Rewarded in having the honor as one Individual to stand or fall betwixt an Injured Comun-ity and a Savage Brutal Enemy. I cannot expect you will take trouble to write me in the Multiplicity of Business, but if you have any commands that are in my power to execute, Nothing in this world would be more pleasing to me than to go the greatest length in Human probililty to serve you, belive me to be tyed by both Love and Gratitude. God bless you, your good Lady and family is the sin' prayer of your friend and humble sev<sup>t</sup>

THOS. MACHIN.

His Excellency

G. CLINTON, &c., &c., &c.



A Table of Levels taken from the Water Beam of the City Hall at Albany, and continued to Skenektadi on Mahawk riv.

Sta- tion	Rising	Falling	Difference	Remarks
	F I T	F I T		
1	11 6 30			
2	8 10 80			
3	10 7 20			
4	12 4 85			
5	11 7 05			
6	12 6 60			
7	12 11 35			
8	12 6 75			
9	12 4 95			
10	12 2 93			
11	12 11 76			
12	13 4 20			
13	13 7 50			
14	10 6 30			
15	12 11 85			
16	11 5 40			
17	13 2 05			
18	7 10 80			
19	7 4 00			
20	11 70			
21	1 10 90			
22		10 80		
23	9 10 50			
24	11 6 70			
25	7 50			
26	5 3 20			
27	6 80			
28		2 6 15		
29		1 10 30		
30	8 7 70			
31	10 6 35			
32		7 50		
33	5 6 05			
34	8 40			
35		4 9 80		
36		11 2		
37	70			
38	1 11 75			
39		3 5 10		
40	10 3 75			
41		7 5 40		
42		9 0 70		
43	4 2 10			
44		5 1 10		
		25-3. 85		
		240-4. 80		

A Table of Levels continued from the City Hall Dock at Albany to Skenektadi, beginning at the foot of the four Mile stone.

Sta- tion	Falling	No. Rising	Difference	Remarks
45		2 3 30	240-4. 88	Carried the forty-fourth station,
46	8 20			
47	10 11 30			
48		9 6 80		
49	6 2 35			
50		11 9 90		
51	3 4 20			
52		1 2		
53	7 9 20			
54	1 9 05			
55	1 8 40			
56	4 3 60			
57	4 2 20			
58	3 9			
59	3 1 35			
60		3 5 70		
61	10 5 70			
62	5 9 30			

63	2 2 90			
64		3 3 50		
65	5 50		40-11. 80	
66	8 50		277- 3. 53	
67	6 9 60			
68	6 1 40		16-10. 90	
69	3 3 40			
70	4 10		294- 2. 43	
71		1 1 20		
72	3 11 60			
73		70		
74	4 5 20			
75		6 0 20		
76	5 3 10			
77	5 0 60			
78		6 10 10		
79	3 11 20		14- 3. 90	
80	7 95		308- 6. 33	
81	2 3 20			
82		11 40		
83	1 3 25			
84	9 5 50			
85		6 5 80	6- 2. 70	
86	11 10			
87	2 2 20			
88				
89	1 0 10			
90		7 2 0		
91		5 90	2- 9. 40	
			317- 6. 43	

A Table Level, Continued from the Ten Mile Stone to Skenektadi.

Sta- tion	Rising	Falling	Difference	Remarks
92	2 3 40		317- 6. 43	Carried from Station ninety-one.
93	3 9 90			
94		6 5 90		
95		2 10 60		
96	6 2 55			
97	1 10 80		4-10. 15	
98		2 7 50	322- 4. 58	
99	3 11 15			
100	3 6 40			
101	11 3 60			
102		8 10 30		
103				
104	3 8 30			
105	4 80		11- 4. 45	
106	2 6 05		333- 9. 63	
107		1 5 60		
108	3 5 80			
109	1 8 20			
110	4 10 90			
111	4 7		15- 8. 35	
112		2 3 13	349- 5. 38	
113	4 6 70			
114	7 3 10			
115	11 30			
116		5 3 20		
117	7 5 60			
118	3 9 30			
119		6 3 80	10- 1. 87	
120		6 10 30	359- 7. 25	
121		4 11 50		
122		4 10		
123		7 10		
124		10 50		
125	4 1 70		21- 4. 60	
126		1 4 60	338- 2. 60	
127		10 40		
128		11 9		

129			21	6
130			11	8
131			11	5 10
132			10	7 70
133			11	90
134			11	8 60
135			11	11 50
136			12	

29- 7.10  
308- 7.50

On the 16 Mile Stone, falling.

137			8	10	40
138	3	1	40		
139			6		50
140					47
141			10	1	42
142			10	10	30
143			6	6	

96- 8.20  
211- 11.21

On a Log one foot above the water in the Mohawk River, falling.

### FRANKLIN'S PRINTING OFFICE.<sup>1</sup>

On the 30th day of December, 1745, Benjamin Franklin leased from Robert Grace,<sup>2</sup> merchant of Philadelphia, for a term of fourteen years the property described as follows: "Beginning at John Jones' Lot and thence running Eastwardly on Market street seventeen foot to the Widow Read's Lot; Thence by the same lot Northwardly to Jones' Alley one hundred and sixty-four foot; Thence running Westwardly on the same Alley thirty-four foot to Thomas Shurte's Lot; Thence Southwardly by the same Lot sixty-two foot; Thence Eastwardly to John Jones' Lot aforesaid seventeen foot and Thence Southwardly by the same Lot One Hundred and two foot to Market street aforesaid the Place of Beginning."

One of the conditions of this lease was that during its continuance no person or persons should exercise the trade of a Baker or Brewer on the premises. This paper was witnessed by Sam. Franklin and N. Holland. The rent for the first term was fifty-five pounds per annum; when this expired, the lease was renewed for seven years longer at sixty pounds per annum.

On the first day of January, 1747, a

partnership article of agreement was entered into (to take effect on the 21st of January) between Benjamin Franklin and David Hall for the term of eighteen years, "on or before which day the Printing Presses, Types and materials now commonly used by the said Benjamin Franklin shall be put into the hands and under the care of the said David Hall." On the first Monday of each month all the accounts were to be drawn out fair and communicated to each other and settled. At the expiration of eighteen years, David Hall was to have the Preference of purchasing the Type and materials if he shall be so disposed and shall have given notice of such his intention in writing under his hand at least twelve months before."

As the time approached when the partnership would terminate by limitation, Franklin, in 1765, gave a power of Attorney to "his trusty and loving friend James Parker, Esq. of Woodbridge, in East Jersey, to examine all accounts kept of the said partnership by the said David Hall, with the Books, Receipts and other vouchers, and also to value the Printing Presses, Types and other material for Printing belonging to me and which he has agreed to purchase of me at the rate of such valuation as shall be made by the said James Parker, in my behalf." Parker's valuation of the Printing office was taken Jan. 27th, 1766, and was as follows:

lbs	£	s	d
383 of old Brevier much worn and worth little more than old metal @ 8d. per lb.	12	15	4
282 Newer Brevier 7 years worn valued @ 1s. 3d. per lb.	41	8	9
663 Burgois eight years worn @ 1s. 3d.			
436 Long Primer well worn @ 1s. 2d.	25	8	8
318 Small Pica almost worn out @ 10d.	13	5	0
421 Pica old and much batter'd @ 10d.	17	10	10

<sup>1</sup> From Benj. Franklin's papers in the collection of Mr. R. C. Davis.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Grace was one of the earlier members of the Junto Club, and is spoken of by Franklin as a young man of fortune, generous, animated and witty, fond of epigrams, but more fond of his friends. He was one of two persons who advanced the necessary funds to purchase the interest of his partner, Meredith. The Club met for some time in a room in Mr. Grace's house, and it was there about the year 1731, that Franklin first conceived the idea of a public library. Fifty persons subscribed forty shillings each and agreed to pay ten shillings annually. The number increased, and in 1742, the company was incorporated by the name of "The Library Company of Philadelphia."



lbs	£	s	d		£	s	d
334 Old English fit for little more than old metal @ 8½d.	11	16	7	Ditto from Feb. 21 1765 to August 22d 1765	212	2	6
502 Newer English, near half worn @ 1s. 3d.	31	7	6	For single Advertisements Blanks and other Work done in the office for ready money from Jan. 26th 1748 to February 16th 1765	484	14	9
223 Great Primer well worn @ 1s. 2d.	13	0	2	Ditto from Feb. 16th 1765 to Jan. 17th 1766	14	16	6
158 Double Pica pretty good @ 1s. 4d.	10	10	8	For printing Work &c. charged in the Leidgers from Jan. 21st 1748 to Feb. 25th 1765	2393	12	8½
91 Double English do. do. @ 1s. 2d.	5	6	2	Ditto of the same from Feb. 25th 1765 to August 22d 1765	513	5	0
70 Flowers @ 2s.	7	0	0	Money received for the Gazette from July 15th 1749 to March 1st 1765	9683	15	4½
53 Figures, Planets, Space Rules, Black Letter @ 2s. 3d.	5	19	3	An error in first casting up & carried to the end makes it more	8	16	6
63 Large and Title Letter some old, some good @ 1s.	3	3	0	Money received from March 1st 1765 to August 22d 1765	871	18	11½
40 Quotations, Justifiers, &c. 1s.	2	0	0	Received for entrance money for the Gazette from 1748 to Jan. 17th 1766	1620	14	0
3 Crooked Letters @ 1s.	0	3	0	Received for the Gazette viz. By James Hunter Esq. £72 9 2			
85 Cases some old and shattered @ 5s.	21	5	0	By Stratton Burton			
13 Frames @ 8s.	5	4	0	Snow Hill Post	43	0	0
15 Chases some large some small @ 6s.	4	10	0	By John Wise do.	37	5	0
16 Letter Boards, only 10 of them good for anything	0	15	0				
3 Folio Gallies 8 Quarto do. and 7 small do.	1	10	0				
1 Letter Rack and Case Rack	1	0	0				
1 Lye Trough, 1 Lye tub and 1 wetting trough	1	10	0				
6 Composing sticks one of which good for nothing	1	10	0				
2 Imposing stones with their stands	3	10	0				
1 Old Book Press much shattered	1	0	0				
16 Poles for drying Paper	0	16	0				
2 Mallets 2 Shooting sticks 1 Plainer and some old Furniture	1	0	0				
12 Cuts for Dilworth's Spelling Books	3	0	0				
2 King's Arms 3 S's for Bills of Lading 3 or 4 Head and Tail Pieces	2	0	0				
The cuts for Advertisements much worn	1	0	0				
Some Brass Pieces of Rules and other Rules	0	12	7				
	268	10	0				
Three Printing Presses much shattered	45	0	0				
In relation to this inventory, Franklin wrote at the bottom of the sheet.							
Flowers cost 5s. Sterl.							
Book Press—the screw worth much more							
Chases too low							
Several other articles Ditto, particularly Presses							
Parker reports the business of the firm of Franklin and Hall to have been as follows:							
Amount received for public work from November 1756 to March 1765							
For public work from New Castle, Kent & Sussex from 1756 to 1764	2182	19	5½				
Advertisements paid for when brought in with Gazette from Jan. 26th 1748 to Feb. 21st 1765	242	16	8				
	3312	17	8				
				Amount of Almanacs sold from 1752 to 1765 inclusive			
				Poor Richard's 141,257 @ 4d.	2213	0	8
				Pocket do. 25,735 @ 6d.	643	7	6
				Jermain ditto 5,197 @ 3½d.	69	11	9½
				Primers sold from 1749 to 1765 being 35,100 @ 2½	365	12	6
				109 Reams & 18 quires Printed Blanks	482	18	6
				Money received for the Gazette from Aug. 22nd, 1765, to Jan. 17th 1766	518	10	6½
				Ditto by John Jones of the Lower Counties in July, 1765	80	0	0
				Ditto by Hunter and Glessel of Virginia	54	0	8
				Received for Advertisements in the Gazette from Aug. 22nd, 1765, to Jan. 17th 1766	114	12	0
				Money received as charged in the Leidgers from Aug. 22nd, 1765, to Jan. 17th, 1766	117	4	3
				Money received for Books & Pamphlets printed and sold in the shop from the Beginning to Jan. 18th, 1766	1118	14	4
				Money received for 2000 primers printed between March, 1765, and February 1st 1766, @ 2½d.	20	16	8
				For 4000 Catechisms @ 4½	75	0	0



	£	s	d		£	s	d
For Mr. Peters' Sermons sold, exclusive of those taken by the Academy	14	11	4	1st, 1766, for New Advertisements	57	10	9
For 9 Half sheets Dilworth's Spelling Books now done 2000 in number	83	6	8	For the sale of 4400 of Moore's Almanacks @ 3½d.	64	3	4
For the sale of Votes, Laws and Indian Treaties	200	0	0		28226	0	3
For 9771 of Poor Richard's Almanacks for 1766 @ 4d. and 1000 Pocket Almanacks @ 6d.	187	17	0	In the records examined the prices paid for different kinds of paper were as follows.			
For a Pamphlet just printed called Meditations &c. 5000 done but think one half will hardly sell @ 9d.	9	7	6	Pro patrie per ream	7s.	6d.	
Amount of printing Paper remaining on hand	70	10	0	Demi	11s.	0d.	
40 Reams of Waste Paper and old Newspapers	10	0	0	Pott	7s.	6d.	
Amount of money received from Jan. 17th, 1766, to February				Law Paper	10s.	0d.	

As a contrast between past and present times, it may be stated that Franklin's bill to the Sheriff, James Coultas, comprises thirty-nine items, and running from July 1st, 1756, to July 14th, 1757, amounted to £15 9 0

*HILLS AND VALLIES OF BOSTON COMMON, 1772,  
AND FIRST CELEBRATION  
OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE IN THE TOWN, 1777.*

In a graphic description of a training which took place on Boston Common in 1772, that celebrated locality is incidentally much better described than at any earlier period, so far as known to the writer. The description at the same time brings to notice the names of officers afterwards men of note, some for their patriotism and some for their adherence to British rule. Of these some notice is proposed to be given at the close of this paper.

By law there were established three regimental trainings each year; the description of one of these is the object of the writer. It follows verbatim: "Monday last the Boston regiment of militia, under the command of Col. Erving, had their third training, for the present year; namely, on September 14th, 1772. The grenadier with the other companies, after going through the manual exercise respectively, formed in Battalion, and performed as many evolutions and platoon firings as the time would allow, to great acceptance. The company of artillery

under Major Paddock, having first been exercised as usual, performed a mock battle, as follows: A detachment of the company under Capt. Hatch and Lieut. Trott drew off with two cannon and a mortar, and marched to Fox Hill, so called, at the bottom of the Common, and encamped with French colours flying: upon which Major Paddock, with Lieutenants Craft and Tuckerman, and the remainder of the company marched and took post on a hill opposite; from thence began to cannonade and bombard with artificial bombs, which was answered from those in the encampment. At this station it was supposed no advantage could be had; the Major, therefore, marched off by the right between the powder house and a ridge of hills, and formed on the right of the ridge, which brought him on the left of Fox Hill, where he again began the engagement: after firing a few shot he ordered Lieut. Craft with one cannon and a party with firelocks to pass a defile in front, at the same time Capt. Hatch sent Lieut. Trott to a redoubt below the post to oppose him,



which Lieut. Craft forced, and obliged Lieut. Trott to give way and run up to the encampment. As soon as the assailants mounted the breastwork, a parley was beat by Capt. Hatch, and a flag sent out offering to surrender on conditions of being allowed all the honors of war, which being refused, a brisk firing began again from the encampment. Whereupon the remainder of the company were ordered to join Lieut. Craft, who ascended the hill briskly and forced the encampment with charged bayonets, flaming hand-granadoes flying all the time amidst the contending parties. On which Capt. Hatch with his party retired precipitately down the opposite side of the hill; the French colours were struck and the encampment represented to be set on fire. Both parties joined and marched with their cannon in regular order to their parade, and after going through several firings, retired. The whole was executed in a manner that did honor to the officers and privates.

"His Excellency the Governor was on the Common to see the performance of the regiment and artillery company, as were also a great number of gentlemen and ladies, and people of all ranks, who were highly pleased with the present spirit for military art."

The most important if not the most conspicuous figure on the Common that day was doubtless Major Adino Paddock. He was an emigrant from England, had lived in London, and perhaps in Long Acre in that city, as he gave that name to a portion of what is now Tremont Street. He also set out the row of trees on Tremont Street, some 10 or 12 of which are still standing. He also did divers other things too numerous to be particularized here. But the worst thing he could do for his memory was to take the side of his country's oppressors; for when the scale turned there he had the hard choice of embarking with them for Halifax. He finally went with other loyalists to England with his family, and died in the Island of Jersey, in 1804, aged about 76.

Colonel John Erving was at this time junior. He married a daughter of Gover-

nor Shirley, and his residence was in Milk street. From his house the procession proceeded with the remains of Gov. Shirley to their last resting place in King's Chapel, April 1st, 1771. Highly respectable descendants of Col. Erving yet reside in Boston. Edward Shirley Erving, Esq., many years treasurer of the Boston Post Office, was his grand-son. Col. Erving was among the first to oppose government oppressive measures, but became reconciled to them by the course of Governor Hutchinson towards him, who appointed him a mandamus Councillor in 1774. From that time forward he adhered to the royal cause, and went off with the British army in 1776. The patriots confiscated his property in 1779. He died in 1816, at the age of 89.

Whether the Lieutenant Craft was the same who commanded a regiment in the war, cannot be stated with certainty. Col. Thomas Craft was in Boston in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was received here, and he read it from the balcony to a vast multitude which had assembled in the vicinity of the Courthouse, on the occasion. The anniversary of that event is thus noticed in a private letter, dated July 10th, 1777, which is here introduced as a further notice of Col. Crafts:—"Friday last, the anniversary of Independence, was celebrated here. Dr. Gordon<sup>1</sup> preached a sermon on this occasion; Col. Hatch turned out the militia, Maj. Hitchbourn the Independent Company and Col. Craft's detachment of artillery. At 12 o'clock the whole marched down into Congress street [King st.] I assure you they made a fine appearance. At 10 o'clock Fort Hill

<sup>1</sup> William Gordon, D. D., was born in England, in 1730, and came to America in 1770. He became minister of the Third Church, in Roxbury, near Boston, in the Summer of 1772, and during the revolution which broke out soon afterwards, he took sides with the Republicans. He was chaplain to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, but offended that body by his dictatorial manners. After the war (1786) he returned to England, where he published a history of the old war for Independence, in 4 quarto volumes. Dr. Gordon died in Ipswich, England, in Oct., 1807.—[Ed.]



opened the ball, and all the forts and ships in harbour fired thirteen rounds. Col. Craft's drew up on the right of the militia, with two brass field pieces cast here. He also fired thirteen rounds. In the evening Col. Craft's encampment was illuminated. He has four or five tents pitched on Powderhouse Hill (which is his encampment.) From this camp he threw a number of Rockets and Shells."

Thus is presented the first anniversary celebration of American Independence in the country, and Dr. Gordon's Sermon was the first Fourth of July *oration* ever delivered. It was printed, and is well known to collectors of rare tracts at this day.

ROBINSON.

*Boston, March, 1873.*

#### CAPTAIN HUDDY AND CAPTAIN ASGILL.

The worst enemies which the patriots of the old War for Independence were compelled to contend with, were those of their own country, who adhered to the Crown, and were known as Loyalists and Tories. Between these friends of the King and the strugglers for American Independence, the conflict had all the bitterness incident to a family quarrel and a civil war.

One of the victims of this bitterness was Captain Joshua Huddy, a native of New Jersey, who entered the military service of his country in 1776, as an officer in the New Jersey militia. He held the office of Captain in the following year; and in September, 1777, he was placed in command of a company of artillerymen, in which service he continued for about four years.

In the Summer of 1780, the house of Captain Huddy, standing near the middle of Colt's Neck, in Monmouth County, N. J., was attacked by a mongrel band of white and colored Tories, led by a mulatto slave of John Corlies, named Titus—commonly called "Ti." They were under the command of Lieutenant Joseph Parker and William Hewlett. It was a pleasant night in August. They began the attack awhile before dawn by breaking in the windows. Captain Huddy and his wife, and a servant-girl twenty years of age named Lucretia Emmons (afterward Mrs. Chambers,) were the only inmates of the house. Several guns were in the dwelling, and these Lucretia loaded, whilst Huddy

fired them from different windows to give an idea of a large garrison. Mrs. Huddy and the girl tried to persuade him to surrender, as there was no chance for successful defence against so many. The brave man refused, and the battle lasted about two hours. "Ti," who was a strong and humane man, was wounded in the wrist, and when Huddy was finally compelled



HOUSE OF CAPTAIN HUDDY.

to yield, he saved the Captain's life from the fury of the exasperated assailants, some of whom had been wounded. Captain Huddy would not surrender until his house was set on fire; then he yielded.

Meanwhile the militia of the neighborhood had been aroused, and the assailants, after consuming two hours in the feat of capturing one man and two women, beat a hasty retreat to their boats, taking with them Captain Huddy, and leaving the women behind to extinguish the flames,



after the house had been plundered by the marauders. Huddy was hurried into a boat near Black Point, which was fired upon by the pursuing militia under Ensign Vincent. The commander was killed, and Huddy was wounded. In the confusion that ensued, the boat was upset, when Huddy swam for the shore. Throwing up his hands, he cried, "I am Huddy! I am Huddy!" and reaching the shore, he was taken to his home. "Ti" died of lockjaw.

Late in 1781, Captain Huddy was placed in command of a guard at a block-house a little north of the bridge at the village of Tom's River in Monmouth County, N. J. There, on Sunday, the 24th of March, 1782, he and his little garrison were attacked by a body of Tories from New York, known as "Refugees," who had been sent for the purpose by the "Board of Associated Loyalists" in that city, for the purpose of capturing Huddy, he being a terror to the Loyalists. Of that Board, ex-Governor Franklin of New Jersey, was President, and S. S. Bowles was Secretary. Huddy's ammunition giving out, he was compelled to surrender, and with Daniel Randolph and Jacob Fleming—his companions—he was ironed and sent in a sloop to New York, where he was imprisoned in Rhinelander's sugar-house on Liberty Street, then one of the "hells" in which American prisoners were confined. From that jail they were soon transferred to the Provost prison, where they remained until the 8th of April, when, by order of the Board of Associated Loyalists, they were delivered to Captain Richard Lippencott. He put them, heavily ironed, on board a sloop in the harbor, and on the following day they were sent to the guard-ship at Sandy Hook.

To that guard-ship Lippencott soon followed the prisoners. Huddy was accused, falsely as was proven afterward, of being concerned in the death of the desperate Tory—one of the noted "Pine Robbers" of Monmouth County—named Philip White who was killed in trying to escape from his guard, whilst a prisoner. Under this false charge made by a refugee

named John Tilton, and without a trial, he was taken by Lippencott and sixteen of his Tory followers, on the morning of the 12th of April, to Gravelly Point, at the foot of the Navesink Hills, near the present light-houses, and there, at ten o'clock, he was hung upon a gallows made of three rails, by a negro. Some of Lippencott's men, who were ordered to assist the execution, refused, declaring that Captain Huddy was an innocent man.

Huddy met his fate with composure. Upon the barrel under the gallows, on which he was to stand for execution, he wrote his Will, in which he made Samuel Forman his executor. He left all of his property, after the payment of his debts, to be equally divided between his two children, Elizabeth and Martha. These children were afterward both married, Elizabeth to Mr. Green, and Martha to Mr. Piatt. The latter was, for some time in her later years, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. Huddy's will was written on a half sheet of foolscap, on the back of which are the words: "The Will of Captain Joshua Huddy, made and executed the same day the Refugees murdered him—April 12, 1782." Huddy signed it, only: it was written by another person.

When Huddy was hanged, the infamous Lippencott affixed the following label to the breast of the murdered man:

"We, the Refugees, have long with grief beheld the cruel murders of our brethren, and finding nothing but such measures daily carrying into execution; we, therefore determine not to suffer, without taking vengeance for the numerous cruelties; and thus begin, having made use of Captain Huddy as the first object to present to your view: and further determine to hang man for man, while there is a Refugee existing.

"UP GOES HUDDY FOR PHILIP WHITE!  
Huddy's remains were carried to the house of Captain James Greene, at Freehold, where they were buried on the 15th with the honors of War. The Rev'd Dr. John Woodhull, one of the most active patriots of the day, preached the funeral sermon on that occasion, and he, with the citizens



of Freehold in public meeting gathered, entreated Washington, in a long and stirring petition, to retaliate, in order that such inhuman murders might be prevented. They petitioned to have a British officer of the same rank, who might be a prisoner, hung in retaliation in pursuance of a resolution of Congress adopted on the 30th of October, 1778, declaring that such retaliation should be resorted to, for just cause. The petition or address was signed by

John Covenhoven	Samuel Forman
Thomas Seabrook	William Wilcox
Peter Forman	Ashua Holmes
Richard Cox	Elisha Walton
Joseph Stillwill	Stephen Fleming
Barnes Smock	John Smock
John Schanck	Thomas Chadwick.

The address was accompanied by the label above given, and a number of affidavits of respectable citizens concerning the murder. This petition and its accompaniments, were taken by General Samuel Forman to Elizabethtown, where the American Commissioners, General Knox and Gouverneur Morris, were then attempting to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and laid the matter before them. By their advice he carried the papers to General Washington, at Newburgh, on the Hudson, who sent them, with a letter of his own, to the president of Congress, on the 20th of April.

Washington called a council of General and Field officers, at West Point to consider the subject of retaliation. To that council he propounded the following questions:

"1. Upon the state of facts in the above case, is retaliation justifiable and expedient?"

"2. If justifiable, ought it to take place immediately, or should a previous representation be made to Sir Henry Clinton, and satisfaction demanded of him?"

"3. In case of representation and demand who should be the person or persons required?"

"4. In case of refusal, and retaliation

becoming necessary, of what description shall the officer be, on whom it is to take place; and how shall he be designated for the purpose?"

To twenty-five officers, assembled at the head-quarters of General Heath, these questions were presented. These officers were ordered not to converse together on the subject, till each one had written his opinion, sealed it up, and sent it to the commander-in-chief. With remarkable unanimity of sentiment and mode of expression, these twenty-five gave their written opinions decidedly in favor of the justifiableness and expediency of retaliation; that Captain Lippencott, the leader of the party who murdered Huddy, was the person who ought to suffer; and that in case he could not be obtained, an officer, equal in rank to Captain Huddy, should be selected, by lot, from the British prisoners. Twenty-two of the officers of the council, agreed that a representation should be first made to Sir Henry Clinton and satisfaction demanded; the remaining three considered that the enormity of the crime demanded instant retaliation.

Washington on the 21st, sent a copy of the papers from Freehold, to Sir Henry Clinton, with a letter from himself in which he denounced the act as "the most wanton, unprecedented, and inhuman murder, that ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people." He continued: "To save the innocent, I demand the guilty. Captain Lippencott, therefore, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Huddy, must be given up; or, if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this, will mark the justice of your excellency's character. In failure of it, I shall hold myself justifiable, in the eyes of God and man, for the measure to which I shall resort."

Whilst Washington was awaiting Sir Henry Clinton's answer, Congress took action, by which that body decided to sustain the commander-in-chief in his determination to retaliate. The baronet refused a compliance with Washington's



demand, and the latter proceeded to choose a victim from among the British captains who were then prisoners at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. Washington sent a general officer thither, to make the selection, who desired the British captains to do so, themselves, by lot. Four slips of paper were put into a hat and the shortest (the fatal one) was drawn by Captain Charles Asgill (son of Sir Charles Asgill, an alderman of London,) who was then only twenty years of age. He had entered the Foot Guards in 1778; became a captain in February, 1781, and joining the British army in America under Cornwallis, he was included in the surrender at Yorktown, and was still a prisoner, awaiting exchange; "I knew how it would be," exclaimed Asgill, when he drew the short slip; "I never won so much as a bet of back-gammon, in my life."

Much sympathy was felt for the unfortunate young man. He was handsome; witty and brave. His comrades however, seem not to have had much confidence in his honor, for that night, one of them (Captain Greville), sat up with him with the pretext of keeping him company, but really to prevent his attempting to escape and leave one of the other three to bear the honor of being hanged, in his stead. According to the London "Law Quarterly Magazine" Greville was the person on whom Lord Byron, conferred an unenviable notoriety in the couplet:

"All hail, at once, the patriot and the pile  
Of vice and folly, Greville and Argyle."

The American officer consented to delay the removal of Asgill until the next morning, and to grant a passport for a British officer to proceed to New York. The next day Asgill was taken to Philadelphia, and thence to Chatham. He was accompanied by Major Gordon, who stood by him in this hour of great trial, like a father. Gordon appealed to the French minister, then in Philadelphia, to use his influence with Washington in favor of Asgill. He also wrote in the same tenor, to Rochambeau, and sent like messages to influential Whigs throughout the colonies. Wash-

ington promised to be as lenient as the good of the public service would allow; and though the gallows was immediately placed in front of Asgill's prison-house, the commander-in-chief postponed the execution. In reply to a portion of a letter written by Sir Guy Carleton, (who succeeded Genl. Clinton,) on the first of August following, in which Washington



CAPTAIN ASGILL.

was charged with a want of humanity in selecting a victim from among the British officers, so early as he did, he said: "He [Carleton] ought to consider, that, by the usages of war and upon the principles of retaliation, I should have been justified in executing an officer of equal rank with Captain Huddy, immediately upon receiving proofs of his murder, and then informing Sir Henry Clinton that I had done so."

Both Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton, in their letters to the British ministry, on the affair, expressed the strongest indignation and abhorrence at the execution of Huddy; and Clinton, so early as the 26th of April, in a letter to Governor Franklin, expressly forbade the Board of Associated Loyalists to remove or exchange, in future, any prisoners of war in the custody of their commissary, without having first obtained the comman-



der's approbation and orders. He at once caused the arrest of Lippencott, who was arraigned before a court martial. The offender denied the jurisdiction of the court and claimed a trial by the civil laws. The matter was referred to a British Chief Justice, in New York, who decided against the claim, and Lippencott was remanded to a court martial and tried. He claimed, that he had acted under the orders of the Board of Associated Loyalists, and so attempted to cast the responsibility upon that body. Alarmed at the storm of indignation which their conduct in the matter, had raised, even among their political friends, Franklin and his associates tried to get Lippencott to sign a declaration that he had acted without their orders or approbation. He refused, and positively asserted that he received verbal orders from Franklin to hang Huddy. Lippencott was acquitted, and the odium and the guilt of the transaction must forever remain a reproach to the body of which Franklin was President. The British authorities were indignant because of that base attempt to make Lippencott utter a written lie.

It was Clinton's prompt action and Carleton's subsequent declaration of his abhorrence of the act and his promise, after Lippencott's acquittal that further inquisition into the matter should be made, that caused Washington to postpone the execution of Asgill for several months. Meanwhile attempts were made to seize Lippencott. Captain Hyler of New Brunswick, the hero of whale-boat warfare, ascertaining that Lippencott lived in Broad street, New York, went with a small crew in a whale-boat, landed at Whitehall, and proceeded, late at night, to the murderer's home, but fortunately for him he was absent, and the enterprise failed.

Lippencott (who was a native of New Jersey, and born in 1745,) lived to go to England, with other Loyalists, at the close of the war, to seek compensation from the government for services and losses. He obtained half-pay of a captain, for life, and a grant of 3000 acres of land at York, now Toronto, in Canada, on which he settled in 1794. He died there in 1826.

His only child married George Taylor Dennison who was, at one time, a member of the Provincial Parliament.

So soon as the news of young Asgill's peril reached London, Lady Theresa Asgill, his mother, set efforts in motion to save the life of her only son. Her husband was a dying invalid, and her daughter had been made delirious by the tidings about her brother. The sorrowing mother hastened to the feet of the King and implored his assistance, when the kind-hearted monarch ordered Clinton to give up Lippencott for Asgill, an order which the baronet contrived to disobey without being censured. She wrote a most pathetic letter to the King and Queen of France through the Count de Vergennes, the prime minister, praying them to intercede with Washington and the Congress, which the Gallic monarch did, through the Count. She also wrote a touching letter to Washington on the subject; and these epistles were sent to Congress.

The sympathies of the commander-in-chief, for young Asgill, had been powerfully stirred, and he resolved to save him, if possible. But the delays of Congress kept the sword of Damocles suspended over the head of the unfortunate youth, for months. He had been allowed to go abroad upon his parole, at Chatham and its vicinity; and in October, he wrote to Washington, requesting permission to return to Europe on account of the extreme illness of his father and the distressing condition of his mother and sister, in consequence of that illness and their anxiety for the fate impending over the son and brother. Washington wrote to Congress in his behalf, saying: "Were I to give my private opinion respecting Asgill, I would pronounce in favor of his being released from his duress, and that he should be permitted to go to his friends in Europe." Circumstances had made his execution unnecessary, and Washington desired to relieve the anxiety of the prisoner and his friends. With all these facts before him, the compiler of the "Pictorial History of England" accuses Washington of foul dishonor, and expresses his belief that



"as at the crisis when he put Major Andre to death, and refused him the last consolation he asked for, he was now rendered gloomy and irascible by the constant and degrading troubles and mortifications in which he was involved."

The case of Captain Asgill excited great interest in Europe. The French Count, as we have seen, interceded in his behalf. The States-General of Holland entreated the United States for his pardon. For several months the first question asked in any part of Europe, on the arrival of a vessel from America, was concerning his fate, and Madame de Sevigné made the story of Captain Asgill the groundwork of a tragic drama. Chiefly through the intercession of the French, Congress on the 5th of November, 1782, resolved: "That the commander-in-chief be, and hereby is, directed to set Captain Asgill at liberty."

Lady Asgill sent eloquent letters of thanks to the Count de Vergennes, and to Major Gordon, but, kept in ignorance of the efforts of Washington to save her child, she appears not to have written to him after her son's release. Concerning that event Washington wrote to the Count de Vergennes, from Newburgh, on the 21st of November:

"Captain Asgill has been released, and is at perfect liberty to return to the arms of an affectionate parent, whose pathetic address to your Excellency could not fail of interesting every feeling heart in her behalf."

Captain Asgill succeeded to his father's title and estate. He afterwards served in the war against the Irish rebellion, and attained the grade of general in the British army.

Philip Freneau, whose remains lie in a burial ground at Freehold, (where those of Captain Huddy were interred with the honors of war,) in a humorous poem aimed at the "King's Printer" in New York, entitled "Rivington's Reflections," makes allusion to Captain Asgill. He makes Rivington say:

"I'll petition the rebels, (if York is forsaken,)  
For a place in their Zion which ne'er shall be shaken.  
I'm sure they'll be clever, it seems their whole study;  
They hung not young Asgill for old Captain Huddy.  
And it must be a truth that admits no denying—  
If they spare us for *murder*, they'll spare us for *lying*."

In the year 1836, Martha Piatt, the only surviving child of Captain Huddy, and then 70 years of age, asked Congress for "such sum in money, and such quantities of land as her father would have been entitled to had he served until the conclusion of the Revolutionary war. To this petition Congress responded by granting "to the heirs of Captain Huddy" \$1200 in money and 600 acres of land, the former being as the act expressed it, the amount due Captain Huddy for seven years service as Captain of Artillery. This is one of the many proofs which our history gives that Republics are not always ungrateful.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

DOLLAR.—(RECORD, vol. I, p. 464,-5.) —In answer to L's inquiry, "Were the first notes of the Bank of North America, established by the Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, *dollars* or *pounds* provincial?" I am able to state, upon the authority of a gentleman who was for many years connected with the present Bank of North America, the successor to the original Bank, that the notes of that Bank were for dollars, and its accounts were

kept in Federal currency. To have used Pennsylvania currency of pounds, shillings and pence would have been inconsistent with the object of the founders of the Bank, who meant it for a national institution. I once had in my possession a shinplaster printed for the Bank for — cents, but never issued. If I can procure another, I will send a copy of it to the RECORD.

I can assert that the accounts of the



Bank were kept in Federal currency, in 1787, a paid check on the Bank being now before me, of which the following is a copy:

Cashier of the Bank. Oct. 16, 1787.

Pay to Mrs. Bache or Bearer Twenty Dollars on Acc<sup>t</sup> of

D<sup>r</sup> 20

B. Franklin

It will be observed that the dollar-mark, (\$), was not used. As the Bank of North America was then the only bank in the United States, it was unnecessary to give its name in full. I am told that the printed checks were in the same form.

WILLIAM DUANE.

Philadelphia.

CÆSAR MAXCY.—The following inscription on a tombstone in the burying ground near Hatches Tavern, Attleborough, Vt., is contributed to the RECORD by

W. J. P.

"Here lies the best of Slaves,  
Now turning into dust;  
Cæsar, the Ethiopian, craves  
A place among the just.  
His faithful Soul is fled  
To realms of Heavenly light,  
And by the blood of Jesus shed  
Is changed from black to white.  
Jan'y 15, he quitted the Stage  
In the 77th year of his age.—1780."

THE COFFIN FAMILY.—In the February number of the RECORD, the author of the article on the Coffin Family, says of Alexander Coffin, Jr., "He wrote and published two thin volumes of Poems, both of which appeared in 1814." They were "the Death of Gen. Montgomery or the Storming of Quebec" and "the Battle of Bunker Hill; or the death of Warren." In a catalogue of Books sold for me by James E. Cooley, in New York, commencing March 5th, 1866, are the following:

No. 312, Burk, John. The Death of Gen. Montgomery in Storming the city of Quebec. A Tragedy. With an Ode in Honour of the Pennsylvania Militia, who sustained the Campaign in the depth of Winter, 1777, and Repulsed

the British Forces from the Bank of the Delaware. By the author of a Dramatic Piece on the Battle of Bunker Hill, &c." 8vo., with frontispiece representing the death of Montgomery "N. G. Inv." "Norman, &c.," a very early specimen of American engraving. Printed and sold by Robert Bell, Phila., 1777. (Sold for sixteen dollars.)

No. 313, Burk, John. The Battle of Bunker Hill; a Dramatic Piece of Five Acts, in Heroic Measure. By a Gentleman of Maryland, 8vo., printed and sold by Robert Bell, Phila., 1776.

(Sold for two dollars, being imperfect in wanting the frontispiece, characterized in Aspenwall's Catalogue, as being the *earliest* specimen of American engraving.)

These two volumes were ascribed in my catalogue to John Burk, the historian of Virginia, on the authority of the late E. D. Ingraham Esq., an able, sagacious and experienced Bibliognoste. These volumes could not have been written by Alexander Coffin, Jr., as at the date of their publication he was not over fourteen years of age, and was residing in England. But the curious similarity in the title pages would suggest the enquiry, whether there may not be a mistake in ascribing to Capt. Coffin the authorship of two other volumes of the same names; especially as in a forty years experience in collecting American books, I have never heard of any two volumes of American Poetry, of similar titles, except the two above described.

J. B. F.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1873.

NARRAGANSETT.—Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, the Editor of the first publication of the Narragansett Club of Providence, R. I., entitled "*A Key into the Language of America, &c.*," by Roger Williams, has inserted a NOTE to *Nanhiganeuck*, at page 22, in which he gives the various spellings, as well as illustrates the meaning of the word. In a deposition made in 1682, Mr. T. writes, Mr. Williams said "that being inquisitive of what root the



title or denomination *Nahiganset* should come," he heard that it was "so named from a little island, between Puttisquomsett and Musquomacuk, on the sea and fresh water side." When "about the place called Sugar Loaf Hill," near Wakefield, he "saw it, and was [afterwards?] within a pole of it, but could not learn why it was called Nahiganset." It may be hardly prudent to venture a conjecture as to the signification of a name whose origin Roger Williams failed to discover; yet I may perhaps be permitted to suggest that *ndi*, "having corners"—and *naiag* or *naiyag* (as Eliot writes the word,) "a corner," or "angle,"—gave the name to many points of land on the sea coast and rivers of New England,—e. g. *Nayatt* Point, in Barrington; *Nayack*, in Southampten, L. I., &c.;—that *Na-ig-an-cog* (or *Nahiganeuck*,) would signify "the people of the point," and *Na-ig-an-set*, the territory "about the point." Possibly, one of the islands in Point Judith Pond may have received this name; possibly, one of the many indentations or points of land running into the pond; or, possibly, again, the *great* Point (Judith) and the territory immediately north of it, may have once been the principal seat of the tribe, whence they "transferred and brought their authority and name into those northern parts."

D.

*New York, February, 1873.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—The American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., has printed a list of its "Minor Publications" including the various issues of the Society, whether Proceedings, List of officers, Rules, &c., &c., other than the "Archæologia," which appears in volume form. This list has enabled historical collectors to know whether or not their sets of these pamphlets were complete, and in several instances has prevented the disposal of incomplete sets as perfect. Will not *some one who knows* furnish in the pages of the "RECORD," the minute Bibliography of the Pennsylvania and New York Historical Societies? Even if not given with the minuteness of the admira-

ble "Bibliography of the Massachusetts Historical Society," it would be a great service to many others.

A STUDENT AND COLLECTOR.

JEFFERSON AS A POET.—It has been said that men of mark in the world have usually, at the sentimental period of life, expressed their thoughts in rhyme. Thomas Jefferson does not seem to have been an exception. The following love-ditty in his hand-writing, has been copied from the original in the collection of Mr. F. J. Dreer, of Philadelphia:

LOVELY PEGGY.

Once more I'll tune the vocal shell;  
To hills and dales my passion tell,  
A flame which time can never quell  
That burns for lovely Peggy.

The greater bards the lyre should hit,  
For, say, what subject is more fit,  
Than to record the sparkling wit  
And bloom of lovely Peggy.

The Sun first rising in the morn,  
That paints the dew-besparkled thorn,  
Does not so much the day adorn  
As does my lovely Peggy.

An when in Thetis' lap to rest  
He streaks with gold the ruddy West,  
He's not so beauteous as undrest  
Appears my lovely Peggy.

Were she arrayed in rustic weed,  
With her the bleating flocks I'd feed,  
And pipe upon my oaten reed.  
To please my lovely Peggy.

With her a cottage would delight,  
All's happy when she's in my sight,  
But when she's gone it's endless night—  
All's dark without my Peggy.

The Zephyr's air the violet blows,  
Or breath upon the damask rose,  
He does not half the sweets disclose  
That does my lovely Peggy.

While bees from flow'r to flow'r shall rove,  
And linnets warble through the grove,  
Or stately swan the waters love,  
So long shall I love Peggy.

And when death with his pointed dart,  
Shall strike the blow that rives my heart,  
My words shall be, when I depart,  
Adieu my lovely Peggy.



DOLLAR.—In the Pictorial History of England, volume VI. page 817, is the following statement of a fact already alluded to in the RECORD:

"About the year 1797, the guineas disappeared, being bought up for melting on account of their market value exceeding their mint and currency value; and the Bank [of England] stamped a King's head on Spanish dollars, which were then used at 4s. 9d. The directors next issued new dollars at 5s. and afterward 3s. and 1s. 9d. tokens. This was a special coinage by the Bank, permitted under exceptional circumstances."

The exceptional circumstance was the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, authorized by act of parliament in 1797. The stamping of a King's head upon the dollars, and making them current at 4s. 9d. was a curious example of legalized cheating, for the dollars had cost several pence less than they were thus issued at.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.—(RECORD, vol. 1, p. 550.)—The song "To Anacreon in Heaven, where he sat in full glee," was not the first song which was sung to the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner." An Irish drinking song preceded it, the first line of which was

"When Bibbo went down to the regions below."  
*Philadelphia.* W. D.

EARLY SEAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—I send to the RECORD the following short document, bearing the Seal of New Hampshire, and the signature of Mesheck Weare,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mesheck Weare was the first President or Governor of the State of New Hampshire, which was organized, temporarily, in 1776, and was annually elected during the war. He was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in June, 1713, and was sixty-eight years of age when the above certificate was given. He was educated at Harvard University; was chosen speaker of the New Hampshire assembly in 1752; was commissioner to the Colonial Congress at Albany in 1754; was afterward justice of the supreme court and was chief justice of his State in 1777. He was chosen President of the State in 1776, and was annually re-elected for several years. He died in January, 1786.—[EDITOR.]

with the belief that an engraving of the old Seal will be acceptable to many readers of your Magazine, and a hope that some one may give a history of that Seal. As you may perceive, it bears the figures of a fish, a bound bundle of spears and a pine tree. The fish and the tree represent the productions of the State, and the arrows are emblematical of Union. The following is the document alluded to:

State of } I do hereby certify  
New Hampshire. } that Joseph Pearson,



Esq. who has certified and attested the foregoing Copies, is Deputy Secretary of and for the State of New Hampshire, and that as such full Faith & Credit is and ought to be given to his Certificates and Attestations, both within Court and Without.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the said State of New Hampshire to be hereunto affixed this 19th day of April, Anno Domini, 1780.

*Mesheck Weare*

Utica, March, 1873.

M. M. J.

CAN any of the readers of the HISTORICAL RECORD give any information respecting the private history of Jabez Fisher, who was a member of the Council of Massachusetts Bay, in 1776.

JABEZ B. FISHER.



**HISTORY OF THE QUEEN ANNE VIGO MEDALET.**—On page 81 of the RECORD for February, 1873, there is an engraving and a description of the Queen Anne Vigo Medalet. Since the publication of the above, the RECORD has received the following history of the medalet:

In the American Journal of Numismatics for October, 1869, appears the following article, written by Mr. Edmund J. Cleveland, of Elizabeth, N. J. in which the Vigo medalet is for the first time, connected with the history of America. The same medalet also appears in the Catalogue of the Cleveland sale, May 7 & 8, 1872, Lot 594. There were silver medals, of different types, also struck to commemorate the same victory. See Lots 208 and 209 in the Allan Silver Cabinet, May 25, 1870.

*Obverse*: A well executed bust of Queen Anne.

*Legend*: ANNE · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · R ·

*Exergue*: The initial letters L G L. under the bust.

*Reverse*: Vigo bay and surroundings, showing the relative positions of "Joc", "Vigos", and "Cong." the fleet, in the foreground, on the ocean.

*Legend*: ANGLOR · ET · BATAV · VIRTUTE ·

*Inscription*: INCENS · CLASSE OPES AMERIC · INTERCEPT.

*Exergue*: 1702. Size 15. Brass.

This medalet was struck to commemorate the victory of the English and Dutch allied under Sir George Rooke ("Anglor · Et · Batav · Virtute.")—By English and Dutch bravery) over the French and Spanish, commanded by Chateau Renault, at Vigo, Spain, Oct. 11, 1702, during the "War of the Spanish Succession."

Smollett (History of England, Vol. IX, page 287, Edition of 1769) gives an accurate description of the battle and says this captured plate and merchandise were from the West Indies; but Willson (Universal History, page 402) asserts that the French and Spanish fleet were "laden with the treasures of Spanish America." Either one of the above assertions would justify that part of the legend which connects the medalet with the history of our own country, viz.: OPES AMERIC.

The plate thus captured was minted into coin on which the word VIGO appeared under Queen Anne's head (Humphreys, Vol. II, page 485) in commemoration of the victory.

We had the good fortune to add the above medalet to our cabinet at the late sale, and regard it as being of historic value to our country, so seldom was any allusion made to America on coins or medals of that or previous periods.

E. J. C.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 1, 1869.

### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE<sup>1</sup>.]

[From the autograph collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.]

Camp, 30th November, 1777.

Dear Sir:

I come again to trouble you about my business—but I want some dollars from

you which I desire you would send me by some opportunity—we shall make the same conditions or any other as you will be pleased—I expect guddill of currency paper from Charlestown and if you choose I could let you have it with any interest you'll think proper—in all I desire you to be alone master of the conditions between

<sup>1</sup> For signature of Lafayette, see page 32, volume 1, of the RECORD. At the date of this letter, he was at White Marsh, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, where the American army was encamped, but from which they soon afterward removed to Valley Forge.—[ED.]

phia, where the American army was encamped, but from which they soon afterward removed to Valley Forge.—[ED.]

us—I took already the liberty of taking from count de-pulaski two hundred dollars which he was to send to you—Mr. robert buchanan will ask to you thirty-seven pounds 10<sup>s</sup> or perhaps more which I beg you would give to him or any body from him—for the remains out of these two employments I hope you will be so good as to send it to me by some occasion. I beg your thousand pardons for being so troublesome, but my confidence issue from your kindness for me since the first moment of my arrival in this country.

I gave in landing at Charlestown<sup>1</sup> every guinea I had for currency paper. I thought that I could never leave soon enough that heavy gold for continental money, and as some body proposed to me some trifling advantage I made to him the most severe reproache—however I wish'd now to have about fifty guineas if it was possible—and to give for it what interest or bills of exchange you would think proper.

We have no news in camp since the enemy start again into philadelphia it is very disagreeable to be by common [*hiatus*] and every rule of war to acknowledge that we cannot attack those redoubts in our present circumstances without the total ruin of the American army<sup>2</sup>—attacking must not be our present scheme—let us have men to fight, this is the first thing; make soldiers of these men as far as a so little time will permit—these things will not be done before the Spring, and if they are done in a right manner then we must exert ourselves in the field—the building of our hutts is advancing there<sup>3</sup> I hope our men will be very comfortable I have been very glad to hear that the virginia took the resolution of filling up all his regular regt<sup>4</sup> for my division is very far from being strong in consequence of

the most part being to be dismissed soon—however before my coming there great many of 'em have been reinlisted for the war on the condition of going on fullough immediately.

With the most affectionate sentiments I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

Will you be so good as to send this letter to Colonel Armand.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This letter bears no superscription. Colonel Armand here referred to was Charles Armand, Marquis de la Rouarie, a French officer in the Continental army. He was commissioned a Colonel, by Congress, in May, 1777, and authorized to raise a corps of Frenchmen. He was a spirited and zealous officer, and did good service throughout the war. In the Fall of 1777, he was with Lafayette, in New Jersey, and the next year was actively engaged in Westchester county, New York, in opposition to corps of Germans and Loyalists. His quarters were at one time, at a house on the site of St. John's college, at Fordham. For awhile he was stationed at Ridgefield, in Connecticut, under General Robert Howe, where he made good use of a company of horsemen belonging to his corps known as *Maréchaussée* patrolers. He was with general Gates in the Carolinas. He went to France on the public service of the colonists, early in 1781, and rejoined the army before Yorktown in the autumn of that year. On the recommendation of Washington, he was commissioned a brigadier in 1783. He returned to France in 1784, and on his marriage to a wealthy French lady of ancient family, in 1786, he invited Washington to come to France and partake of the hospitalities of his home. To this Washington replied: "I must confess I was a little pleased if not surprised, to find you think quite like an American on the subject of matrimony and domestic felicity; for in my estimation, more permanent and genuine happiness is to be found in the sequestered walks of connubial life, than in the giddy rounds of promiscuous pleasure, or the more tumultuous and imposing scenes of successful ambition. This sentiment will account, in a degree, for my not making a visit to Europe."

General Armand took an active part in the revolutionary movements in France. He participated in the sanguinary scenes of La Vendée. Sick, when the news of the death of Louis the Sixteenth reached him, it gave such a shock that he died on the 30th of January, 1793, and was buried privately, by moonlight. The fierce revolutionists dragged his body from its grave, and from papers buried with him, the names of several of his associates were revealed, some of whom were afterward guillotined.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Lafayette crossed the ocean in a ship which landed at Charleston, South Carolina. He was accompanied by the Baron DeKalb, who had acted as his interpreter in his conversations with the American commissioners in Paris.—[Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> Intrenchments around Philadelphia, within which was Howe's army.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> Preparation of shelters for the army at Valley Forge.—[Ed.]



[MRS. JANET MONTGOMERY.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the autograph collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.]

*My dear Brother:*

By a letter which Jasper has written to Edward<sup>2</sup> it appears you are under apprehensions for Peggy;<sup>3</sup> and we are greatly alarmed and the more so as it must be a long while ere we can be relieved from our fears.

<sup>1</sup> The writer of this very interesting letter was Janet Livingston, the widow of General Richard Montgomery, and sister of Robert R. Livingston, LL. D., the first Chancellor of the state of New York. She was the eldest of ten children of Robert R. Livingston, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of New York, and Margaret Beekman. She was born in 1743, at Clermont, on Livingston's Manor, then in Columbia (now Dutchess) county, N. Y. At the age of thirty years she married Richard Montgomery, who had been a captain in the British service, and had met her several years before, while engaged in that service. He sold his commission, came to America and married Miss Livingston. When he went to Canada in the command of Republican troops in 1775, as brigadier-general, his wife accompanied him as far as the country seat of General Schuyler, her kinsman, at Saratoga. There they parted never again to meet on earth, for he was killed at Quebec, at the close of that year. His last words to her were, "you shall never blush for your Montgomery."

This letter was addressed to Chancellor Livingston, then in France as minister plenipotentiary of the United States. [ED.]

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Montgomery's youngest brother, Edward Livingston, the eminent jurist and statesman, who was born at Clermont, in May, 1764, and died at Rhinebeck, New York, in May, 1836. He was a member of Congress from New York from 1795 to 1801. Unfortunate in his financial affairs, he removed to New Orleans in 1804, where (having lost his first wife, Mary McEvers) he married a beautiful Creole. There he was successful as a lawyer, and was employed by the state of Louisiana to codify its statutory law. His "code" made him famous throughout Europe. He was aide-de-camp to General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans; and from 1823, until 1831, he represented Louisiana, alternately in both houses of Congress. Then he was chosen Secretary of State, in which capacity he gave high tone to our foreign relations. —[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Montgomery's sister Margaret, the wife of Thomas Tillotson who was one of the early Secretaries of the State of New York. —[ED.]

Vanderline<sup>4</sup> will take this to you: he will bring for me a half Urn to place on the monument of the Genl, as the other is of wood and decayed: give him an inscription for it as a dedication of mine. I mean him to get it in Italy as it will be cheaper.<sup>5</sup>

John has another son, and Eliza is well. Joanna<sup>6</sup> and myself are still with the Major,<sup>7</sup> who goes through thick and thin to serve the Public, as he thinks for himself and the good he can do individuals who think themselves injured, make a clamour, and he may lose his place as it is too lucrative to keep long. Osgood<sup>8</sup> is sigh-

<sup>1</sup> John Vanderlyn, the eminent American painter, who was born in the village of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. in October, 1776, and died there in September, 1852. He received instructions from Gilbert Stuart, and through the aid of Aaron Burr, he went to Paris in 1796 to study art there for five years. He went there again in 1803, and staid in Europe until 1815, winning the gold medal at the Louvre, and a high compliment from Napoleon in 1808, for his picture of "Marius seated amid the Ruins of Carthage." That medal and picture are in the present possession of Bishop Kip of California. He painted portraits and panorama pictures after his return. In 1832 he was commissioned to paint a full length portrait of Washington for the hall of the house of Representatives, and in 1839 he finished a picture for one of the panels in the rotunda of the capitol, representing the landing of Columbus. His last full length portrait was of President Taylor, painted in 1849. —[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> The monument is in front of the great window of St. Paul's Church in New York fronting on Broadway. It was erected by an order of Congress dated January 25, 1776. His remains at the request of his widow, were removed from Quebec (where they were first interred), in 1818, and they were deposited beneath this monument. The urn here mentioned, was procured, and now surmounts a short plain column. —[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> John was Mrs. Montgomery's third brother, who was born in 1755, and Joanna was her fourth sister, who married Peter R. Livingston, an eminent politician. —[ED.]

<sup>4</sup> Henry Beekman Livingston, Mrs. Montgomery's second brother, who was, at different times, attorney-general, judge, and chief-justice of New York. —[ED.]

<sup>5</sup> Samuel Osgood, a soldier and statesman of New York, who, the year this letter was written, was appointed Naval officer at the port of New York. —[ED.]

ing for it and many others. Tillotson<sup>1</sup> is not well, I fear he is in a decay: his Office confines him, and the air of Albany is too keen: they will be in town soon.

This is a dieing world, my dear brother: how necessary to be prepared for Death since when it comes without it, how dreadful. Mrs. Gen<sup>l</sup> Schuyler is gone in this way without a moments warning—not one serious word or thought it would seem. She was so sure of outliving the old man that she had made no disposition of the Property, which it is said amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.<sup>2</sup> The Assembly is not yet broke up and I hear nothing of the Gov<sup>r</sup><sup>3</sup> resigning nor your taking his place. Dewitt, it is said, is to be the man—some talk of Brockholst.<sup>4</sup> I have given you my opinion about the gratitude of your State, and I think the General Government not much better. I hope you may have signed the treaty<sup>5</sup> ere M. arrives that he may not run away with your labours. We have here a Mr. Short who was our resident in Spain. He made the treaty but Pinckney had the honour.<sup>6</sup> Armstrong<sup>7</sup> has an idea of build-

ing at Esopus; how strange to leave his property and go where he has not a foot of land.

Tillotson has advertized his place at Rhinebeck, being determined to get away from T— whose mill has cost him 7000 pounds but from which he hopes to make great wealth: he has a dock and store on Garrettson's<sup>1</sup> farm & a large sloop. At Rhinebeck there are three sloops—one is entirely employed in carrying slate from a quarry found near Crook's place beyond Schuyler's; the turn Pike from thence is now obtained and an Academy building at the flats.<sup>2</sup> Yet in despiht of all this improvement I cannot sell my farm, and by this means am unable to build at my other place which however Jones is improving by planting and fences. My dear Brother I long to see you return provided you determine to reside at Clermont, if not you will be distant from me and it will be all one if at Paris or Albany.

Deveaux has paid Garnet off so that thing is finished—he is now going on with his Turret to his barn and twenty wild things which will soon involve him in new difficulties. Two of his married sisters are coming into our country to live.

If you keep off a war we certainly will remain the happiest of People. The town [New York] is now growing a vast City—Wealth and trade increase and also extravagance. The Cruger family who are all now married divide two hundred thousand dollars each. And Nick's widow first takes one third of the whole estate. Billy Bard has one of the daughters and

<sup>1</sup> Judge Tillotson, who married Mrs. Montgomery's first sister, Margaret.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. General Schuyler was Catharine Van Rensselaer, and in her later years had become quite corpulent. She died suddenly at Albany, in 1803. Her husband died there in November, 1804. He had been for many years seriously afflicted with gout.—[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> George Clinton was then governor.—[ED.]

<sup>4</sup> Simion De Witt, an active public man and then Surveyor-general of New York, and Brockholst Livingston, are here alluded to.—[ED.]

<sup>5</sup> For the purchase of Louisiana from the French by the United States, which was consummated in the month this letter was written.—[ED.]

<sup>6</sup> William Short, a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1759. He was Jefferson's Secretary of Legation when the latter was appointed minister to France in 1784, and was the recipient of the first commission signed by Washington, as President, in 1789, as *Charge-d-Affairs* to the French Republic. He was successively minister resident at the Hague and to Spain. He negotiated an important treaty concerning Spanish boundaries with Florida and the Mississippi. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney minister to France is here alluded to.—[ED.]

<sup>7</sup> John Armstrong, who married Alida, the

youngest sister of Mrs. Montgomery. He was an officer in the Revolution on Gates' staff, minister to France in Jefferson's administration (from 1804 to 1810), and Secretary of War in 1814. He had served in the Senate of the United States. Gen. Armstrong was born in Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, in November, 1758, and died at Red Hook, N. Y. in April, 1843.—[ED.]

<sup>1</sup> Freeborn Garrettson, a leading pioneer of Methodism in America, and an effective and zealous preacher, who married Catharine, Mrs. Montgomery's second sister.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> At the village of Rhinebeck on Rhinebeck Flats.—[ED.]



the son of Harry Cruger<sup>1</sup> another: he is going to look at my place to retire to study the Law. Peter Stivasant [Stuyvesant] is to marry Miss Barclay—and Co' Fish Miss Stivasant.<sup>2</sup>

Mrs. Walter is quite recovered and looks quite handsome. Mrs. Juel has a daughter. Mrs. Cuttery is in bad health—Charles McEvers has married a Daughter of our D<sup>r</sup> Cooper—and Gov<sup>r</sup> Crawford has had at last resolution to engage his passage to Europe probably never with a thought to return: his wife is in despair that he will not take her with him. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens supped with us last night; they both looked very well. She complains bitterly of her husband who has blown up the house three times with the Thermo-lamp—and destroys her with the smell of the Gas<sup>3</sup>—her whole house is, she

<sup>1</sup> The Cruger family were wealthy and influential. Henry Cruger was a merchant in New York, and member of the provincial assembly and council. He went to England for his health, and established himself in trade, in Bristol. There his son Henry, (here spoken of), became the business partner of his father, and was mayor of Bristol in 1781. He had been elected to a seat in Parliament, as the colleague of Edmund Burke, in 1774, and was reelected in 1784. He came to New York after the war, engaged in mercantile business there and was elected to a seat in the state Senate whilst he was still a member of Parliament. —[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Nicholas Fish, father of our present Secretary of State. He was a meritorious young officer in the war for independence. A native of New York, where he was born in 1758, he was educated at Princeton, went through the great struggle with credit, held the office of adjutant-general of his native state for several years, and served in civil life with honor. He was president of the N. Y. Society of the Cincinnati. Colonel Fish died in the city of New York, in June, 1833. —[Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> This was probably John Stevens, the inventor, who, after seeing the steam-boat invented by John Fitch experimented for about thirty years, in trying to perfect machinery for steam navigation. In the year after this letter was written, he built a propeller, which was so successful, that he built the steamer, *Phoenix*, which was completed soon after Fulton finished the *Clermont*, in 1807. In a pamphlet published in 1812, Stevens urged the government to make experiments on railways traversed by

says, a scene of confusion and experiment, as her sons all have the same passion; her only hope is that the house may really be so injured that he may be obliged to build her another which he says he cannot afford.

Accept my warmest  
affection and wishes

*Montgomery*

April the 3<sup>d</sup> 1803.  
New York.

[WILLIAM DUNLAP.]

[From the collection of Dr. S. W. Francis.]

Friday morning March 10.

My Dear Friend:

Your patient is worse, inasmuch as the lower extremities have become affected. I know your engagements & reluctantly ask a moment of your precious time. But by calling in and seeing her you will encourage her, & by consulting as you wished, with M<sup>r</sup> Lean, your united voices and my influence may induce her to adopt the course you proposed. I called at M<sup>r</sup> Lean's yesterday and should have seen you, but was prevented.

God bless you.

*William Dunlap*

DR. FRANCIS.

steam carriages. To him is due the honor of many of the best and most important achievements in early steam-boat navigation. He was born in New York in 1749, and died in Hoboken, N. J. in 1838.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> This note has no historic value, and is introduced merely to put on record a fac-simile of the signature of Wm. Dunlap, (which is quite rare), who bore a conspicuous part in our history as a painter, theatrical manager and author, at the close of the last century and far into the present century. The note is without date or a clue to the date.

William Dunlap was a native of Perth Amboy, N. J. where he was born in February, 1766. His father was an Irish officer under Wolfe, at Quebec,



## SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society held its annual meeting at St. Paul, on the 13th of January, 1873. Mr. J. Fletcher Williams, the Secretary and Librarian of the society, presented an annual report, in which the condition and prospects of the society were set forth. Its income the past year had been \$3,100, of which sum \$915 were spent in the purchase of books and over \$100 in binding. There were 409 valuable books purchased. In all, by purchase and exchange, the additions to the library were 577 bound volumes. It now contains 5,300 bound volumes, and about 10,000 pamphlets and unbound books. It is strong on works on Western and North-western history, biography, geography, &c., and has a collection of over 300 volumes of newspapers, also of portraits and memoirs of pioneers. The report showed

and being a loyalist, went within the British lines at New York in 1777. There at a very early age, William commenced painting portraits; and in the Summer of 1783, Washington gave him a sitting for a likeness, at Rocky Hill, N. J. In 1784, when eighteen years of age, he went to England and received instructions from Benjamin West, then the court painter. After his return, he became enamored of the stage, writing a comedy (1789) called "The Father," and once appearing on the boards as an actor. He became associated with Hallam and others in the management of New York theatres, and in 1798, his tragedy of "André" was produced with considerable success. The management of play-houses finally made him a bankrupt, and he abandoned the profession.

Toward the close of the War of 1812, Mr. Dunlap became paymaster in the army, which office he held two years, when he resumed painting, and produced a series of highly creditable pictures. He has left behind him some valuable literary work, of which his "History of the American Theatre," and "The Arts of Design in America," are the most noted. These are marred by some serious errors, but they are few. He also wrote a "History of the State of New York" and one or two other works. Dunlap died in New York in September, 1839.

"Dr. Francis," to whom the above note was addressed, was Dr. John W. Francis, the eminent physician and author, of New York city, and father of the contributor of this note.—[ED.]

the society to be one of the most prosperous in the country.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year, are as follows:

*President.*—Hon. E. F. Drake.

*First Vice Pres.*—Rev. F. T. Brown, D.D.

*Second " "* Rev. John Ireland.

*Third " "* William H. Kelley.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*—J. Fletcher Williams.

*Executive Council.*—Capt. R. Blakeley, Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D., J. B. Chaney, Hon. E. F. Drake, Judge A. Goodrich, Geo. A. Hamilton, Alfred J. Hill, James J. Hill, Rev. John Ireland, Gen. S. P. Jennison, Wm. H. Kelly, John D. Ludden, Ex. Gov. W. R. Marshall, Rev. J. Mattocks, Dr. B. Mattocks, Charles E. Mayo, Rev. Dr. McMasters, J. P. Pond, R. O. Sweeney, Gen. H. H. Sibley, J. F. Williams, Hon. H. M. Rice, Rev. E. D. Neill, Sherwood Hough, Dr. J. H. Murphy.

A communication was received from Hon. Charles Whittlesey, President of the "Western Reserve Historical Society" at Cleveland, enclosing a memorial to Congress, asking that the historical collections of M. Margry, of Paris, relating to Nouvelle France, be printed by our government, and distributed to historical societies and public libraries in the U. S. The memorial was approved, and the officers directed to sign it and transmit it to Congress.

The Secretary read an account of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Historical Society, proposing to celebrate the Bi-Centenary of the discovery of the [upper] Mississippi river by Marquette and Joliet, near Prairie du Chien, on June 17 and 18, 1873, and inviting other societies to cooperate. The idea was heartily approved of, and it was agreed to aid the proposed commemoration, as soon as more definite knowledge of the arrangements can be had.

A very interesting letter was read from Maj. Clarke, Indian agent at Bayfield,



in relation to the Ojibwa language and nation. He says: The nation, contrary to the fate of most of our Indian tribes, are increasing in number, and their language, now spoken over a region several hundred miles in extent, is bound to be a living, spoken tongue for many years to come. He stated that one of the missionaries in Minnesota had a very copious and scholarly dictionary of the tongue which he and others had compiled, but which still remained in manuscript for want of means to publish it. Major Clarke proposed that the society procure it, and print it in the same manner as it did the Dakota dictionary. The Secretary was requested to secure the MS. if possible.

Mr. W. A. Truesdell, a civil engineer, presented a map of the battle-field of Birch Coolie<sup>1</sup>, Minn. which he had prepared by request of the society. Mr. Truesdell stated that all traces of the memorable struggle would soon be gone if measures were not taken to preserve them.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the reprint of the first volume of collections of the society, (a neat volume of 516 pages), just printed. A vote of thanks was extended to him for the careful and faithful manner in which it had been edited by him, and for the very full and complete indices. The society then adjourned.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held at their rooms, in the city of Baltimore, on the evening of the 10th of February. The President, John H. B. Latrobe was in the chair.

The Treasurer, C. L. Oudesluys, reported the revenue from subscription fees during the year, to be \$960, from 185 subscribers. The funds on hand were \$5,270.85, in cash; 30 shares of National Farmers' Bank Stock, and \$1,900 worth of U. S. 5-20 Bonds. The Peabody fund

<sup>1</sup> Birch Coolie, or "Coulee," was one of the most sanguinary battles between the state militia and the Sioux during the massacre of 1862, 16 whites being killed and 44 wounded.—[ED.]

of the society reaches \$21,000. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*President.*—John H. B. Latrobe.

*Vice Presidents.*—George W. Brown, John G. Morris, D. D., Henry Stockbridge.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—E. A. Dalrymple, D. D.

*Recording Secretary.*—Thomas D. Baird.

*Treasurer.*—C. L. Oudesluys.

*Librarian.*—John J. Jacobson.

*Trustees of the Athenæum.*—Otis Spear, George A. Pope, Mendez I. Cohen.

*Trustees of the Peabody Fund.*—Enoch Pratt, Joseph Merrifield, William J. Albert.

*Council of Government.*—Philip T. Tyson, J. Saurin Norris, Ed. G. Lind, Hugh L. Bond.

*Committee on Honorary Membership.*—George W. Dobbin, Edward M. Keith, S. Teackle Wallis.

*Committee on Finance.*—Henry Janes, C. L. Oudesluys, A. W. Bradford.

*Committee on the Library.*—Wm. Fell Giles, P. R. Lovejoy, W. H. Corner, John G. Morris, D. D., Isaac D. Jones, Rev. A. M. Randolph, Joseph M. Cushing, E. A. Dalrymple, D. D., Thomas J. Morris, John I. Thomson, N. H. Morrison, John J. Jacobsen.

*Committee on the Gallery.*—John H. B. Latrobe, George B. Coale, Joseph H. Meredith, Edward G. McDowell, J. Stricker Jenkins.

*Curator on the Cabinet.*—John Gatchell.

A report of a committee was made concerning a copy of the portrait of Lord Baltimore, painted for the society by the late Thomas Sully, stating that, by the records of the society, it seems to have been a gratuitous labor by Mr. Sully, but that circumstances favored the impression that Mr. Sully expected part payment of its value, by the society.

The principal feature of the evening was the reading of a paper by Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., upon the Lord Baltimore, in which he gave a very interesting biographical sketch of that gentleman and leading members of the Calvert family.



MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting was held at the Sagadahoc house, Bath, Wednesday, Feb. 19, for the reading of papers on points of historic interest and interchange of views on the work of the society.

The President, Hon. Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, took the chair at 10, A. M. and opened with an address on the historic interest attached to this part of the Maine coast on the work of the society; the circumstances which hindered its activity in its earlier, and the greatly increased efficiency of its later years.

Several papers were then read; by Joseph Williamson, Esq. of Belfast on the "Penobscot expedition" of 1779; one communicated by John E. Godfrey, Esq. of Bangor, on the "Younger Castin," a thorough treatment of the subject fortified by authorities; by Rev. B. W. Pond, on the history of the first church in York; by Mr. William Gould of Windham, on the burning of Falmouth, 1775, by Mowatt, containing new facts; and by Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., of Boston, a memoir of Francis Champemown, a kinsman of Gorges, (drawn from original sources of the family in England,) who lived in Greenland, N. H. and then in Kittery, Maine, where he died and was buried.

Judge Barrows, of Brunswick, called attention to a Spanish work, (rescued from a pedlar's cart), of Dr. Don Tomas Tomayo de Vegas, a defence of Mariana's History of Spain, chiefly on account of its motto "*si quisa veritate vincatur, non ipse vincitur sed ignorantia.*" He also read extracts from a commonplace book of the late M. E. Woodman, Esq., of Brunswick, recently found in an old attic, on decisions of courts, showing how judgments are influenced by changes of prevailing sentiment and opinion, and also a statement showing the burdensome taxation of 1761-1779 as compared with the taxation of recent years.

Leonard Woods, D. D. LL. D., made interesting statements concerning rarities which Senator Sumner is reported to have found in his recent European tour, especially respecting a very rare and curious

little vol., by Martin Walgemüller under the pseudonym of an obscure school master at Hylacomylus St. Dié, Lorraine, France, "*Cosmographiæ Introductio*," 1507, which first suggested the name of Americus Vespuccius for the new continent, a distinction to which he had no claim. The Dr. was sure that this was a later edition of the work unless bibliographers were greatly at fault. Several editions had followed prior to 1518, which were so much changed and falsified as to diminish their value with the exception of the 5th, published at Strasburg by the author himself in 1509. That copy of the first edition, April, 1507, was bought at a stall in Paris some thirty years before and sold in 1866, for 2000 francs. At the same time a copy of a later edition brought 700 francs. The happy possessor of the only copy extant of the first edition was congratulated by M. Davizac, the great geographer, who thought it safe to assure him that his cabinet had no publication of equal value.

R. K. Sewall, Esq., of Wiscasset, remarked on the effect of the field-days of the society, in awakening interest in historical investigation. He also exhibited photographic views of Monhegan Island and the adjacent coast; of Damariscove Island, and Pemaquid Harbors, and drawings of curious inscriptions on rocks on Damariscove.

Joseph Williamson Esq. presented a bullet from Bunker Hill and an autograph letter from the Earl of Anglesey, dated June, 1673, Drury Lane, London, to the Navy Board respecting his accounts as Treasurer.

The meeting occupied most of the day, the proceedings having been interrupted only at noon, when by invitation of Wm. B. Sewall, Esq., of Bath, twenty gentlemen and ladies sat down to a well provided table in the dining hall of the Sagadahoc.

A. S. PACKARD.

*Rec'g Sec'y.*

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the society was held at their rooms on the



first day of January, 1873, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the President, in the chair.

The Librarian, John Ward Dean, A. M. reported the whole number of bound volumes in the library of the society to be 10,498, and the whole number of pamphlets, 34,338. The committee on the library in their report, called attention to the increased contributions to their collections, and their value to searchers after genealogies; and stated that for about \$1,500 a collection of about 225 volumes could be purchased that would by maps, engravings, and genealogical and topographical text, quite fully illustrate each county in Great Britain, and procure several of the County Histories, all of which would be of great service to genealogists.

The financial affairs of the society are reported to be in a healthful condition, and its good work in the way of publications, is making satisfactory progress.

The address of the President on the occasion, was full of excellent suggestions concerning the present and future of the society. The following gentlemen were chosen to be officers of the society for the year 1873:

*President.*—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

*Vice Presidents.*—Hon. George Bruce Upton, of Mass.; Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr. LL. D. of Maine; Hon. Ira Perley, LL. D. of New Hampshire; Hon. Hampden Cutts, A. M. of Vermont; Hon. John R. Bartlett, A. M. of Rhode Island; Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, LL. D. of Connecticut.

*Honorary Vice Presidents.*—Hon. Milard Fillmore, LL. D. of New York; Hon. John Wentworth, LL. D. of Ill. Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D. LL. D. of Iowa; Hon. Increase A. Lapham, LL. D. of Wisconsin; Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland; William Duane, Esq. of Pennsylvania; Rev. W. G. Elliot, D. D. LL. D. of Missouri; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D. of Indiana; Hon. Thos. Spooner, of Ohio.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, A. M. of the District of Columbia; William A. Whitehead, A. M. of New Jersey.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M.

*Recording Secretary.*—David Greene Haskins, Jr. A. M.

*Treasurer.*—Benjamin Barstow Torrey.

*Historiographer.*—Rev. Dorus Clark, D. D.

*Librarian and Assistant Historiographer.*—John Ward Dean. A. M.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society held at their rooms on the 4th of February, Frederick DePeyster, the President, was in the chair. William Cullen Bryant, the newly elected Vice President, was also present.

A paper was read by Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr. on the "Pottery of the Southern Indians," in which he gave a history of pottery from the earliest ages, and exhibited several vases, dug from Indian mounds in Georgia and other states. One of these vases when discovered, contained the remains of an infant. A donation was received from Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., consisting of a scrap-book containing the full account of the visit of Gen. Lafayette to this country in 1825, made up from various newspapers published at the time. Miss Cruger, also, donated two miniature portraits of Presidents Madison and Monroe. A resolution was adopted requesting Colonel Andrew Warner, who was Secretary of the society for over a quarter of a century, to withdraw his resignation, and continue to act as heretofore. The meeting then adjourned.

The society will be hereafter served as efficiently in the future, as in the past, by Colonel Warner, who has yielded to the expressed wishes of the society, and withdrawn his resignation.



## CURRENT NOTES.

**TRACES OF AZTEC CIVILIZATION.**—Traces of what is known as Aztec Civilization—the culture of a people who probably preceded the present race of Indians in North America, especially on the Pacific Coast, are frequently found in the far western States and Territories. The "Tulare (California) Times," of the 16th of January, 1873, has the following paragraph:

P. D. Green informs us that in the vicinity of Tehachapi, there are numerous and varied remains and evidences of ancient Aztec civilization. There are on the sides of the hills, running in different directions, well-defined aqueducts and ditches. The soil is a firm cement which does not wash away. In these ditches there are giant oak trees growing, as large and evidently as old as those of the surrounding forests, showing that the ditches must have been constructed hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago. One of these leads to a silver-bearing ledge on which shafts had been sunk, and from the bottom of which shaft drifts run in different directions, showing that the aborigines had mined for the precious minerals in the days of old. This old mine was rediscovered by the Narbeau brothers, known in this vicinity, who worked for a considerable time in and from the same self same shafts first sunk by the ancient inhabitants of the continent. The lode did not prove as rich as it was hoped it would, and the Narbeau brothers finally abandoned it. In running a water-ditch through this region, Green once had occasion to remove a venerable oak tree. In taking away the roots, he observed that immediately under where the tree had stood the soil was different from the cement surrounding—that it partook of the nature of vegetable mould and debris, being very soft and easily penetrated. Following down, an ancient shaft was easily traced, and on removing the debris was most clearly defined, the walls remaining perpendicular, intact and solid. At the bottom of this shaft the skeleton of a man was found, immediately underneath and covered up by a pile of ashes, remaining from some ancient fire. The tree growing over this shaft was evidently hundreds of years old, showing that the excavation had been made long centuries before the advent of the Spaniards.

**MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL MEADE.**—The following communication was submitted to the City Councils of Philadelphia, by the Mayor, with an invitation to them to give it their early attention. "The object," said the Mayor, in his message, "being to honor Major General Meade, who, by his valor on the battle-field of Gettysburg, contributed strongly to the preservation of this city from invasion."

"To the Honorable Wm. S. Stokley, Mayor of Philadelphia.—SIR: The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association incorporated by the State of

Pennsylvania, and having among its members many of our citizens of well-known character for standing and integrity, and having for its object the preservation of the battlefield of Gettysburg in the condition in which it was left after the victory of the Union arms, as far as that is practicable, and the marking, by appropriate memorials, the ground occupied by the different corps, divisions and brigades of our army during the action, have decided to erect upon the battlefield a suitable memorial in honor of the services of General Meade. The memorial will be an equestrian statue, to be erected at a cost of \$100,000. This sum it is proposed to raise by contributions from the States and the cities whose troops participated in that decisive and memorable battle.

"The Association was organized soon after the battle, and early after its incorporation by our State it purchased over one hundred and thirty acres of the ground occupied by the lines of the Union army during the action. It is upon some eligible site on this ground that the memorial will be erected.

"The undersigned Committee appointed for the purpose by a meeting of officers of the Army of the Potomac, held in this city on the 13th inst., and acting in conjunction and co-operation with the Association, have the honor to present an appeal to you as the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia for a contribution to the fund known as 'the Meade Memorial Fund of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.'

"In the discharge of their duty, the Committee feel themselves justified in expressing their earnest belief that a contribution by the city of Philadelphia, through its constituent authorities, would serve as an incentive to the authorities of other cities, and thus aid far beyond the contribution itself in the proposed measure of honoring the memory of one who has ever been deemed one of our own citizens, and to whose illustrious services on the field of Gettysburg, the city of Philadelphia is so largely indebted for its preservation from invasion and spoliation by the enemy in July, 1863.

"Respectfully,

J. W. HOFMANN, Bvt Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

A. P. MUIRHEAD,

"FRANCIS WESSELLS,

"MAJOR I. NEWTON DICKSON,

"JOHN H. TAGGART, Late Col. 12th P. R."

Philadelphia, March 19th, 1873.

**THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.**—In the Indian Territory West of Arkansas, are about 10,000 peaceable, industrious Cherokees, who, having suffered from the cruel injustice of the white people, in the past, are unwilling to deal with them in the present and the future. There they are with the surges of civilization beating upon their borders; seated in al-



most profound ignorance of what is going on around them; inert in the presence of amazing activity upon the outlines of their domains, and who are determined, and with justice, to make our government faithful to its last solemn treaty with them. By the unwise conduct of our statesmen in the past, they have a sovereign right to this domain which they occupy, and over which no white man has a right to travel, nor build a railway, nor carry the gospel without their consent, any more than Americans have the right to do these things in France or England. They have been taught not to have faith in the white people, and they reject all their overtures for international comity. They believe that a bargain is a bargain; and, remembering the injustice which drove them from their homes in Georgia almost forty years ago, they are determined to remain exclusive and inert. The question arises, shall this community be allowed to stand in the way of American Civilization? It is a question now confronting the American people; and there are signs of a disposition to again enact one of the crimes, in the name of "Destiny," which have marked our anomalous treatment of the Indian tribes, as independent nations and at the same time as children. There are signs that they will soon be forced to obey the will of "Destiny," and so go on further into the wilderness, and waste and perish. Justice and Wisdom say, *Make them Citizens.*

**CORN FOR FUEL.**—The curious fact has occurred that maize, or Indian corn was raised so plentifully in some of the Western States the last year, and commanded so low a price, that it was largely used as fuel, it having been found that a ton of corn is equal to a cord of wood for heating purposes, and did not cost as much by three dollars.

**THE PRECIOUS METALS.**—The following is an official report of the amount of the precious metals produced in the United States and Territories, west of the Mississippi river, during the year 1872:

California,	\$ 19,049,098 24
Nevada,	25,548,871 09
Oregon,	1,905,034 92
Washington,	226,051 06
Idaho,	2,514,089 78
Montana,	4,442,134 90
Utah,	3,521,020 09
Arizona, about,	143,777 00
Columbia,	3,001,750 85
Mexico, (west coast)	535,071 80
British Columbia,	1,350,064 16

*Grand total,* \$ 62,236,913 89

The product for the year \$ 62,236,913 89, is \$ 1,724,884 43 in excess of 1871, which was \$ 60,512,029 46. The increase is confined to Utah and Nevada alone, some of the other localities

falling off slightly. It is proper to state that our express communication is so limited, and knowledge so imperfect of Arizona, that we do not consider the figures given for that Territory as reliable for the product of that section.

Gold is found in no less than thirteen states of the Union, namely, in Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and California. During the last twenty-four years, California has produced the immense amount of \$ 643,121,449 in value of the precious metal.

**THE PRESIDENT AND THE FINANCES.**—Ulysses S. Grant was inaugurated President of the United States, for the second time, on the 4th of March, 1873. During his administration of four years, according to official statements, \$ 368,000,000 of the public debt have been cancelled. The interest charge on the public debt, at the end of June, 1869, was \$ 131,000,000; at the close of June, 1873, it will not exceed \$ 107,000,000. The general expenses of the government for the year ending with June, 1869, were \$ 190,500,000; for the year ending with June, 1873, they will not exceed \$ 153,500,000. Meanwhile taxation has been reduced, as compared with the rates of 1869, to the extent of \$ 170,000,000 a year, without impairing the elasticity of the revenue, which has increased from \$ 371,000,000, in 1869, to the estimated total of \$ 430,000,000 in 1873. The exports for the year ending with June, 1872, show an increase, as compared with 1869, of \$ 122,500,000, or more than twenty-five per cent, while the value of imports has increased \$ 155,000,000. These figures seem to show an encouraging indication of solid national prosperity.

**AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AT BERLIN.**—There will be specimens of about 7000 American newspapers at the Vienna exhibition which will open in May.

**THE COLD WEATHER.**—It is said that Lake Michigan was frozen entirely across at a place where it is 85 miles wide. Such an event has never been known by the white settlers in that region.

**ANOTHER WONDERFUL VALLEY.**—The Yosemite Valley, has hitherto borne the palm of supreme grandeur, but later explorations by John Muir, the explorer and geologist of the Yosemite, and Galen Clark, the state Guardian of that valley, seem to indicate that another has a just claim to supremacy. This is in the great Toulume cañon, about 18 miles North from the Yosemite. It curves in an unbroken line for over forty miles, and runs up to and ends in the very heart of the summits of the upper Sierra Nevada. It has a water-fall of 1800 feet, or 200 feet greater than that in the Yosemite, though unlike the latter, it is broken in its passage down. The fall in the narrow, vastly

deep and ice-covered fissure, makes a noise like the loudest peals of thunder in the ears of the spectator, in the gorge, for the echoes are fearful. One of the walls of this valley is 4,000 feet high. It is really a cañon of the Yosemite, and not a valley in its true sense. It is probable that greater wonders

will yet be found, in that truly wonderful region of our continent. The grandeur of the Alps and the Appenines, and even of the Andes, are likely to be far eclipsed by these revelations of our own country. Americans need not cross the ocean to obtain the grandest sights in Nature.

### OBITUARY.

GEORGE CATLIN AND JOHN FREDERICK KENSETT.

These American artists died the same month—December, 1872—the former at the age of 74 years, and the latter at the age of 54.

Mr. CATLIN was a native of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1798. In his younger years he evinced a great fondness for hunting and fishing. His father was a lawyer, and wished his son to study for the same profession. He reluctantly did so and entered the profession, but at the end of three years he abandoned it, with a determination to become an artist, for which he seemed to have abilities. He took up his abode in Philadelphia where he married. There a band of Indian visitors so impressed him, that he determined to visit all of the wild tribes of North America, in succession, for the purpose of obtaining portraits and sketches of their manners and customs. He went to St. Louis in 1832, and thence into the far off and mysterious region of the Yellow Stone River now become so famous. During the next succeeding eight years, he was buried in the wilderness, wherein he visited 48 different tribes, and emerged with 310 portraits painted in oil colors, 200 other pictures illustrative of the habits of the Indians and the scenery of their domain, and a large quantity of Indian curiosities.

These treasures Mr. Catlin exhibited with great success in New York and London, in 1839 and 1840. Some Indians from the North-west visiting England, Mr. Catlin took charge of them, with whom he travelled over that country and also in France and Belgium, where these representatives of the savages exhibited themselves in costumes and sports. An account of Mr. Catlin's wanderings in the wilds of America, was published by John Murray, in London, in an illustrated work which attracted much attention. In 1861 he returned to New York, but visited Europe again, soon. He returned to America in 1871, and exhibited his collection in New York, with very little success.

Mr. Catlin died at his home in Jersey City, on the 23d of December, 1872. He was the author of several literary works. In one of these—"Lifted and Subdued Rocks of America,"—published in London, he advanced the theory that a subterranean river, seven times larger than the Mississippi, and warmed by the internal heat of the earth, flowed under the Rocky Mountains whose waters, rising up in the Gulf of Mexico, produced the Gulf

Stream. His collection of Pictures are of great historic value, and ought to be possessed by our government.

Mr. KENSETT was a native of Cheshire, Connecticut, where he was born on the 22d of March, 1818. He learned the art of engraving, from his uncle, but liking painting much better, he went to England at the age of twenty-two years, to study, taking with him orders for bank-note engraving, sufficient to ensure himself a comfortable living there. At that business he worked in London and Paris, and meanwhile he sent home a small painting, occasionally, for exhibition in the Art Union. They met with a ready sale. In 1845, a picture of Windsor Castle was sent by him to the society of British Artists, which was accepted and exhibited; it was also purchased by one of the prizeholders of the London Art Union. So encouraged, Mr. Kensett laid aside his burine and entered wholly upon the profession of a painter. He went up the Rhine with his sketch-book, crossed the Alps, visited the Italian lakes and made his way to Rome where he remained several years. He confined himself almost wholly to landscape, in which he became very proficient and celebrated. His sea-shore sketches always won admiration and ready purchasers. He was elected a member of the American National Academy of Design, and in 1850, he returned to this country. From that time until his sudden death on the 14th of December, 1872, he worked steadily at his profession, in New York, where he was held in the highest esteem as an artist and a man.

Mr. Kensett's death was doubtless caused by a shock to his physical system, which he received in November. He had a studio near the house of Vincent Collyer, an artist friend, on an island in the river near Darien, Connecticut, and lived with Mr. Collyer. One morning last November, the latter went to New York, by railway. His wife, a good driver, took the reins and drove to the station with him, with a horse and light carriage. A narrow causeway, sometimes covered at high tide, connected their island with the main land. It was bare when they crossed it; it was covered when Mrs. Collyer returned. The horse lost his footing, the carriage was overturned, and Mrs. Collyer and the animal were drowned. The sad news soon reached Mr. Kensett, at the house. He hastened to the scene of the disaster, and being unable to procure assistance, rushed into the chilled flood,



drew the body of Mrs. Collyer from under the carriage, and with almost superhuman exertions, and with slight assistance, carried it to her home. The circumstance, the exposure and the fatigue brought on pneumonia, from which he had not recovered when he resumed work at his studio in New York. On the day of his death, whilst his errand boy had gone for his luncheon, he suddenly died. Mr. Kensett was never married.

#### EDWARD JOHNSON.

Major General Edward Johnson, a distinguished officer of the army of the Confederacy in the late Civil War, died at Richmond, Va., on Saturday night, March 8, 1873. He was a native of Chesterfield County, Va., where he was born on the 16th of April, 1816. He was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy in 1833, from Kentucky, and was graduated in 1838, when he entered the army as Second Lieutenant under General Zachary Taylor. In 1847, he was breveted Captain, because of meritorious services in Florida. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1848, because of his gallant conduct at the storming of Chapultepec, near the City of Mexico, and in the capture of that city. In 1851, he was commissioned a full captain. For his conduct in the Mexican War, Virginia voted him a sword; so also did the citizens of his native county.

Early in the late Civil War, Captain Johnson resigned his commission, and joined the army of the Confederates. He was immediately appointed Colonel of the 12th Georgia regiment, which office he held until 1862, when he was promoted to Brigadier-general. The following year he was commissioned a Major-general. He served in that capacity until May, 1864, when he was made prisoner at Spotsylvania Court House. After the war he resided most of the time on his farm in Chesterfield County.

General Johnson died at his rooms in Ford's Hotel, Richmond. The General assembly of Virginia, being in session, passed resolutions and a complimentary preamble, and adjourned out of respect to his memory. His body lay in State at the Capitol in Richmond until the hour of his funeral, which took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. His remains were interred in Hollywood Cemetery, in the presence of a large concourse of civil and military officers, and citizens.

#### CHARLES PETTIT McILVAINE.

This venerable Protestant Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, died in Florence, Italy, on the 14th of March, 1873, at the age of 75 years. He was a native of Burlington, N. J., where he was born on the 18th of January, 1798. Young McIlvaine was a son of Joseph McIlvaine, United States Senator, and was graduated at the college of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1816, with high honors. In July, 1820, he was admitted to Deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church and after officiating in Christ Church, Georgetown, in the District

of Columbia, was ordained priest in 1822. In 1825, he was called to the position of Chaplain and Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained for about two years, when he assumed the duties of rector of St. Anne's Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1831, he was appointed Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in the University of the City of New York; and on the 31st of October, 1832, he was consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Ohio. From that year until 1840 he was President of Kenyon College, Ohio, founded by Bishop Chase. In 1853, the honorary degree of D. C. L., was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, England, and in 1858, that of LL. D., by the University of Cambridge. At the time of his death, he was, (and for several years previously had been) President of the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio.

During the late civil war, Bishop McIlvaine was a very active member of the Christian and the Sanitary Commissioners, and was chosen by President Lincoln to visit England and explain to the British Government the position of the United States in the important question then at issue.

Among the published works of Bishop McIlvaine, which have been extensively read and commented upon, are—"Oxford Divinity, Compared with that of the Roman and Anglican Churches;" "Lectures on Evidences of Christianity;" "The Sinner's Justification before God;" "The Holy Catholic Church;" "No Priest, No Altar, No Sacrifice but Christ;" "A word in Season to Candidates for Confirmation; The Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to Confirmation; Chief Danger of the Church: The Truth and the Life," a series of twenty-two discourses in 1855; and "Directions to Inquiring Souls."

Bishop McIlvaine ranked, theologically, among the Low Church, or Evangelical Episcopalians, and was a most devoted, earnest and efficient worker in the field of spiritual culture.

#### JOHN TORREY.

Professor John Torrey, M. D. LL. D., the eminent naturalist, and able member of the faculty and board of Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, died at his residence on the 10th of March, 1873. He was born in New York, in 1798. One of the earlier Presidents of the "New York Lyceum of Natural History," he was an ever-zealous promoter of the objects of that institute and kindred ones. He was a very skillful botanist and mineralogist, and an expert chemist. In 1817, he published a catalogue of the plants growing within thirty miles of the city of New York. This was his first work. Seven years later he issued the first volume of his "Flora of the Northern United States," and in 1826, his "Compendium" of the same. Twelve years later (1838) he commenced, with a former pupil, Dr. Asa Gray, a more extended work entitled "Flora of North America," which was carried as far as the close of the order, Compositæ.



Dr. Torrey prepared the botanical Reports of the Natural History Society of the State of New York, in 1843-'4; and in conjunction with Dr. Gray, described a large portion of the new plants, shrubs and trees collected by government exploring expeditions.

In 1824, Dr. Torrey was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the West Point Military Academy, and also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. From 1828 to 1851 he served as Professor of Chemistry in the College at Princeton, N. J.; and since 1853, he had been assayer in the United States assay office, New York. In 1825, he was made Emeritus Professor. In 1850, he presented to Columbia College, his valuable herbarium. Dr. Torrey was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, by right of primogeniture.

#### DAVID H. VINTON.

On the 21st of February, 1873, General David H. Vinton, of the U. S. Army, died at his residence, in Stamford, Connecticut, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born on the 4th of May, 1803. He was an elder brother of the Rev. Dr. Vinton, whose death was noticed in the RECORD, last Autumn. In the Summer of 1822, he was graduated fourteenth in his class, at the Military Academy at West Point, and then entered the Fourth Artillery. In that service he remained until the next year, when he was transferred to the Infantry. He was ordnance officer at Fort Atkinson, in Iowa, until 1825, when he joined the Artillery-practice School

at Fortress Monroe, and remained there about three years.

Subsequently, whilst on duty in Florida, Lieutenant Vinton acted as Quarter-master, and so satisfactory were his services, that he was made Quarter-master general of Florida, in 1837. He was employed in similar duty the next year, on the northern frontier of New York, and during the Canadian disturbances. In the same service he was employed at different points, until the Winter of 1846, when he became Chief Quarter-master on the Staff of General Wool, with the rank of Major, and served with that officer in Mexico. In 1848, he was sent to the Pacific coast, and in 1851, he was chief Quarter-master of the Department of the West, the head-quarters of which were at St. Louis. With the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he engaged in the same duties in Texas, in 1856, and was surrendered to the Confederates in 1861, by General Twiggs. He was then Deputy Quarter-master general.

Very soon after he was exchanged, Lieutenant Colonel Vinton was breveted Colonel, and during the Civil War, he was Chief Quarter-master at New York, where his services were of the greatest value to the nation. He was breveted Brigadier-general, in 1865, having already received the full commission of Colonel, in 1864. In 1866, he became Assistant Quarter-master general, and the same year was placed upon the retired list. He was one of the most valued and justly trusted officers, in the Army. His first wife was a daughter of General Jacob Brown, and his second (a widow) is a daughter of D. H. Arnold, of New York.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

*Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston.*—By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE, Profusely illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 12 mo. pp. 484. This is a carefully and judiciously prepared record of a pilgrimage in person and through books, to places in the New England capital honored by time and circumstances and like intercourse with people who have figured in the history of the city. The author is the youngest son of the esteemed New England Antiquary, Samuel G. Drake, of Boston, and brother of the author of the "Dictionary of American Biography," published by the same house last year.

The title of the book fully indicates its scope. The object of the author was to preserve a record, historically and pictorially of the old land-marks of his native city, and to make a record of the places where the actors lived who have given Boston such prominence in the history of our country. His plan has been, in viewing old localities to tell for what they have been famous, and to briefly characterize or give some conspicuous traits and public services of the personages mentioned.

The author has had peculiar advantages for gathering up new material and for consulting that already gathered. Among other persons who have lent him the riches of their experience, is the venerable Timothy Dodd, who, at the age of ninety years retains a clear recollection of Boston as it existed three quarters of a century ago.

Mr. Drake's book is handsomely printed on slightly tinted fine paper, and contains nearly one hundred illustrations well engraved on wood.

*Anti-Slavery Opinions before the year 1800.*—This is a beautifully printed copy of an address read before the "Cincinnati Literary Club" on the 16th of November, 1872, by WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati. It occupies 82 octavo pages, and is from the press of Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, who, in the beauty of their publications, are rivalling eastern publishers. To the address is appended a fac simile re-print of Dr. George Buchanan's Oration on the Moral and Political Evils of Slavery, delivered at a public meeting of the Maryland Society for pro-



moting the Abolition of Slavery, Baltimore, July 4, 1791. The copy of which this is a fac simile, bears, on the title page, the autograph of Washington, and is among the contents of Washington's Library, in the Boston Athæneum.

Mr. Poole's paper contains valuable materials for gauging public sentiment in the Southern States, at about the time of the adoption of the National Constitution, as revealed in the writings and speeches of leading men, the proceedings of abolition societies, and the common expression of intelligent men against the institution. It seems strange to this generation that Jefferson should have written, with the approbation of his countrymen, after describing the evils of the social and industrial system then prevailing in our land, that "The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances;" or that Doctor Buchanan should have been publicly thanked by a Baltimore audience for his denunciation of slavery in America in language more scathing than any that William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Philips ever used; or that the authorities of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, should have conferred the honorary degree of LL. D., on the English abolitionist, Granville Sharpe, who had no other reputation than his anti-slavery record. Yet such are the facts of history; and they stand among many other facts which are gathered in the little volume under notice, and which show the drift of public feeling on the subject at the period alluded to.

*The Life, Character and Writings of Francis Lieber.*—A discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 13, 1873. By Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER, Associate Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, 8vo. pp. 50. A brief synopsis of this discourse was given in the February number of the RECORD, in its notice of the proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The discourse has been handsomely printed by Collins, with large type, on fine tinted paper, for private circulation. The title-page bears a picture of the Seal of the Historical Society.

*The Bonaparte-Patterson Marriage, in 1803, and the Secret Correspondence on the Subject, never before made Public.* Collected and arranged by W. T. R. Saffell, author of "Records of the Revolution," etc. Philadelphia: Published for the proprietor. 12 mo. pp. 254. To the lovers of gossip about the private life of historic personages, this volume affords a dainty morsel. It is made up largely of unpublished letters concerning the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, to Jerome the youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, in the year 1803. These letters are from the bride's father, brother, French Ministers and Consuls, and officers of the French Army and Navy; also

from other distinguished personages, European and American, as well as anonymous writers. They were purchased by the compiler of a firm in Baltimore who deal in paper-maker's material. They procured them as "waste paper" from the old ware-house of Mr. Patterson, now occupied by his grandson.

Madame (Patterson) Bonaparte, the widow of Jerome, is yet living in Baltimore, at the age of almost ninety years. "Out of courtesy to her," the compiler says, "he sent to her, through a friend, the proof-sheets of a greater part of this work, and the design of the book was fully explained to her. She made no objection to its issue, saying 'the publication of the volume was a matter of perfect indifference to her.'"

*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.* The third number of this ably conducted Quarterly, published by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, comes freighted with interesting papers. It is always a welcome visitor to the RECORD. The following are the contents of the current number:

Old Land-marks on the Richelieu; The Antiquary; Paper Money of the Provisional Government of Upper Canada, 1737; Meeting of the 7th Fusiliers at Quebec, 1793; Third Voyage of America Vespuccius to America; Wolfe and Montcalm; A Centenarian; Interesting Autograph Letter; Currency in Canada in 1808; Crenated or Milled Edged Coins; An Ancient Relic; Legends on the Coins of Modern Republics; Early Coinage of the United States; Family names in the Province of Quebec; Canadian Trade and Commerce in the 17th Century; A Gossip on Tradesmen's Tokens; Society's Proceedings; Editorial, Reviews, and Queries.

*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, for January 1873. This interesting and extremely useful publication, has reached the first number of its fourth volume, and is a most desirable organ of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. The contents of this number are: An autobiographical sketch of Chancellor KENT; The Groot Family of Albany and Schenectady, by Prof. Jonathan Pearson; English and Dutch Inter-marriages, by Charles B. Moore; Early Family History, by Martin H. Stafford; The First Stone House in Albany, by E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D.; The Bowne Family, by J. F. Bowne; Books and MS.-Helps for Pennsylvania Genealogists, by W. J. Potts; New York Marriage Licences, by J. J. Latting; Records of the Society of Friends of New York and vicinity, by A. S. Underhill; Records of Births of the Society of Friends at Gravesend; by Hon. Teunis G. Bergen; Pedigree of Jones, by W. D. Patterson; Marriage agreement between Dirck Janse Woertman and Annetie Aukes, by J. J. Latting; Society's Proceedings; Notes on Books, and Notes and Queries.

# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

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MAY, 1873.

No. 17.

## MONUMENT ON SANDY HOOK.



MONUMENT TO HAMILTON DOUGLASS HALIBURTON.

Sandy Hook is a sand bank stretching along the front of the Navesink hills at the lower extremity of Raritan bay, and, far Northward toward Staten Island. It was a cape until the year 1778, when a high sea, driven by a gale, forced a passage across it at the foot of the hills, and separated it from the main land. That passage was old Shrewsbury Inlet. It was closed in the year 1800, and remained so until 1830, when another passage at that

point was forced by the sea, and so it has remained an island ever since. It is about five miles in length from the Navesink hills to its northern extremity, whereon are now two light houses. There, before the late civil war, the National government commenced building a strong fortification to strengthen the defenses of the harbor of New York. The Hook is covered, to a great extent, by shrubs and dwarf trees.

This sand bank has been the scene of

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several shipwrecks. One of the most notable of these disasters occurred at the close of 1783, not long after the British troops had evacuated the city of New York, and were lying in transports outside of Sandy Hook. The ship *Assistance* of the Royal navy, belonging to the fleet in that vicinity, was cast away there in a snow storm, at the time mentioned when First-Lieutenant Haliburton, son of the Earl of Morton, and twelve other young men belonging to the navy, perished. They were searching for deserters. They were found frozen to death, and were buried in one common grave on the inner shore of Sandy Hook about a mile below the present pier at its Northern extremity, and near the lighthouse.

When the mother of the young nobleman heard of the disaster, she caused a monument of white marble to be placed over the grave. It bore the following inscription:

"Here lies the remains of the Honorable HAMILTON DOUGLASS HALIBURTON, son of Shoto Charles, Earl of Morton, and heir of the ancient family of Haliburton, of Pitcur, in Scotland; who perished on this coast, with twelve more young gentlemen and one common sailor, in the spirited discharge of duty, the 30th or the 31st of December, 1783. Born, October the 10th, 1763: a youth who, in contempt of hardship and danger, though

possessed of an ample fortune, served several years in the British navy, with a manly courage. He seemed deserving of a better fate. To his dear memory, and that of his unfortunate companions this monumental stone is erected, by his unhappy mother, Katharine, Countess Dowager of Morton.

JAMES CHAMPION, *Lieutenant of Marines.*

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,  
GEORGE PODDY,  
ROBERT HEYWOOD, } *Midshipmen.*

CHARLES GASCOIGNE, }  
ANDREW HAMILTON. } *Young*  
WILLIAM SCOTT. } *Gentlemen*  
DANIEL REDDIE. } { WILLIAM TOMLINSON,  
JOHN MCCAIN,  
WILLIAM SPRAY,  
ROBERT WOOD.

GEORGE TOWERS, *Sailor.*

Cast away in pursuit of deserters; all found dead, and buried in this grave.

Of his Britanic Majesty's ship *Assistance*:

Mr. HALIBURTON, *First-Lieutenant.*"

This monument remained until 1808, when some men from a French vessel of war, landed, and in the wantonness of a barbarian spirit, they almost completely destroyed it. In the year 1790, Alexander Anderson, afterward the eminent engraver on wood, then fifteen years of age, made a drawing of it. It was engraved by C. Tiebout, on copper, and published in the *New York Magazine*. Our engraving was copied from an impression from that copper plate.

### EARLY FRONTIER LIFE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

#### EFFICIENT MILITARY SERVICES OF FOUR BROTHERS.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. L. W. Brodhead, of Delaware Water Gap, Pa., for the following sketch:

The early settlement of Daniel Brodhead in this State and the services rendered by his sons, seem worthy of notice in the RECORD.

Daniel Brodhead was born in Ulster County, N. Y. in 1693, moved to Pennsylvania in 1737, and was the first of the

name resident of this State. He purchased a large body of land on the beautiful stream which conveys the waters from the summit of the Pocono to the base of the Kittatinny, and has its outlet in the Delaware near the Water Gap, called since this settlement *Brodheads Creek*, but originally bearing the more euphonious Indian name of "Analoming." The meaning of the word is not known, though we might con-



jecture from the situation and eccentric windings of the stream, the signification that would naturally suggest itself to the imagination of those poetical nomenclaturists: '*The stream that hides among the hills.*'

In the centre of the purchase made by Daniel Brodhead, East-Stroudsburg is now located, being in the several divisions of Counties, first in Bucks, then in Northampton and now in Monroe. Here he resided until his death, which occurred at the house of James Burnside, in Bethlehem, whither he had gone for surgical treatment at the hands of Dr. John M. Otto, July 22d, 1755. His remains lie in the old Moravian church yard at that place.

Daniel Brodhead was a grand-son of Daniel Brodhead who was born in Yorkshire, England, and was a Captain of Grenadiers in the reign of King Charles II. by whom he was ordered to join the expedition under Col. Richard Nicolls which captured New-Netherland, (New York,) from the Hollanders in the year 1664, and against which expedition, according to "*Knickerbocker*," the wrathful Dutch Governor, *Stuyvesant*, defiantly arrayed himself "solitary and alone," in defence of his goodly Province and the timid Burghers of *New Amsterdam*.

At the period of the settlement of the grand-son on Brodheads Creek in 1737, nearly all the country north of the "Kitatinny Hills" (Blue Ridge) was a wilderness; the only other settlement was that made by the Depui family on the Delaware river a few miles above the Water Gap. There was then a numerous tribe of Indians inhabiting this locality, known as the *Minsis* or *Munseys*, afterwards called by the white people, *Delawares*. With these Indians, Daniel Brodhead appears to have been on friendly terms, and desired to aid in the promotion of their civilization. In 1744, he became acquainted with several of the Moravian Missionaries, who, on their way from Bethlehem to and from their numerous mission stations, (extending as far as *Shekomeko* in Dutchess Co., N. Y.) often lodged at his house and enjoyed the rest and hospitality so much needed after those long tiresome journeys through a

wilderness country. With the character of these self-sacrificing christian men he became very favorably impressed and was ever after their warm friend and supporter.<sup>1</sup> He induced them to establish a mission at his place, and erected a suitable building for the purpose, which was named *Dansbury mission* and at which they continued to preach for a number of years.<sup>2</sup> It was situated near the west end of the Iron bridge between Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg.

The time of Daniel Brodhead's death, 1755, was a critical period in the history of the infant settlement. The five sons who survived him, Charles, Daniel, Garret John and Luke, were all young men, the oldest but 21 years of age. Upon them devolved not only the care of the large estate, but their united efforts were required with those of the scattered dwellers of this frontier settlement, in defence of their homes. A great change had by this time come over the spirit of the Minsis. They had long been indignant at the fruits of the walking purchase of 1737, and after the repulse of Braddock on the Monongahela in July, 1755, by the French and Indians, they deemed this a fitting opportunity to chastise the English settlers in the disputed territory, by waging against them a war of extermination. Teedyuscung was chosen their King in 1754, and the kind of warfare they pursued under his lead was cruel and unrelenting. "From their lurking-places in the fastnesses of the great swamp,"<sup>3</sup> the savage warriors, led by

<sup>1</sup> This friendship appears to have been perpetuated in the succeeding generations of the name, down to the present time, and is gratifyingly exhibited in the correspondence between Gen. Brodhead at Fort Pitt and the zealous missionaries, Zeisberger and Heckewelder, during their christian labors on the western frontier.—[L. W. B.]

<sup>2</sup> This was the first house of worship built north of the mountain.—[L. W. B.]

<sup>3</sup> Genl. Sullivan's army cut a road through a portion of this immense forest on their way from Easton to Wyoming, and termed it the "Shades of Death;" and here previously perished a number of the Connecticut fugitives from Wyoming after having been ruthlessly driven from their homes in that valley.—[L. W. B.]



their King in person, would sally forth on their marauds, striking consternation into the hearts of the defenceless settlers, ruthlessly destroying with torch and tomahawk, and then retreating, with what booty and prisoners they had taken, into its protecting glades. Plantation after plantation was pillaged, and before the close of December, the enemy had overrun the greater part of Northampton, and Nazareth was literally on the frontiers."<sup>1</sup>

Most of the dwellings in the valley between the Lehigh and Delaware north of the mountain were laid in ashes and many of the inhabitants killed. Numbers fled to the Brodhead settlement at Dansbury, where a united and determined effort was resolved upon to stay the further progress of the savage hordes.<sup>2</sup>

The main building was hastily fortified and filled with the homeless and wretched sufferers, and such arms as could be procured were placed in the hands of those

<sup>1</sup> Reichel's "Memorials of the Moravian church."

<sup>2</sup> [Extract from Letter to Rev. Mr. Spangenberg.]

*Nazareth 11, Dec. 1755.*

"Mr. Bizman who just now came from the Blue mountains and is the bearer of this letter, will tell you that there is a number of 200 Indians about Brodhead's Plantation; they have destroyed most all the Plantations thereabouts, and killed several families at Hoeths."

[Letter to Gov. Morris.]

*Bethlehem 12, Dec. 1755.*

"The night express arrived from Nazareth acquainting me that there is certainly now in Nazareth, people who fled for their lives and informs us that Hoeth and his family are cut off, only two escaping, and the houses, &c. of Hoeth, Brodhead and others are actually laid in ashes and people flying for their lives. Indians reported 200 strong."

[James Hamilton to Gov. Morris.]

*Easton, Dec. 25, 1755.*

"The country along the river is absolutely deserted from this place to Brodhead's, nor can there be the least communication between us and them, but by large parties of armed men, every body being afraid to venture without that security, so that we have no accounts from thence for several days. Brodhead's was strongly defended by his sons and others, till the Indians saw fit to retire, without being able to take it or set it on fire, though they frequently attempted to do so. It is thought several of them were killed in the attacks, but that is not known to a certainty." Col. Records, vol. 7.

who could use them effectually. They were soon attacked by a party of savages hitherto unresisted in their devastating march down the valley, numbering according to the different accounts about 200 warriors who signaled their approach by firing barns, stacks of grain and everything else within their reach. The attack upon the fortified house was commenced on the afternoon of 11th Dec. 1755, but the Indians were unable long to withstand the well directed fire from the building, and were forced to retire with severe loss of men, which ended for the time the invasion of this portion of the frontier.

The eldest brother Charles Brodhead, together with Aaron Depui and Benjamin Shoemaker, was entrusted by Governor Morris with a commission of a difficult and delicate nature—to invite the Indians at Wyoming to a conference at Harris' with a view to a treaty, and to take charge of and accompany them to that place. The other gentlemen named, being unable to attend, Mr. Brodhead accomplished the mission alone.

He twice visited the Indians at Wyoming, once on the 9th Nov, 1755, and again after the murderous assault above referred to. The following is an extract from the dispatch of Charles Brodhead to Governor Morris: "When the Indians met me at Wyoming, it was 10 o'clock at night.

"They gave me two Strings of wampum to carry to the governor with these words.

"*Brother*: We are glad to see you and you have done well that you are come such a great way to us, and you see that we live here still in peace. We look upon what we have heard from our grand-father when he was last in Philadelphia; How that his arms were always stretched out, and when Dangers came, inclosed us, his children, in them." "Second speaker, "*Brother*: our grand-father, whose hands are stretched out towards us, has sent here a great man to us, which should treat with us, his children, what we should do. When we were last in Philadelphia, we saw the great man, Col. Johnson, who told us we should return to Wyomink and be still, and that he would speak to our uncles the



Five nations, and that he would send us word what we should do. We have heard nothing neither from Col. Johnson, the governor, nor our uncles, so we dont know what to say or do but to be still, and now we hear that the Hatchets are flying about our ears, which puts us in fears, and makes us believe we are in great danger," &c. They then offered me a guard to go with me part of the way back again."

Mr. Brodhead reports to the Governor, that, "he believes these Indians, consisting of Delawares, Shawonese & Minisinks, are true to the English interest at this time, though how long they may continue without receiving the Hatchet from us, is hard to determine. They seem very fond of showing great willingness to join us against the French and their Indians; the advantages of which are very obvious. If they could be prevailed on to come down among the inhabitants on the other side of the Blue Hills, which I think could be accomplished, with care taken to have proper provisions made for their wives and children, this winter, and an officer or officers appointed them well acquainted with their customs and language, it is my opinion they would be of the greatest service to the settlers beyond the mountains, being always ready on the least notice to oppose the enemy should they attack any settlements in that part of the country. They may, I think, entirely protect the settlements from the Delaware to the West Branch and perhaps to the Schuylkill, ranging to the valley between the Killany<sup>1</sup> Hills and the second mountain.

Mr. Brodhead seems however to have considered the chief of the Delawares, Teedyuscung, as secretly unfriendly to the English.

On the second mission Governor Morris sends the Indians the following message.

(EXTRACTS.)

"To the Indians living at Wyomink, Nescopeck and Shamokin," *Greeting:*  
*Brethren:*

"The people of the Province have always considered you as their own flesh

and blood, and it being a time of danger, are anxious to know the condition of your affairs, and to give you the strongest assurances of the continuance of their affection for you.

"*Brethren:*

"I have many things to say to you, which concern your safety and our mutual security, that will require us without loss of time to see one another, and confer together; and have therefore sent these messengers to take you by the hand, and conduct you to John Harris<sup>1</sup> on the river Susquehanna, where I have kindled a council fire and expect to see you there on the first day of January, which is the beginning of the next moon.

"*Brethren:*

"Be not afraid to come: I engage on the part of this government that you shall not be hurt, and if you are apprehensive of any danger happening to your wives and children in your absence, I desire you to bring them along with you, and I will protect them and take good care of them.

"*Brethren:*

"Hitherto we have not been a warlike people, but we have seen our error, and are determined to act with vigor, and let the Indians see we are capable of defending ourselves against our enemies, and affording our friends and allies all the protection they have a right to demand of us, in virtue of treaties subsisting between us.

"*Brethren:*

"I desire you will not hearken to any stories that may be told you, to the prejudice of us, your brethren; we are your hearty friends; we propose to give you the strongest marks of our confidence, and whatever you may hear to the contrary, give no credit to it.

Given under my hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1755.  
ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS."

<sup>1</sup> Kittatinny.

<sup>1</sup> Harris Burg.



[Extract of instructions to commissioners:]

"Gentlemen:

"I give you the charge of a Message to the Susquehanna Indians, the purport of which is, to invite them to meet me at John Harris' on the first of January next, where I intend to hold a council with all the friendly Indians I can collect together, and as it ought to be determined as soon as possible, and you have kindly offered your services, I must desire you will not give it the least delay, but taking with you such prudent persons as you shall judge necessary for your safety, proceed direct to Wyomink."

"If they receive the invitation in good part, and you find them well disposed to us and willing to come, you are then to take care that Indian messengers be dispatched with the invitation and string of wampum to such Indians as can attend that meeting.

"But if they give you a cool reception and decline the invitation altogether, then you are to endeavor to discover their true sentiment and future designs by the softest and most prudent methods in your power, but if they have not the desired effect, then you are to demand an explicit declaration whether they will join with us or no."

"You are to keep an exact diary or journal of your proceedings and make report to me thereof on your return."

"You are to conduct and accompany the Indians from Wyomink to Harris' ferry and take care that they be well treated and that none of the white people molest, or give them any uneasiness in their journey; and when you draw near the back settlements, you are to dispatch a messenger to me at Harris' Ferry to acquaint me when I am to expect them there."

"You are to take with you a sufficient quantity of the best white wampum, to give at the delivery of this message."

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.<sup>1</sup>

On the 29th of April, 1756, Charles Brodhead entered the Provincial service as

<sup>1</sup> Colonial Records.

Ensign, and on the 15th of March, 1758, was commissioned Lieutenant in the Augusta Regiment, Col. Clapham commanding, and was stationed at Fort Augusta, (Shamokin). He continued in the service till the close of the war. He afterwards removed to Ulster county, N. Y. and had two sons, Daniel Brodhead and John C. Brodhead. The latter was a Representative in Congress from that state.

Daniel Brodhead the second brother, (afterwards General Brodhead) left his old home at Dansbury, in 1771, and removed to Reading in Berks county. Was commissioned a Justice of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas for that county on the 9th of July, 1771. In 1773, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor General under John Lukens.

In the summer of 1776, he was commissioned Lieut. Colonel, and on the 4th of July, of that year was ordered by the Committee of safety of Philada, "to proceed with one Battallion of five hundred Rifle-men to Bordentown, N. J. to be employed agreeable to a requisition of the Honorable Continental Congress." He was in most of the battles fought by Washington's army till 1778, when being then Colonel of the 8th Penna. Regiment, he was transferred by Genl. Washington to the command of the western department with his Head Quarters at Fort Pitt, where he remained till nearly the close of the war. His command in this Department was one constant struggle with the Indian allies of Great Britain, extending along the whole frontier, and the results were so satisfactory as to receive the approval of Congress by special Resolutions.

The Indians being finally subdued and discouraged, thousands of soldiers and frontier citizens were free to join the Continental army and the glorious triumph soon followed.

Upon the close of the war Genl. Brodhead retired to private life, but left it soon after, having been elected Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, Nov 3, 1789.

After the organization of the Commonwealth, he sent in his resignation to Gov. Mifflin on the 6th of May, 1791, and the



Governor at once reappointed him. He held the office for nearly eleven years.

Genl. Brodhead was twice married, first to Miss Depui daughter of Samuel Depui, a prominent citizen of Smithfield, and subsequently to the widow of Gov. Mifflin. By his first wife he had one son named also Daniel (being a continuation of the same name for five succeeding generations). This son was appointed Lieut. in Col. Shees' Battalion, 6th Jan'y. 1776, and died during the Revolution.

Genl. Brodhead died at Milford, Pa. Nov. 15, 1809, whither he had removed a few years before. His descendants have recently erected a beautiful monument to his memory at that place, under the thoughtful supervision of Col. Jno. H. Brodhead, of Washington, and the Hon. A. G. Brodhead, of Bethlehem.

The following letters, one never before published—are interesting—the first as showing Genl. Washington's careful supervision of all the battle grounds in his extensive theatre, and the other as a beautiful exhibition of the patriotism of the times:

*Head Quarters, Middle Brook,  
5th March, 1778.*

Sir:—Brigadier-General McIntosh having requested from Congress leave to retire from the command of the westward, they have, by a resolve of the 20th February, granted his request, and directed me to appoint an officer to succeed him. From my opinion of your abilities, your former acquaintance with the back country, and the knowledge you must have acquired upon this last tour of duty, I have appointed you to the command in preference to a stranger, as he would not have time to gain the necessary information between that of his assuming the command and the commencement of operations.

"As soon as Congress had vested me with the superintendence and direction of affairs to the westward, I gave General McIntosh orders to make the preparations and inquiries contained in my letters of the 31st January and 15th February last. Copies of those letters

he will deliver to you, and will inform you how far he hath proceeded in the several matters recommended to him; and will likewise communicate to you, what measures he may have taken, and what orders may have been given towards the completion of the remainder.

"I had desired General McIntosh to come down after he had put the matters recommended to him in a proper train, and to bring down a list of such stores and other necessities as might be wanting for the expedition. But I do not see how there will be a possibility of your doing this. Had Gen. McIntosh come down, you would have been fully competent to carry on the preparations, but if you quit the post, I apprehend there will be no officer left of sufficient weight and ability. This is an opinion which I would wish you to keep to yourself, because it might give offence to officers in all other respects very worthy of the stations they fill.

"I must, therefore, desire you to remain at Fort Pitt, and you shall be, from time to time, fully informed of every thing necessary for your government.

"I have desired General McIntosh, in case you should be absent, to send to you by a special messenger wherever you may be, and I must desire you to repair to Fort Pitt with the utmost expedition, as you will notwithstanding every exertion, find the time which you have for the execution of the business. full short for its completion.

"I am sir,

"Your most ob't. and h'ble. serv't.,

"G. WASHINGTON.<sup>1</sup>

"Colonel BRODHEAD."

*Spring Mills, 28th January, 1776.*

*Dear Nickey:*

I suppose you have before now heard that at the late appointment of Field officers, I had nearly been appointed Col. of one of the Battalions of this Province. From which you will judge that I have an

<sup>1</sup> The original of this letter is in the possession of Henry Johnson, Esq., great-grandson of General Brodhead, residing at Muncy, Pa.



inclination to go in defence of our country, and I am assured that when other Battalions are to be raised I shall be appointed to that important command; and though not so well qualified for the undertaking as I could wish, yet my attachment to the glorious cause we are engaged in is such, that I am determined to neglect nothing that may tend to improve my knowledge in the military way.

If it had not been owing to my own diffidence, and the good opinion I entertained of the gentlemen who have been appointed, I am confident I might have been appointed then.

When we are blessed with connections and the means of being happy at home, it at first sight seems hard to break off that repose; but when the die is cast, and no choice left but the horrid alternative of arms or chains, I think we cannot hesitate a moment which to choose.

My son Daniel is appointed eldest first Lieutenant in Col. Shees' Battalion in Capt. Boyle's company. The Capt. and he will make you a visit very soon, and should be much obliged to you for all the assistance in your power to get a number of good soldiers.

Betsey has been unwell these three weeks past, but is now getting better. Please give our kind love to sister Helena, to Mury, Betsey and all friends.

I am dear Nickey your afft. brother,

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

To NICHOLAS DEPU, Esq.,

*Smithfield, Northampton, Co. Pa.*

Luke Brodhead the youngest of the brothers referred to, was in the strictest sense of the word a patriot. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he felt that the full measure of his services were due to his country, and he was impatient to volunteer the extent of that service without waiting, (by the advice of his friends) the tender of a commission.

He entered the first American Rifle Regiment commanded by Col. William Thompson, which marched direct to Boston, where he distinguished himself, as on every other occasion as a brave and intrepid soldier.

He was commissioned a Lieut. in the Rifle Regiment commanded by Col. Samuel Miles, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island. Col. Miles in his Autobiography recently published in the *American Historical Record*, in speaking of this engagement says: "We took Major Moncreiff their commanding officer prisoner, but he was a Scotch prize to Ensign Brodhead who took him, and had him in possession for some hours, but was obliged to surrender himself." During this imprisonment he suffered great cruelty and hardships in the loathsome Sugar Houses and Prison Ships at New York. But he was not forgotten by his country. John Hancock commissioned him while in prison, a Captain in the sixth Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Magaw. Captain Brodhead participated in the battles of Short Hills, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, &c. But the wound he received at Long Island and the hardships endured in prison, so impaired his health that, though he received the commission of Colonel, he was obliged to quit the service and retire to his family. He was the intimate friend of Genl. LaFayette to whom he was much attached.

He was appointed a Magistrate in the then disputed district of Wyoming, but did not go there to reside. He continued to suffer from his wounds the remainder of his life and died at Stroudsburg, on the 19th of June, 1806. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, at Bridesburg near Philadelphia. Of John Brodhead, no facts are at hand more than the simple statement that he was a Captain in the Continental Army and removed to New York at the close of the Revolution.

The remaining brother, Garret Brodhead, rendered material service in the necessitous condition of his country, in another direction. He remained at home and cultivated successfully the large plantation, owned jointly by the brothers. He was appointed Magistrate in 1770, and held the office for many years, and was a quiet valuable citizen.



## THE AMERICAN PIONEER WOOD ENGRAVER.

It is believed that the history of art does not furnish a parallel to the long active artist life of Dr. Alexander Anderson, the first wood-engraver in America. On page 152 of the first volume of the RECORD, brief mention is made of him. In that paper, only his earlier practice of the art is alluded to; in this his later productions with pencil and burine are noted—achievements after he was past *ninety years of age*. He had then ceased to engrave for publishers, but he continued the industrious habits of a long life and gratified his taste, by practising his art as an amusement.

During the almost five years of life which were vouchsafed to him after passing his ninetieth year, Dr. Anderson was seen daily at his bench, drawing and engraving with almost the regularity of his business

never wearied in the pleasing task of copying his pictures. Anderson never (or very seldom) used the facile process of "transferring" prints to wood, now so generally practised to save the labor of drawing, but copied the subjects carefully and most accurately, with a pencil. Every picture made by him after his ninetieth year, was so copied, or was an original sketch with his own hand.

In selecting specimens to illustrate this paper, reference has been had to a variety of subjects. These illustrate his tastes, which were pure and poetic. He was always pleased with the genuine humorous. He loved symbols, especially those which denoted the course or the toils of life; and the grotesque without coarseness always had charms for him.



FARM YARD.

days. He made a large number of drawings and engravings during those years; and to his grand-son, Edwin C. Lewis, a promising young artist, the RECORD is indebted for the use of some of those engravings to illustrate this paper.

Anderson derived his inspiration, as a wood-engraver, from that then peerless artist in that line, Thomas Bewick, of England. All through his art-life this American disciple imitated his style, and

The first illustration here presented, is a farm yard scene, faithfully copied from one of the vignettes in Bewick's "British Birds." It is a picture of an English barn-yard late in the last century. The Farmer's wife is seen in the act of winnowing wheat upon a cloth spread on the ground, whilst her husband, having bagged a portion of it, is conveying it to the granary. Domestic fowls—hens, geese and turkeys—with a sow and pigs, enliven



the scene; and upon a dung-hill the faithful watch-dog is reposing. On the gable of the barn, displayed as a warning to other like marauders, in seen the corpse of a bird of prey.



A VOYAGER.

Turning from the land to the water, we find a sketch of a fanciful boat, with a single mast and sail, the stem and stern bearing the figures of dragons, whilst a sturdy mariner manages both sail and rudder to the apparent satisfaction of his venerable passenger. It is evidently copied from some old Greek Sculpture.



EXPERIENCE.

Shifting again, we perceive an Allegory—a species of subject in which both Bewick and Anderson delighted. An aged man with flowing white locks under a broad sombrero, supported by a rough staff, is bending under the burden of a large sack, marked “Experience.” It represents old age toiling under life’s experience—a weight of care and responsibility which sometimes bend men low.



THE OWL.

Here sits the solitary bird of Minerva, who “never says nothing, but keeps up a divil of a-thinking.” This reticence, broken only by an occasional *Tu whit, tu whoo!* and his broad head denoting intelligence, have won for him the character of being exceptionally wise.



PORTRAIT.

In portraiture, Anderson was always particularly happy. Whether large or small, his faces always display the intended expression most faithfully. And so with the *action* of his figures; he never lost the natural pose, whether the figures were large or very minute. In the head here given, he has copied accurately the features, the expression and the style of engraving of one of the heads of Eastern princesses, drawn by William Harvey, the illustrator of the “Arabian Nights.”



A PASTORAL SCENE.

Another change, and we have a pastoral scene—a group of Greek shepherds and shepherdesses, one of the latter charming the rest with a melody of the pipe. Behind them are seen a palm tree and the corner of a temple, dedicated to the worship of the naval deities. The musician wins all hearts.

“What scenes of delight, what sweet visions she brings,  
Of freshness, of gladness, of mirth—  
Of fair sunny glades where the butter-cup springs,  
Of cool, gushing fountains, of rose-tinted wings  
Of birds, bees, and blossoms, all beautiful things,  
Whose brightness, rejoices the Earth.”





EAGLE AND CAT.

Dr. Franklin's fable of the "Eagle and the Cat," is illustrated in the next picture. The story runs thus: While Franklin, at Paris, was negotiating for peace between the United States and Great Britain, he was one day dining with the British commissioners, when the conversation turned upon the subject of fables. One of the British commissioners expressed his belief that Æsop had exhausted the subject—that no man could make a new fable. Dr. Franklin thought otherwise. He was challenged to produce one. At the next meeting on a similar occasion, he did so. "An Eagle," he said, "hovering over a farm, saw what he supposed to be a hare. Swooping down, he carried the animal up in his talons. He had mistaken a cat for a hare. Puss made the eagle's feathers fly so freely, that the bird was glad to drop his prey."

"*Moral.* England should have been more careful: she mistook the cat, America, for a hare."



LOVE FLYING.

Here is a beautiful little design. Cupid, wreathed with flower-garlands, is flying

upon his own dart. He does not answer to Shakespeare's couplet:

"Love looks not with the eye, but with the mind,  
And therefore is winged Cupid painted blind."

Here he is a smiling cherub, with wide-open eyes, flitting on his errand, and reminding one of the words of Tibullus: "Love, thou offerest me always a smiling countenance in order to allure me."



LAKE IN CENTRAL PARK.

At the last visit made by Dr. Anderson to the Central Park, just before his removal to Jersey city, (where he died) he made a sketch of a pleasure party in a barge covered with an awning, which he saw on the lake at the northern end of the Mall. This he afterward engraved on a small scale, as seen in the picture.



JOURNEY ENDED.

Here sits a very old man—a traveller at the end of life's journey—the rising tem-



pest making his hoary locks and beard stream like pennons. With his right hand feebly uplifted, his finger points toward the skies as his home—the place of rest for the weary. Behind him is a ruined temple and a roofless, crumbling dwelling, indicating that the most sacred things of earth are now in the past, to him, for he sits on the brink of the dark river over which he must speedily be carried. At his feet, half submerged is a monumental stone, bearing the words in which the priest of Apollo announced to Æneas the downfall of Troy—*FUMUS TROAS*. Only a portion of the inscription is visible above the flood before him.



FINIS.

The last sketch forms an appropriate ending. It represents the finishing of

man's labor, and of himself. On a bare heath lies his skeleton, and near the outstretched remnant of his hand is the sword with which he had fought the battle of existence, broken and useless. *HIC FINIS LABORUM!*

Almost one hundred and fifty engravings wrought by the hand of Anderson after he had passed his ninetieth year, have been handsomely printed from the original blocks, by young Charles L. Moreau, of New York city, on his private press. The engravings, with pleasant introductory remarks by Mr. Evert A. Duyckinck, make a volume of eighty pages. Only fifty copies have been printed.

Dr. Anderson was a graduate of the Medical School of Columbia College. He practiced the healing art a few years. It was always distasteful to him, and he was easily wooed and won by the more attractive features of art. He was an engraver actively practising the profession for about seventy-five years.

#### RITTENHOUSE'S ORRERY.

John Jacobs or Jacob emigrated from Germany about the year 1700, and settled upon a portion of the Van Bebber tract in Providence Township, Philadelphia, (now Montgomery) County. He died about the year 1728, leaving three children, John, Richard and Rebecca. John, the eldest, obtained the paternal estate, and spent his life upon the banks of the Perkiomen, as a thrifty farmer and esteemed member of the Society of Friends. He died on the 23d of January, 1773, in the 85th year of his age, and an obituary notice of unusual impressiveness appeared in the Penn'a Gazette of February 3d, attesting his reputation for integrity and worth. He had nine children, of whom John, who lived in Whiteland Township, Chester County, represented that county in the Assembly, from 1762 to 1776 inclusive, and the last year of this long term,

was chosen speaker. He was also a member of the provincial Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in 1776, and in 1779 was appointed one of five commissioners to meet an equal number from each of the other Provinces to determine upon a limitation of prices. Israel lived in Providence Township, was elected commissioner of Phila. County, in 1765, and held a seat in the Assembly from 1770 to 1774 inclusive. He was appointed by the Council of Safety, one of the committee to distribute food and clothing among the families of poor soldiers during the revolution and became a member of the second United States Congress, in 1791. Joseph carried on business extensively as a merchant, in Philadelphia, as early as the year 1751. Benjamin was employed for many years by the government and by individuals, in surveying



lands throughout the Province, was a member of the Provincial Convention of 1775, and also of the Phila. County Committee at the beginning of the revolutionary war. Elizabeth married Caleb Parry, the brave Lieut. Colonel who afterward fell at the head of his battalion at Long Island; and Hannah in December, 1772, married David Rittenhouse. The other members of this honored family were, Mary, Isaac and Jesse, of whom the last named served during the revolution as a Sergeant in the Sixth Maryland regiment. The three brothers, Israel, Joseph and Benjamin, engaged largely in land speculations in Pennsylvania, and together with Dr. William Smith, William Moore, of Moore Hall, Joseph Richardson, Thomas Barton, John Hall, William Craig and John Bayley, as "William Smith and Company," purchased an interest in one hundred thousand acres in Nova Scotia, where they laid out two towns, Monckton and Frankfort, and attempted to found a colony.

Their papers, which are quite voluminous, contain much valuable historical material. Among them are the two following manuscripts concerning Rittenhouse's Orrery,<sup>1</sup> of which the first, in the handwriting of the astronomer, shows the

<sup>1</sup> That ingenious piece of mechanism is in the College at Princeton, New Jersey. On the front of it is the inscription: "Invented by David Rittenhouse. A. D., 1768; repaired and extended by Henry Voight, 1806; both of Philadelphia.

Dr. Gordon, the historian of the Revolution, writing about this planetarium, in 1793, says: "There is not the like in Europe. An elegant and neatly ornamented frame rises perpendicular near upon eight feet, in the front of which you are presented, in three several apartments, with a view of the celestial system, the motions of the planets around the Sun, and the satellites about the planets. The wheels &c., that produce the movements are behind the wooden perpendicular frame, in which the orrery is fixed. By suitable contrivances, you in a short time tell the eclipses of the sun and moon for ages past and ages to come the like in other cases of Astronomy."

It is said that Cornwallis, while at Princeton, contemplated carrying off this exquisite piece of mechanism, but the Americans kept him too busily engaged in affairs of personal moment, to permit him to plunder the College of this treasure.—[ED.]

modest estimate he himself placed upon his celebrated invention. The other was evidently written at his request as a testimonial.

SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.

*Philadelphia, April, 1873*

"Astronomy which is acknowledged to be the most sublime of human sciences, has by a long course of gradual improvements, at length arrived to a great degree of perfection, nevertheless it is not complete, for not to reckon upon many yet unthought of discoveries, which are no doubt still reserved to reward the Industry of future ages, there are many things that we sensibly want, to obtain which at present, either the accuracy of our Astronomical Instruments are not equal to, or good observations have not yet been continued long enough. It is well known that there are certain times particularly advantageous for making such observations as may serve to ascertain such parts of Astronomy as still remain doubtful. The new Orrery lately erected in this City, is designedly adapted to save the laborious task of calculating those times, for by an easy motion of the hand, it will in the space of a few minutes, point out the times of all remarkable phenomena of the Heavenly Bodies for years to come. The advantage it has in this and other respects above Common Orrerys, is owing to the exact proportion which has been preserved in the motions and disposition of its parts, and which it is very difficult to preserve. For the velocities and distances of the planets are so disproportioned and incommensurable to each other, that it is not easy to represent any two of them with tolerable accuracy by wheel-work.

"On this account likewise this Orrery must be useful to young beginners in Astronomy, for it will convey a true idea of the relative distances of the several parts of the Solar System, and of the various inclinations of the plains of the planet's orbits, which cannot be well explained by lines drawn on paper, and which are falsely represented by common Orrerys, and thus by removing some of



the greatest difficulties it must tend to facilitate the study of Astronomy.

"The maker can boldly affirm, that he has not copied the general construction, nor the particular disposition, of any of its essential parts, from any Orrery or description whatever; neither has he made use of any number he found in books, for one single wheel, but was at the pains of getting them by calculation himself, having never met with any that were exact enough for his purpose."

"For ISRAEL JACOBS."

"*Dear Sir:*

"The little Paper which you have drawn up for Mr. Jacobs, giving some account of your Orrery, is not only just as far as it goes, but if your Modesty had permitted, you might have said infinitely more in its Favor. As to its being a Copy or any way on the Plan of any other Orrery ever yet constructed, no Person who has any knowledge of astronomy, or has read descriptions of Orreries made elsewhere, will venture to assert it. With Respect

to what you say of its advantages to youth in giving them proper Ideas of the true system of Astronomy, I not only agree with you, but am sure, from what I have already experienced, that by the Help of it, I could give young Students a better Idea and knowledge of Astronomy by it in one month than I could perhaps in six months without it; owing to its peculiar construction in giving the time, Inclinations of the Plains of the Orbits and Dimensions of our System.

"I am sorry Mrs. Rittenhouse is so ill that you could not come out this morning. The Ink freezes in my Pen, so that I cannot add more only that if this Nasty Scrawl can be any Testimony in favor of your singular merit in the Construction of this truly Curious Machine, it will be very agreeable to

Yours &c., in haste

WM. SMITH.<sup>1</sup>

*Feb'y 21st, 1771.*

To Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

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#### ENGLAND'S DANGERS IN 1776.

The blindness which had characterized the administration of Lord North in the dealings with the American Colonists, who had been driven into resistance to intolerable British measures, created wide spread alarm among thinking men of England, especially after the assembling of the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia, early in September, 1774. It was seen that the colonists were in earnest and that the best men in its provinces were in that council. Caricature and satire were brought into active play against the ministry. One of the former (a portion of which is here reproduced), to illustrate the folly and improvidence of the ministry, was published in October, 1774, while the Continental Congress were in session. It represents Lord North (who was physically near-sighted) in the character of "Blustering Boreas" (by which title he was commonly

known), eyeing the distant American colonies through his glass, so showing his ignorance of the difficulties he had to contend with, after making his public boast and threat—"I promise to reduce the Americans in three months."

War followed. The campaign of 1775 had ended, and that of 1776, had opened with the inauspicious events of the driving of the British troops from Boston and the maintenance of a footing in Canada by the American troops. Grave apprehensions were excited in the minds of the British people, that the ultimate result of the contest would be disastrous to the realm. Many looked forward to a period not far distant, when liberty and even civilization would desert the British isles to establish

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<sup>1</sup> President of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania.



themselves in America. This feeling was embodied in the following anonymous poem, placed in the mouth of Lord Chatham who had continually inveighed against



BLUSTERING BOREAS.

the folly and wickedness of the ministry. It was published in London, in June, 1776,

LORD CHATHAM'S PROPHECY.

"When boasting Gage was hurried o'er  
To dye his sword in British gore,  
And plead the Senate's right,  
E'en Chatham, with indignant smile  
Harangued in this prophetic style  
Illumed by Freedom's light!

"Your plum'd corps though Percy cheers  
And far-famed British grenadiers,  
Renowned for martial skill;  
Yet Albion's heroes bite the plain  
Her chiefs round gallant Howe are slain,  
And fallen Bunker Hill.<sup>1</sup>

"Some tuneful bard who pants for fame,  
Shall consecrate one deathless name,  
And future ages tell,—  
For Spartan valor here renown'd  
Where laurels shade the sacred ground,  
Heroic Warren fell!

<sup>1</sup> Earl Percy, who had commanded some troops that went out against the Americans at Lexington and Canada, are here alluded to. In the desperate assault of the British troops led by General Howe, on the redoubt on Bunker's (Breed's) Hill, the slaughter caused by the American musketry was so great, that many of Howe's officers were slain, and he was, at one time, entirely alone.—[Ed.]

"Erewhile a Howe indignant rose,  
Against his country's, freedom's foes;—  
Those glorious days are past.  
A coward's orders to perform,  
Lo, you Sea-Alva<sup>2</sup> rides the storm,  
And chases the furious blast.

"Though darkness all the horizon shroud,  
And from the East yon thunder-cloud  
Menace destruction round;  
Yet Franklin vers'd in Nature's laws,  
From her dire womb the lightning draws,  
And brings it to the ground.

"Around heroic Sydneys, Hampdens throng;  
His ardent philosophic tongue  
Can Roman zeal inspire;  
The Amphictyon council, hand in hand,  
Like the immortal Theban band,  
Catches its electric fire.

"Can fleets or troops such spirits tame,  
Although they view their Cities flame,  
And desolate their coast?  
'Mid distant wilds they'll find a home  
Far as the untamed Indians roam,  
And Freedom's luxury boast.<sup>3</sup>

"Midst the snow-storm, yon hero<sup>4</sup> shines,  
Pierces your barrier, breaks your lines,  
With splendor marks his days;  
He falls, the soldier, patriot, sage!  
His name illumes the historic page  
Crown'd with immortal praise.

"Brighten the chain, the wampum tie,  
Those painted chiefs raise war's full cry,  
And hail the festive hour;  
The Congress, binds the savage race,  
And Heaven's own æther rules through space,  
Armed with attractions' power.

"Canadians scorn your vile behest.<sup>5</sup>  
Indignant passions fire each breast,  
And freedoms' banner waves;

<sup>2</sup> Richard Earl Howe, who commanded the British fleet on the American station.

<sup>3</sup> In the Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, Congress said: "We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any sensible diminution of the necessities of life, enjoy a luxury, which from that period you will want the luxury of being free."

<sup>4</sup> General Montgomery. In the face of a blinding snow-storm he attempted to force the barrier at the foot of Cape Diamond and make his way into Quebec through Prescott Gate. A masked battery at the barrier opened upon him and his attendants, with fatal effect.—[Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> This is an allusion to the "Quebec Act" of 1764, the work of Lord Mansfield, intended to quiet the insurrectionary spirit then prevailing among the French Canadians. By it, to win their allegiances, large concessions were made to the Roman Catholics, and French laws were reestablished. The act was good, but the motive was dishonorable. It was denounced by the opposition in Parliament. "To this I cannot object," said Colonel Barré, if it is to be applied to good purposes; but if you are about to raise a papist army to serve in the colonies, from this time all hope of peace in America will be destroyed. The Americans will look on the Canadians as their task masters, and, in the end, their executioners."—[Ed.]

Whole years they felt his flame divine;  
Its cheering light can they resign,  
And sink again to slaves?

"No more will Kings court Britain's smiles,  
No longer dread this Queen of Isles,  
No more her virtues charm;  
See her pensive tho' ignoble stripe  
By the dire Indians scalping knife,  
And by the bravo's arm.

"Vain France, and Spain's vindictive power,  
Exulting, wait the auspicious hour  
To spread war's dire alarms,—  
No more our fleets triumphant ride;  
This isle of bliss with all her pride,  
May feel the Bourbon arms.

"America with just disdain,  
Will break degenerate Britain's chain,  
And gloriously aspire;  
I see new Lockes and Camdens rise,  
While other Newtons read the skies,  
And Miltons wake the lyre.

"Behold her blazing flag<sup>a</sup> unfurl'd,  
To awe and rule the western world  
And teach presumptuous King's,

<sup>a</sup> The flag of thirteen alternate red and white stripes. The stars were not introduced into the place of the British union until the next year, 1777.—[Ed.]

Though lull'd by servile flattery's dream,  
The people are alone supreme,  
From whom dominion springs!

"Heaven's choicest gifts enrich her plain,  
The red'ning orange, swelling grain,  
Her genial suns refine;  
For her the silken insects toil,  
The olive teems with floods of oil,  
And glows the purple vine!

"Her prowess Albions' empire shakes;  
Her cataracts, her ocean'd lakes,  
Display great Nature's hand;  
And Europe sees with dread surprise,  
Æthereal tow'ring spirits rise  
To rule the wondrous land!

"Bold Emulation stands, confest;  
Through the firm chief's and yeoman's breast,  
The heroic passion runs;  
Imperial spirits claim their place!  
No venal honors lift the base,  
When Nature ranks her sons.

"Lo Britain's ancient genius flies  
Where commerce, arts, and science rise  
And war's dire honors cease;  
Exulting millions crowd her plains,  
Escaped from Europe's galling chains,  
To liberty and peace!"

### FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSES ON LONG ISLAND.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Henry Onderdonk, Jr., for the following sketch of the meeting houses of Friends, on Long Island, in addition to what has already been given by the same writer.

#### GRAVESEND.

To Gravesend belongs the honor of holding the first Friends' meeting in the State of New York. In August, 1657, Robert Hodgson and two other traveling preachers having heard that their principles were appreciated here wended their way to Gravesend. Their testimony was well received. Persecution soon followed. John Tilton (Jan. 10, 1658) was fined for harboring a Quakeress. In 1661, Sam. Spicer was fined for entertaining a minister; but Friends' principles kept spreading. In 1672, George Fox held meetings here. Gravesend was then the usual thoroughfare for traveling Friends. Fox landed here from a Jersey sloop and departed by the same way. In 1671, John

Burnyeat, and 1676 Alice Curwin had meetings here. In 1675, Sam. Spicer and Jn<sup>r</sup> Tilton, Jr., were fined for refusing to labor at building a Fort. In 1679, we find a monthly meeting was held at Sam. Spicer's; and in 1680, a quarterly meeting was held here.

In 1687, John Tilton left by will a piece of land "to be used as a Burying place for all Friends in the everlasting Truth of the Gospel."<sup>1</sup>

The members of this meeting (never very numerous) from time to time emigrated to New Jersey and elsewhere and thus the meeting became extinct; but the precise date does not appear.

<sup>1</sup> The remains of Friends who died in New York were conveyed hither by water for interment. When the meeting was discontinued Friends ceased to bury here and the land was lost by *non user* and has been leveled by the plough.



## JAMAICA.

A number of persons at Jamaica seemed ready to embrace Friends' principles before any preacher had come amongst them. In August, 1657, Robert Hodgson held a meeting at the house of Henry Townsend, for which both were fined and imprisoned, and meetings of Friends forbidden; but in vain, for in 1661, Geo. Wilson held a meeting here. Whereupon the Governor quartered soldiers in the houses of the recusants most of whom then sold out and removed to Oyster Bay beyond his jurisdiction. In 1672, C. Holder held a meeting. In 1674, two persons, Wm. Creed and Humphrey Underhill refused to pay the customary tax to maintain the town minister. In 1678, Samuel Deane reported that he had had 18s. taken from him at different times for the priests' wages of Zachary Walker and John Prudden. Hugh Cowperthwaite had also been distrained of 10s. From the preceding it appears that there had been a body of Friends at Jamaica from 1657; but precisely when a meeting was first settled is not so clear. In 1686, it was agreed to hold a quarterly meeting at Jamaica annually on the last First day in 7th month, at the house of Samuel Deane. In 1699, Roger Gill had a pretty large meeting in an orchard. In 7th mo. 1700, Wm Penn was present at a meeting here when £1.10 was disbursed for the entertainment of him and other Friends at an inn. In 1702, Thos. Story had a large good meeting during a session of the Court. "Several lawyers and other company came to us, all very sober and attentive."

1706. Friends bought of Sam. and Daniel Deane for £5, a plat of land 50 by 80 feet, fronting upon the street, to build a meeting house on. We have no account of its erection.

1707, 4th of 10th mo. "Friends at Rocky Hill desire a meeting to be appointed at James Jackson's, every 3d day." Granted and to begin at 11 o'clock.—1725, 10th mo. Thos. Chalkley had a meeting here, "where was Judge Hicks, the High Sheriff and a Justice of the peace, with several other persons of note,

with whom and our Friends we had a good time to set forth the work of grace and reformation."

1725. Thos. Chalkley "had a large meeting, several in authority being present and very loving and respectful."

1727. S. Bownas says: "I had a large meeting and those my old neighbors, among whom I had been a prisoner 20 years before, came generally and were glad to see me."

1729. It is concluded that the meeting house be repaired. A Com<sup>e</sup> are to take care of it with the rest of the premises.

1733. The yearly meeting recommend that some of Friends' land be disposed of. A Com<sup>e</sup> are to receive the rent<sup>1</sup> and repair the building.

1738. Some old remainder of the timber of the late meeting house is sold, and 16s. received.

1740. The lease for the house and land are near up. A Com<sup>e</sup> are to take possession and let it, and endeavor to collect the back rent.

1741. The remains of the house that belonged to Friends are sold, and £2.2 received. The land was leased for about £1. 0s. 4d. a year.

1751. "A Com<sup>e</sup> are to speak to Males Lewis who has built near Friends' land to know by what authority he has set it up."

We have no account when the meeting was discontinued. Friends appear to have gradually moved away, so that in 1797, the Yearly Meeting sold their property to Wm Puntine for £200, consisting of about 2 acres of land commonly called "the Quaker lot."

## NEWTOWN AND MASPETH KILLS.

The early history of Friends in Newtown is marred by the irregularities of the Ranters who claimed to be Friends but were not. Such were Thos. Case who (1674) was forbid by the Court to entertain the wife of Wm Smith; and his wife Mary, who was fined £5 for interrupting Mr. Leveridge while preaching, saying to him; "Come down, thou whited wall,

<sup>1</sup> It was usual with Friends to hire out their pasture grounds.



that feedest thyself and starvest the people." Such was Samuel Scudder who sent a long scandalous letter to Mr. Leveridge. The Court ordered both these men to be put under bonds (1679) "not to seduce and disturb the people contrary to the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King."

1682. Friends of Newtown and the Maspeth Kills desire to know of the Quarterly Meeting whether or no they are to have a settled meeting by themselves. With their consent the Kills are joined to Gravesend, and Newtown, to the Flushing meeting.

1686. A Quarterly Meeting is held yearly at the Kills on the last Firstday of 5th month.

1691, 11th mo. Monthly meeting is kept at John Way's.

1694. A meeting is kept every Fourth day at Robt. Field's.

1697. A meeting is kept every 2d. Firstday during the winter quarter.

Friends soon suffered in the loss of their goods. Thos. Stevenson, father and son, (1702) were each distrained of a horse to pay for the building of a house for the minister of the town; but on appeal to the Governor they were restored.

1702, 5th mo. Thos. Story had a large meeting, First day, 26th, near Newtown where it is kept once a year; and returned to widow Charity Stevens'. In 1704, he had a meeting near Newtown to which came several Presbyterians, their minister being arbitrarily silenced by Lord Cornbury. He spoke of the Passover and bread and wine as being part of it, &c.

1707, 11th mo. First day meetings are kept in course at Robt. Field's, Thos. Stevenson's and John Way's.

1713. The yearly meeting usually held at Jn<sup>o</sup> Way's is to be kept on the last First day in 4th month. As yet Friends had no public meeting house.

1720, Feb. 25. Robt. Field bought of Benj. Moore a half acre of ground in the village of Newtown for a meeting house and burying place.<sup>2</sup> After standing 122

years, and latterly used as a dwelling house, it was burnt in 1844.

1722. The Newtown Friends desire the First day meetings to be continued constantly at the meeting house.

1724, 4th mo. T. Chalkley says: "I went to the general meeting at Newtown, which was so large that the meeting house could not contain the people, and the weather being extremely hot, some of the people without doors were uneasy and went to and fro, but those within the house (so near as to hear) were very attentive and generally satisfied." 1725, 10th mo., he had a meeting at Ri. Hallett's at the Kills; on Third day he had a meeting near Hellgate. Several Justices and their wives were present, and one who had disowned his son for becoming a Friend. He also held meetings at the widow Way's and widow Alsop's, at the Kills.—1738, 3d mo. "Meetings are held First day's at the 11th hour at Newtown; and at the Kills at the 4th hour.

1755. As Friends now mostly resided near the Kills it was proposed to change the place of meeting. After a long agitation the old site was disposed of and a house erected (1760) at English Kills on a lot 8 rods square given for a meeting house and burying place, by Jas. Way. The Society was, however, in a declining way and became a subject of anxiety and care.

1761. The monthly meeting observe with concern that Newtown Friends neglect their collections and also their answers to the Queries. A few lines are drawn up and sent them to stir them up to more diligence.

1762. The overseers of the Weekly meeting are desired to have all the grave-stones removed from the graves in the Burying ground. The overseers removed all but such as lay buried considerably in the ground so that they could not be easily moved; but they were ordered to complete the removal of those left. Now the Burying ground is desecrated, undistinguishable and forgotten.

1766. The meeting is kept twice a day (at 11 and 4) during the summer months.

<sup>2</sup> We have no particulars of its erection.



1771, 4th of 9th mo. It is proposed that the Newtown Preparative meeting be discontinued, and the members of it be joined to Flushing meeting.

1780. The Newtown monthly meeting is removed to New York.

1781. The Com<sup>e</sup> appointed to visit Newtown report the meeting weak, and the house there needs some small repairs and fuel prepared. The Fourthday meeting is not reputably kept up and sometimes wholly neglected.

1782. The monthly meeting think best to continue the meeting at Newtown under care for sometime longer.

1786. The weekly meeting is weak but had best be continued. Flushing Preparative meeting is to pay close attention to it.

1789. James Way bequeathed to Friends some land adjoining the meeting house and a legacy of £1000. The latter

was declined as the Executors required an indemnifying bond.

1802. Henry Burnett is appointed overseer. A new roof and other repairs to the meeting house\* cost £47.10.6.

1803. The Com<sup>e</sup> taking into consideration the situation of the meeting, think the time for its suspension has nearly arrived.

1804, 1st of 8th mo. The Com<sup>e</sup> having by turns attended the meeting at Newtown and having carefully considered the subject are of the mind that it may be best to discontinue it; and a Com<sup>e</sup> united with an appointment from the woman's meeting are to sit with Friends in their meeting at Newtown on Fourthday next and inform them of the discontinuance thereof, and that they be considered members of the Flushing Particular meeting, and encouraged to give their attendance to that meeting.

### JOHN PENN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The RECORD is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead, of the New Jersey Historical Society, for the following copies of autograph letters in his possession, which throw light upon the administration of John Penn, the last proprietary Governor of Pennsylvania:

ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS<sup>1</sup> TO JOHN PENN.

*Tinton,*<sup>2</sup> Aug. 2nd, 1763.

*My Dear Penn:*

I wrote you by Mr. Allen, and twice before in Answer to Letters which I had

the Pleasure of Receiving from you; Tho' the one you mentioned in yours of the 20th of April to have wrote about \* \* never came to Hand; But Staats<sup>3</sup> having Hinted something of it to me, I took the Liberty to Request your friendship in the affair, and when we meet which I hope will be soon, I shall thankfully Repay any thing you have advanced, or may advance, on that or any other acc<sup>t</sup> for me, For by what I have heard since my last to you, Lord

<sup>1</sup> Robert Hunter Morris was a son of Governor Lewis Morris, of New Jersey. He was for many years Chief Justice of that colony. In 1754, he was appointed Governor of Pennsylvania and held the office for two years. He died suddenly January 29th, 1764, at Shrewsbury, N. J. "Gay in the

<sup>2</sup> "Tinton Manor" in Monmouth County, N. J. inherited from his father in 1746, with "all my negroes, cattle and all other my personal estate now at Tinton."—Lewis Morris' Will N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll. IV. p. 328.

It was originally named after *Tintern*, a family estate in Monmouthshire, Wales, whence came the name of "Monmouth" County.—[W. A. W.]

morning dead in the evening"—so wrote Wm. Smith, the historian of New York to Gen. Yates—"He came out to a rural dance, took out the parson's wife, opened the ball, danced down six couple and fell dead on the floor without a word or a groan or a sigh." For an interesting sketch of Mr. Morris, see Field's "Provincial Courts of New Jersey," N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll. vol. III.—[W. A. W.]

\* The meeting house after being abandoned by Friends was used as a school house, as late as 1852.

<sup>3</sup> Staats Long Morris his nephew, who entered the British army, married the Duchess of Gordon and lived and died in England.—[W. A. W.]



Stirling<sup>1</sup> was very forgetfull as to some small matters which I left money with him to discharge.

In a Former letter I gave you my sentiments as to your taking the government of Pennsylvania; the more I reflect on the measure, the more I approve it. The goodness of your understanding, the uprightness of your Heart, the natural reserve of your temper, and the Coolness of your head; Render you very fit for the station, and will make your task easy and the people happy. Your acquaintance too, with the abilities and designs of the men you will have to Deal with, will be of infinite advantage. The Province you know is Divided into two great Parties; the Quakers and their creatures make up one; and those that oppose and want to supplant them, form the other. The former are in Possession of the most Power and Influence, are more united among themselves, and having been the first settlers under your grand-father, and knowing how to improve many things to their own advantage, are more considerable, Than from their numbers, when compared with the rest of the Province, one would Expect. It will therefore be dangerous Either to throw more power into their Hands, or to attempt (at least by any sudden measure) to take away what they have Long Enjoyed; the one would weaken government so as to Render it contemptible, and the other would throw things into confusion. The Latter, That is the party In opposition to the Quakers are more numerous, But they want union, which as they are made up of Different sects, they will alway want; The government therefore cannot Rely upon them for the assistance which is necessary to keep the machine in motion. In the Prosecution of their scheme to supplant the Quakers, they find the aid of the government necessary, they therefore count it, and on all

occasions fall into its measures to gain its confidence; But had they ever Possession of the power and Influence, they are aiming at, It is much to be doubted whether they would go greater Lengths in its service, Than Those they are striving to supplant, Except in matters of wars. The Principles and views of the Leading men in both the partys, being the same; To agrandise themselves and make the government subservant to their purposes.

In my last I hinted to you that some regulations would be necessary in the Land office, and make no doubt you will come out cloathed with proper Powers, both as to the office and officers, to put matters upon a Right footing; I dont speak of this, or what I said before from any knowledge I have of Particular Facts; but from a prevalent opinion that things have been strangely transacted.

I had a long letter from our friend Boone<sup>1</sup> about two months ago; he is conducting a dispute with his assembly; in which he is perfectly right in my humble opinion; and must get the better in the End, if he has not already. He much approves of your scheme, but thinks it will be incomplete unless you marry, and when I consider the nature of this Country & how much it Differs from England, I cant help thinking there is great Reason in what he says, a sensible prudent woman will add to your happiness, & your Life will pass away with more satisfaction both to yourself and friends<sup>2</sup>. Excuse me Dear Penn and believe me with sincere regard your

most affectionate Friend and

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

The *Dublin* who convoy'd a fleet from y<sup>e</sup> Havanna & goes directly to England

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Boone Governor of South Carolina from 1762 to 1764, being recalled in consequence of his difference with the assembly of the province alluded to by Mr. Morris. He was previously (1760 and 1761), Governor of New Jersey. See Whitehead's "Amboy" p. 176.

<sup>2</sup> Penn did not conform to the suggestion of his friend until 1765. See "RECORD" for October, 1872.—[W. A. W.]

<sup>1</sup> William Alexander, of New Jersey, son of James Alexander called Lord Stirling by courtesy. See his Life in N. J. Hist. Soc. Coll. vol. II. and the "RECORD" for October, 1872, p. 463.—[W. A. W.]



without coming into the Hook<sup>1</sup> gives me an opportunity of sending this. If there should be a change in the Ministry say a good word for Franklin<sup>2</sup> that he may go out with his betters.

To JOHN PENN, Esq. at the Honorable Thomas Penn's In Spring Garden.

London.

THOMAS PENN<sup>3</sup> TO JOHN PENN.

*Dear Nephew:*

I received both your Letters from the Downs and have been very happy in thinking that the easterly winds have been favourable to you and in all probability carried you soon through the Chanel and a good way beyond before they changed which I shall be extremely glad to hear.

I came up from Southampton on thursday in order to write to you, where I left Lady Juliana,<sup>4</sup> and the little people well; the better for bathing.

I have this morning wrote a Letter to you which will be delivered by Mr. Maclay who was recommended to me by Mr. Allen, who is said to be a very good Surveyor, and having been informed it was intended to appoint an additional Surveyor in Cumberland County, if not more, as Coll. Armstrong<sup>5</sup> seems dissatisfied to act under the Surveyor General,<sup>6</sup> who I begin to think an honest, tho' perhaps an ill tempered Man, wishes to be appointed to

that office; he has practiced the Law and acted for the prothonotary of Cumberland County; he seems sensible, and if there is no objection to his Character fit to be employed; however, I would not make any promises to him, so I shall always chuse to leave you at your Liberty to act most for our service: he was sent up to survey twenty seven thousand Acres for Mr. Croghan<sup>7</sup> and Hockley by our permission, but the accounts received that the Indians were in Arms obliged him to return without making any survey. I told him whoever was appointed to either of these offices it would be expected they should superintend our Lands in the Countys, and have attention to our interests both public and private, which he thought reasonable, and indeed spoke of the want of it. I find Hermanus Alricks is incapable of executing his office, and I think it would be proper to appoint another reserving a decent provision for his support the rest of his time—this I desire you to make inquiry and advice about soon.

The next thing is the County of York in which you will lose no time. I think you might begin by requiring Mr. Stevenson to return drafts of all Land he has surveyed for us immediately and stay a week or two for his doing it; if he does not comply make what inquiries you can into his conduct, and the Justices of his party, and when you are satisfied they have acted a dishonorable part, appoint another prothonotary and a bench of justices out of the best people you can fix upon in the County.

I have just seen Mr. Maclay who has called for my Letter to you, and shown him the drafts of surveys made by Coll. Armstrong, who I find employed him to survey some of what he has never returned and especially the Islands on Susquehannah: in looking over the survey of the Largest I find there is another Island just in the mouth of Junnotto [Juniata?] Creek that should be returned to us, which I am told is very good Land. These sur-

<sup>1</sup> Sandy Hook the entrance to New York harbor.—[W. A. W.]

<sup>2</sup> William Franklin who had succeeded Boone as Governor of New Jersey.—[W. A. W.]

<sup>3</sup> Thomas and Richard Penn were at this period the sole proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas exercising the chief supervision of its affairs. See reference to them and other individuals mentioned in these letters, in the "RECORD" for October, 1872, p. 453, &c.—[W. A. W.]

<sup>4</sup> See page 455 vol. I. of the RECORD.

<sup>5</sup> Col. John Armstrong, took an active part in repelling the invasions of the Indians.—[W. A. W.]

<sup>6</sup> John Lukens, notwithstanding the complaints made against him, seems to have retained the confidence of the proprietors and the public sufficiently to be continued in different offices until his death in 1789.—[W. A. W.]

<sup>7</sup> George Croghan, Deputy agent for Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson.—[W. A. W.]



veys, at least the great ones seems to be of refuse Land and ought to be well examined, which if you employ Maclay he might be ordered to do one of the surveys; that of nine thousand Acres the surveyor appears only to have gone round it, and never went cross either to see the Land or to examine and lay down the waters that those springs run into; for the surveys he charges about one hundred and sixty pounds, and I dare say was never upon the Land himself. We must have people more active and that will not put us off by making surveys of vast Tracts without taking pains to search the Land, and give us a satisfactory account what they are. I send you coppys of Mr. Armstrong's late Letters to me as well as of the Surveyor Generals, to assist you in examining the difference between them, as well as between the last and Mr. Peters.<sup>1</sup> I recommend it to you to do all the honor you can to the office of Surveyor General by letting him give appointments as usual to the deputy surveyors; and preventing the Secretary from giving orders to those Deputys to survey any Land other than by warrants unless for our use in a case of emergency, and then you might give the order, for I find it has been a common practice for any unqualified surveyor to be ordered to survey a Tract of Land, and then a warrant shall be issued for the return of it. I recommend it to you to examine closely into the dates of such surveys, and to prevent people as much as possible, from having the land on the old Terms under pretence they were surveyed before the new Terms the new warrant was granted, as it should be held for a Rule, that it is from the date of the warrant the first application is made, unless for Land settled by the common settlers.

I desire you will present my compliments to M<sup>r</sup> Hamilton, Chew, Peters and my other friends, neither of whom I write now, as also to Mr. John Allen with my thanks for the squirrel skins he sent, which Mr. Hoops has lately sent to me. I believe you will receive by this packet the King's proclamation against the settlement

of the Indian's Land, which I hope will convince them that there is no intention to take their Land from them. Our last accounts are favorable so that I shal hope to hear by the next Letters that the Indians have laid down their arms.

I wrote from Southampton to your Father to desire he would meet me in Town but had a note from him that he had caught a cold by riding out, and his jaws were greatly affected by it, so as your sister wrote me to permit his taking his rest: your Mother & Sister are well. I intended to propose to him that as contributions were raised for the relief of the poor people that are drove from their habitations in York and Cumberland County, we should give something towards their relief. If you judge it proper and necessary you may order Mr. Hockley to pay two hundred pounds currency to such persons as you think proper for that purpose.

I send you two Bills of Lading for your beer and for the Instruments for Mason and Dixon<sup>2</sup> tho I think there is little occasion for them: pray present your Brother with all our good wishes: they always attend you and I am with great truth

Dear Nephew  
your most affectionate Uncle  
THO. PENN.

*London, October 8, 1763.*

Enclosed is an answer to a Letter long since received from Frederick Post; if you think it propper or of use to deliver it you will do it, on which you may consult Richard Peters.

[The letter referred to in the postscript was one acknowledging the receipt of the Journals of Post kept during two expeditions into the Indian Country in 1758, which are printed in Proud's Pennsylvania, vol. II. In the letter Mr. Penn remarks "You desired in your letter that Mr. Pitt

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon the surveyors of the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, subsequently known to all as "Mason and Dixon's Line" dividing the free from the slave states. They arrived in Philadelphia in November, 1763.—[W. A. W.]



might read over and consider your Journals, which I was very desirous he should do, but while he continued in place he could not find time to do it, and soon after I received your letter he resigned all his employment; immediately after which negotiations for a peace were entered upon, and the Ministers had no time to consider those affairs with so great attention, indeed they conceived there was no probability of another Indian war, as the whole of Canada was to be ceded to the British Crown."']

RICHARD PENN TO JOHN PENN.

*Dear Jack:*

I received your letter signed by yourself and Dick of 10th Sep<sup>r</sup> from Deal, and was glad to find by it your detention there was like to be so short, an agreeable circumstance to both of you [some conjectures relative to the weather they may have experienced are omitted]. I received the Packet you left with Mr. Inglis, and have, according to my promise destroy'd y<sup>e</sup> Bond of £700, in presence of your Mother; you likewise receive herewith two notes bro<sup>d</sup> me at Sunbury a few days since, one on your own the other on Dick's acc<sup>t</sup> and I am sorry you should leave England with any of your Tradesmen's bills unpaid; tho' this neglect might proceed purely for want of recollection, yet it may not have so favourable a Construction put upon it by the Creditor; I told the person that I had no Item from either of you that any of your Tradesmen were left unpaid, nor did I apprehend there were; that I could only acquaint you of it, and would enclose you the Bills, if he would leave them for I sh<sup>d</sup> do nothing without your directions; whatever sums may be paid for you here, you will observe to deduct when you draw on me for your annuity. I could not but suppose the large sum you had of me would have been fully sufficient to have cleared you of every thing, and on the present I made Dick he promis'd to discharge every person's demand.

I hope by the time you arrived some methods had been fallen upon to appease that general Defection of the Indians,

otherwise I am affraid I can foresee much Trouble will come to your share.

I hope you met Mr. Lardner safe at home on your arrival. I have Wrote him and sent him a Box of seeds. Your so late leaving Us has not given time for News. I know of no changes since. As I have nothing particular to say more than what this Letter contains, I shall not write Dick by this Ship, only inform him the Eldest Mr. Child went to Mr. Hampdens in Buckinghamshire in order to be Married in a few days to his Daughter where he Caught cold and Died before the ceremony was performed: he left Her Fifty Thousand pounds, since which his Bro<sup>r</sup> is Married to Miss Joderel.

We are much (as to health) in the same Situation as when we last saw you, and Join in heartily wishing yourself and Dick all health and satisfaction. I am

Dear Jack

Your very aff<sup>te</sup> Father

RICH<sup>d</sup> PENN.

P. S. When Dick is not better engaged I should be glad he would sit down and give a detail of your Voyage; pray present my Com<sup>ts</sup> to Mr. Hamilton, Lardner, Peters & Hookley and particularly to Jack Allen.

*Batavia house Octo<sup>r</sup>. 11th, 1763.*

THOMAS PENN TO JOHN PENN.

*Dear Nephew:*

Wednesday last We all arrived safely from Southampton to Stoke, where I found a Letter from Mr. Sedgwick, by my Lord Hallifax's order, of which the enclosed is a Coppy, and in pursuance of his Lordships request I recommend to you, in the most effectual manner, to recommend to the Assembly what the General shal demand in pursuance of the King's orders, for the annoyance of the Enemy, as well as the defence of our Frontiers.

I represented to my Lord Hallifax that I believed he was misinformed of the state of the case, and read to him the account Mr. Hamilton sent me, which was, that General Amherst made his demand fourteen days after the Assembly had voted seven hundred men, for the defence



of the Frontiers, and were separated, by which it plainly appeared, they could not have refused to comply with his demand, as he had not made any demand on them, he having only desired that those Men might be put under the command of Collonel Bouquett which were raised only to defend the Inhabitants, within the purchased part of the Province and this the Governor could not comply with.

I told him that I, as well as the Governor did believe that if all the Assembly were called upon, the Assembly of Pennsylvania would grant money for raising men, but I did not know whether they might not tack conditions to it, contrary to the agreement made before the Council, and injurious to the King's prerogative, as destructive of the rights of Government, and asked him if he wished for their assistance on those Terms: he replied no, by no means<sup>1</sup>. This happened this morning, and as the Sloop of War that carries Lord Halifax's dispatches is not gone, I send this at his desire by her. All our best wishes attend you and your Brother. I am always

Your most affectionate Uncle

THOS. PENN.

*London October 28, 1763.*

I find there is not in Sir Jeffry Amherst's any reflections cast on Mr. Hamilton or any officer of the Government, but only on the Assembly.

[The letter from Mr. Sedgewick referred to contained the following passage: the letter was dated October, 25th:

"That by despatches lately received from S<sup>r</sup> Jeffry Amherst, it appeared that notwithstanding the alarming encrease of the Insurrections of the Indians, the Legislature of Pennsylvania had persisted in refusing to pay the Least regard to the earnest & repeated applications to S<sup>r</sup> Jeffry, to provide for the defence of their Frontiers and assist the King's Troops in the general services of Defence and annoyance. That his Lordship having thereupon by Letter to your Deputy Governor which has been enclosed to S<sup>r</sup> Jeffry, to be made use of or not, as occasion shall require, signified his Majesty's displeasure at such their conduct, & required them to contribute to their own Defence & even to the general operations, was desirous of acquainting you with these particulars, and of pointing out to you the expediency of your exerting your own endeavours to give success to that requisition (in case it should be found necessary to make it) by writing to the Deputy Governor & such other Persons as you might think proper. His Lordship is unwilling to give you the unnecessary trouble of coming to Town on purpose, but wishes you would lose no time in writing the Letters you may think proper & necessary upon this occasion, & shall be glad to see you when you come to Town."]

#### MAJOR WILLIAM FERGUSON.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. S. D. Alexander, of New York City, for the following sketch of a brave officer of the army of the United States:

I rejoice that you are rescuing from oblivion the deeds of many revolutionary

heroes, whose names should not be forgotten. I have gathered up some facts

<sup>1</sup> This was a serious time for the Anglo-American colonists. Peace with France had been secured by treaty, early in this year, but the Indian tribes were in arms in powerful force. French emissaries had stirred up the savages on the western borders of the Carolinas, and Georgia. These had scarcely been subdued, when war blazed out in the northwest, under the inspiration of Pontiac, the

great chief of the Ottawas. He had formed a confederation, and in the month of June, 1763, all the posts in possession of the English west of Oswego, fell into his hands excepting Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt. Colonel Henry Bouquet, a brave officer, had saved the battle by his skill and valor; and at the time Penn wrote this letter, Detroit was closely besieged by Pontiac. General Jeffery Amherst was then commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, and the Earl of Halifax was Secretary of State for the British colonies.—[ED.]



concerning Major William Ferguson of the 1st Regiment of United States Artillery, who was killed at the defeat of St. Clair, of whom nothing has been written except the fact of his death.

William Ferguson was the son of Usher and Mary Ferguson of Armagh, Ireland. When young Ferguson came to this country is not on record. The first we hear of him is, his appointment on the 5th of October, 1776, as 3d Lieutenant in a Regiment of Artillery organized by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety. This regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas Proctor, and participated in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; and in 1779, it formed part of the force under Sullivan, in his expedition against the Six Nations. It is probable that Ferguson had his first experience in Indian warfare, while on this campaign.

He was at one time a prisoner of war, as we learn from the following interesting facts: A few years ago there was extant an old copy of a manuscript treatise on Geography and Astronomy, written by Edward Antill, who was a fellow-prisoner of Ferguson at Flatbush, L. I., in 1780. He dedicates it to "William Ferguson, Esq., Captain in Col. Proctor's regiment of Artillery in the Army of the United States," and says: "I have singled you out from a number of my unfortunate brethren in consequence of my observations on your studious turn, and laudable thirst after mathematical knowledge."

This is a high tribute to this young subaltern, and its propriety is evinced by the fact that within four years he had been promoted from the lowest grade to a Captaincy, in a corps which was the pride of the Continental Army under General Knox. Captain Ferguson was exchanged on the 1st of December, 1780.

At the close of the Revolutionary war Captain Ferguson became one of the original members of the Cincinnati Society, and a paper lately published contains a list of officers, his name among the rest, who gave one month's pay to the funds of the society.

The war being over Ferguson proposed to retire to private life; but such was the estimation in which he was held by the government, that they insisted upon his remaining in the service, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Indian Tribes on our western border.

Accordingly in 1787, we find him in command of Fort McIntosh (now Beaver, Penn.), and a few months later he was at Fort Washington (now Cincinnati). Gen. Harmar in a despatch to Gen. Knox, from this place says, "I am particularly indebted to Captain Ferguson and Lieut. Pratt for their indefatigable industry and attention in forwarding the work thus far." That work was building Fort Washington, the nucleus of the city of Cincinnati.

During the succeeding two years, Captain Ferguson was assisting in planning, building and defending that line of Forts on our western frontier, which were so celebrated in the Indian wars of that day. In December, 1789, he left Fort Harmar, (at the mouth of the Muskingum) where he was at the time stationed, for Philadelphia, with a letter from Gen. Harmar to Gov. Mifflin, in which he is highly commended as an officer.

On the 20th of April, 1789, Captain Ferguson was married in Philadelphia, to Susanna, daughter of Maskell and Mary Ewing, who was said to have been at the time "both a beauty and a belle."

Captain Ferguson did not remain long amidst the soft pleasures of civilized life. On the 29th of September, of this year (1789), his name among others, was sent to the Senate of the United States, as Captain in the Battalion of Artillery, in the first regular army organized under the present government.

Towards the close of this year, the attitude of the Indian tribes on the frontier became so decidedly hostile, that General Harmar, a most distinguished officer of the Continental army, was placed in command of all the forces on the border, among whom was the company of Captain Ferguson. He was stationed at Fort Washington, he being next in command



to General Harmar. The general was already acquainted with the merits of Captain Ferguson, who had served under him the preceding three years. The estimate which Gen. Harmar had formed of him we learn from a letter to Governor Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, under date of June 30, 1788. He writes: "Captain Ferguson is an officer of distinguished and superior abilities in the Artillery department \* \* \*. I doubt whether an officer of equal abilities, of his grade and in his line, can be furnished by any State in the Union." This is very high praise from a most accomplished soldier, the same who in 1784, conveyed to France the ratification of the definitive treaty.

The Indian troubles culminated in 1790, in what is known as "Harmar's Defeat." Captain Ferguson commanded the artillery on that expedition, which left Fort Washington on the 30th of September, and after a fatiguing march, engaged the enemy at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, the spot where Fort Wayne, Ind., now stands. Here a most sanguinary battle was fought, which has been improperly called a defeat: but the object of the expedition was accomplished, namely, the entire destruction of many Indian towns, and a large quantity of supplies. The main reason of its not being a brilliant success, was on account of the miserable condition of the militia, and their unseemly jealousy of the regular troops. Gen. Harmar afterwards appeared before a Court of Inquiry and was honorably acquitted. Captain Ferguson gave testimony before this Court from which a few extracts are given. He says: "They (the Kentucky Militia) were almost destitute of camp kettles and axes, nor could a supply of these useful articles be procured. Their arms were generally very bad and unfit for service \* \*. They came under my inspection in making repairs; as a specimen, one rifle was brought to be repaired without a lock, and another without a stock \* \* \*. Among the militia were a great many hardly able to bear arms, such as old, infirm men and young boys; they were not such as might be

expected from a frontier country, smart, active woodsmen, well accustomed to arms, and alert to revenge the injuries done them and their connexions; now, there were a great many of them substitutes who had never fired a gun. Major Paul, of Pennsylvania, told me that many of his men were so awkward that they could not take their gun-locks off to oil them, and put them on again, nor could they put in their flints so as to be useful."

That the army was in no worse a condition, is in some measure due to Captain Ferguson, for Gen. St. Clair in speaking of this army as it gathered at Fort Washington preparatory to the campaign says, "It is in a better state than anticipated, owing to the prudent care and attention of Gen. Harmar and the indefatigable application of Captain Ferguson."

On the 4th of March, 1791, General Washington sent to the Senate the name of Captain Ferguson, as Major of Artillery, and he was immediately employed under Gen. St. Clair, in organizing an army for establishing a military post at the point where Harmar was defeated, connecting it by a line of intermediate posts with Fort Washington. This army after a toilsome march through the wilderness, arrived on the 3d of November, 1791, at the Wabash river. That night Gen. St. Clair and Major Ferguson were engaged in concerting a plan of defence, which they proposed to put into execution the next day; but they were disappointed, for shortly after day-break they were attacked by an overwhelming force of Indians, and the militia becoming panic struck broke and retreated upon the main body, leaving the brunt of the battle to the regulars, who, after the most remarkable deeds of valour, and after the death and wounding of most of the officers, were forced to retreat. Major Ferguson was among the killed. During the engagement the field-pieces which he brought into action were captured and recaptured three times, and were not abandoned until every artillery officer but one was killed, and that one desperately wounded, and every horse belonging to the regiment killed. Gen.



St. Clair in his official letter says, "The loss the public has sustained by the fate of so many officers, particularly of Gen. Butler and Major Ferguson cannot be too much regretted, but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of these fell most gallantly doing their duty."

An artilleryman in Major Ferguson's command after the battle wrote some doggerel verses which became popular in the army, in which he introduces the names of most of the officers who were killed. The verse in which Major Ferguson's name appears reads thus:

"We charged again with courage firm, but soon again gave ground;  
The war-whoop then redoubled, as did the foes around.  
They killed Major Ferguson, which caused his men to cry  
Our only safety is in flight; or fighting here to die."

It is not necessary to enlarge on this battle as you have so lately published a full account. A little sketch will give an idea of the point where Major Ferguson was stationed, killed and buried. In the diagram A., is High ground on which the militia were encamped at first, B. C. Encampment of main Army. D. Line of retreat of Militia. E. Line of retreat main army. F. Place where Gen. Butler, Major Ferguson and other officers were buried. I. Artillery during battle.

A few weeks after the battle a search was made for the lost cannon, but without success. In 1830, a brass field-piece was

found buried at the spot marked I., on the map, and was no doubt one of Major Ferguson's battery. It was from this spot



marked I. that the Indians were three times driven to the high ground in the rear, at the point of the bayonet; and it is without doubt the spot where Major Ferguson met his death gallantly serving his guns.

A few years after the battle the pocket-bible and watch of Major Ferguson were found in possession of a British officer at Detroit, who had received them from an Indian. When applied to by the family for these precious mementos, the officer returned the Bible, but said that he had use for the watch.

Major Ferguson left one child, a daughter, and she one child a daughter, now the wife of Henry M. Alexander, Esq., of New York City.

### MEN AND EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

#### *Memoranda of Judge Richard Peters<sup>1</sup> relating to events that occurred during the Revolutionary war.*

The RECORD is indebted to a relative of the late Judge Richard Peters for the following interesting and important extracts from the Judge's manuscripts. They throw much light upon obscure points in the history of that period.

I reproach myself who had the best of opportunities, with culpable negligence in

not keeping a diary of the transactions in which I had more or less personal agency,

<sup>1</sup> Richard Peters was born at Belmont, near Philadelphia, in June, 1744, in the same house in which he died, in August, 1828, at the age of 84 years. He was educated in Philadelphia, was a good Latin and French scholar, and spoke the



or had correct information during all the entire years of the Revolutionary war, at least from the beginning of 1776 to its close. The fact however is, that I was so constantly engaged in the drudgery of details, or in anxious deliberation on the means of keeping our affairs in progress in the difficult department in which I assisted that I had little leisure for private lucubrations. Nor did I see as I now do, the importance of developing the springs of public action in public measures as recording the personal merits of individuals, which examples would stimulate the succeeding generation to virtuous and patriotic deeds and heroic achievements. The outline of such a memorial was nevertheless left by me in the war office when I delivered over its duties and documents to General Lincoln who succeeded me, to

French and German languages. He chose the law as a profession, and made himself very familiar with the land titles in that state. He was witty, gay, humorous and good natured, and won the esteem and love of all who knew him. He was at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, where he so charmed the Oneida Indians that they adopted him as a foster child of their nation. He was a member of the colonial convention held at Albany in 1754.

Mr. Peters early espoused the cause of the colonists and was captain of a company formed for armed resistance to the powers of Great Britain. He was a member of the board of war organized by Congress, and became its Secretary. He resigned that post in 1781, when Congress thanked him for his faithfulness. As a member of Congress, after that, he assisted in closing up the business of the war. Washington, when he became President, appointed him District Judge for Pennsylvania, and he had much to do in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection.

In 1785, Judge Peters visited England, and was charged with the important commission of obtaining the consent of the prelates of the Anglican church, to ordain three priests of the American Episcopal church, which from necessity became independent of the British church.

To Judge Peters our country is indebted for the introduction of gypsum as a fertilizer. He obtained a small quantity from Germany, used it with great effect, and wrote a pamphlet on the subject. In the course of a few years, no less than 14,000 tons of that fossil entered the port of Philadelphia alone, from Nova Scotia, before it was discovered in this country. In various ways, Judge Peters was one of the most useful men of his time.—[Ed.]

whom the duties of the old board had been committed in the war department. It could have been supplied by the files and books of that department in a great degree;—but alas! they exist no more. I dare not trust my memory to record events for the solemn and responsible reminiscences which the pages of a historian demand.

In the war department the military events were chiefly portrayed in connexion with the papers in the custody of the Secretary of Congress; and having had for the greater proportion of the time, the sole direction, I was careful to arrange and preserve important papers; indeed very ineffectually as the catastrophe at Washington most lamentably proved.<sup>1</sup> It may be a peculiarity in me, that I cannot call to my memory the details of events, unless some circumstance connected with them rouses my dormant recollections. By way of illustration of such torpid faculties, I mention, that General Harrison then in Congress, (two or three years ago<sup>2</sup>) had a desire to have some provision made for a connexion of the late Mr. Robert Morris, whose services in the financial department preeminently promoted the capture of Cornwallis, which closed the war. I had seen an account of this great event in which Count Rochambeau claimed the merit of planning the enterprise *a year* before it was put in execution. I taxed my memory with recalling facts with which I was personally acquainted; proving decisively that the plan of the campaign was originally the capture of *New York*; and that the Southern enterprise was never contemplated, until unexpectedly and to his surprise General Washington was compelled (by the French Admiral breaking his engagement to come into

<sup>1</sup> Judge Peters here refers to the destruction of documents in Washington when the public offices in that city, with the capitol and the President's house were burned by the British in the Summer of 1814.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> General Harrison was a representative of a district in Ohio, from 1816 to 1819. This fact fixes the date of the writing of these recollections, at about the year 1821 or 1822.—[Ed.]



New York bay, and announcing his intention thro' a French Admiral of a squadron lying at Rhode Island, to enter and remain in the Chesapeake for a few weeks), to change the whole plan of operations; which he alone planned and performed in a sudden but successful and masterly manner. I was sent by Congress when our army lay at, (I think) Philipsburg on the East of the Hudson to confer with the General on the means (the supplies) necessary for the attack on New York, in which Comte de Grasse was, by a preconcerted agreement to cooperate; but he changed his destination under a belief, (a pretext) that the New York bay was dangerous for his heavy ships. This excludes all pretensions of Comte Rochambeau's being the author of the plan of the brilliant Southern expedition.

Count Rochambeau in his memoirs on this subject, avows his having advised Comte de Grasse not to venture into New York bay. This was never communicated to General Washington, who for the first time received the intelligence of the change of Destination of the French fleet from De Barras, then at Rhode Island when the intended attack on New York was in great forwardness. The Comte should have had the candor to have informed General Washington of his advice to De Grasse. General Washington handed to me De Barras' (I think that was his name) letter a few hours after he had received it, and said in a tone of displeasure "I wish the French would make no engagements to assist us or when made would faithfully keep them."<sup>1</sup> But as Comte Rochambeau's countervailing advice had most happily been attended with successful

consequences, he adroitly takes advantage of success to turn an improper interference into a source of personal merit.

An express arrived at camp subsequently to the advice from De Barras, from the Marquis de Lafayette, then in Virginia<sup>1</sup> informing of the arrival of the Comte de Grasse in the Chesapeake. This was the first intelligence made public in the army, for the few of us to whom the letter from Rhode Island was communicated were enjoined and preserved profound secrecy on that subject.

I was present at the concoction of the enterprise (claiming no merit or agency in the *military* part of it), and superintended the provision of everything required by the General for the operation. Seventy to eighty pieces of battery cannon, and one hundred of field artillery were completely fitted out and sent on for service in three or four weeks progressively, and the whole, together with the expense of provisions for, and pay of the army, was accomplished on Mr. Morris' *credit*, which he pledged on his notes, which were all paid, to the amount of 1,400,000 dollars. Assistance was, 'tis true, afforded by Virginia and other states, from the merit whereof, I do not mean to detract. I had no money in the war office chest—the treasury was empty, and the expedition would never have been operative, had not, most fortunately, Mr. Morris' credit and superior exertions and management supplied the indispensable means.

Carolina and Georgia were scenes in which British excesses were peculiarly atrocious. But their Northern and Eastern depravities were equally flagitious. The conflagration of the war office papers has

<sup>1</sup> Washington had reason for complaint on this point. In August, 1778, D'Estaing with a powerful fleet, made great promises of aid to Sullivan on Rhode Island, and at the critical moment, abandoned him, and sailed for Boston. In the Autumn of 1779, the same commander, abandoned Lincoln at Savannah, under pretext of a fear of Autumn storms on the coast. And the French army under Rochambeau, remained a year in America before it gave any aid to the Americans. Circumstantial evidence of the strongest kind shows that it was

the policy of the French Court to prolong the war, that France might accomplish its designs against England. The alliance between the United States and France, in 1778, was far more beneficial to the latter than the former, as historical facts clearly prove.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> Lafayette was then, (1781) in Virginia, with Wayne and Steuben, for the purpose of expelling the enemy from that state. They succeeded in driving Cornwallis from the peninsula to Norfolk.—[Ed.]



destroyed authentic evidences of them; and precluded the effect of the late scandalous repetition of enormities at Washington, operating in sending into oblivion many old documents in other departments. I could, "tales unfold" on this subject; which would "make each particular hair to stand on end, like quills upon the fretted porcupine"! But having made peace, and attributing many of these barbarian feats to our own miscreant apostates, I prefer forgiveness and forgetfulness to "harrowing up the souls" of the present generation.

The occurrence which occasioned the removal of Congress from Philadelphia<sup>1</sup>, calls up painful recollections. I was then in Congress and one of a committee of three, with Col. Hamilton and Mr. Boudinot authorized to advise Congress, during an adjournment, whether to meet again at Philadelphia, or remove. Being the only Pennsylvania delegate on the committee, negotiating with our state executive was confided to me. I had gone far in producing a temper in our executive, to afford protection to Congress and seize the mutineers. Col. Hamilton and myself offered to lead any force furnished, or act in any post assigned us. And (I say it not from egotistical vanity), I should have succeeded had it not been, I was suddenly taken in ill, and some manœuvring defeated all I had done. Even at Princeton, I had authority from a majority of the members, to say to our executive that they would return if assurances practically evidenced, were given of effectual protection. But the removal embittered some influential public men—one particularly who had the most in his power—and I failed in my endeavours. I never think of this shameful business without mortified

feelings; and I will not relate the details, because I will not reflect on the memories of some individuals I very much in other respects esteemed.

The Baron Steuben recalls the memory of a very dear friend, with whom my acquaintance commenced on his first arrival in our country, owing to official connexion and my speaking his vernacular language. His merits have never been duly appreciated. He gave offence to some of our Southern brethren, but his services should raise him above such local prejudices. Our army was little better than a meritorious military but irregular band before his *creation* of discipline. His deportment and his personal conduct were peculiarly under my observation. One fact will go further to prove his essential usefulness than a thousand words. In our estimates we always allowed 5000 muskets beyond the actual number on our *musters*. It was in early times never sufficient to guard against waste and misfeazances. In the last Inspection Return of the main army before I left the department, only *three muskets* were deficient, and the *loss* accounted for.

Of the *illustrious* General Greene, I hope we shall have a more respectable biography, than any I have seen<sup>1</sup>. I loved, admired and valued him *next* to our immortal Chief. The worthy but minor characters *comparatively* I highly esteemed, but any very prominent exploits of their exhibition, have escaped my memory, tho' I knew they faithfully performed their duty. Of my friend General Lee<sup>2</sup>, too much cannot be said of his military merits. The *world* envious of superior merits, view private peccadillos, to gratify invidi-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. William Johnson had completed a Life of General Greene, from his papers in his possession, in 1822, and it may have been read by Judge Peters before making these observations. Johnson was a native of Charleston, S. C., and was a Judge, there. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1834.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> I mean General Harry Lee. As to *Charles* Lee, I knew him well. He exhibited human nature in whimsical, sarcastical and sombre caricature.—[R. P.]

<sup>1</sup> The rapid approach of a strong British army under Cornwallis, toward the Delaware at Trenton, in pursuit of Washington, late in 1776, and the menace it sent to Philadelphia, caused the flight of Congress from that city to Baltimore. They delegated their executive powers to a committee left in Philadelphia, of which Robert Morris was chairman, and made Washington a virtual Dictator for six months.—[Ed.]





that every one of at least a dozen patriotic and eminent men contributed to the declaration whereof Mr. J. has the exclusive merit. I do not mean to deduct from his merit, but I think it unjust in relation to sharers in the measure to attribute to him *all* the merit such a state paper most justly reflects with brilliant credit on all who contributed to its formation.<sup>1</sup> Adams was the most distinguished promoter of the measure, sometimes spoke as if in-

spired. Jefferson had no faculty of speaking in public, but was most highly meritorious in his public as well as private character. No men ever lived or died to whom a country is more indebted for the blessings we enjoy. I knew them both intimately, and can attest their claims to disinterested patriotism unmixed with sordid pursuits, which are so much in fashion at this period.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

EDITOR OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.—Dear Sir: In your note to Winthrop Sargent's Journal of St. Clair's Campaign, page 482, Volume I; giving a sketch of Mr. Sargent's public services, you say: "From 1789 to 1801, he was governor of the Territory" (North West). This is an error, into which Mr. Drake in his usually accurate *Dictionary of American Biography*, has also fallen, with a difference in the dates. He says Mr. Sargent "was its governor in 1798-1801."

Mr. Sargent never was governor of the Territory North West of the river Ohio, but he was governor of the *Mississippi Territory* 1798-1801.<sup>2</sup>

Several inaccuracies with reference to the officers of the North Western Territory has been so often repeated, by following the loose statements of early writers, that

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson claimed to be the *author*. Among his papers, after his death, was found an inscription for his tombstone, written by himself, in which are the words "Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." The truth probably is, that Jefferson gave to the Declaration of Independence its literary shape, the same as Gouverneur Morris did to the National Constitution, and Alexander Hamilton to Washington's Farewell Address. Only so far was he the *author*.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> These errors are typographical. Figures 8 and 9 were transposed, making the date '89 instead of '98, as it was written; and the name of Mississippi, (also written) was omitted before the word "Territory." The Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798, and Mr. Sargent was its first governor.—[EDITOR.]

a brief account of the appointments and dates may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The famous ordinance of 1787, (passed July 13, 1787), provides that there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force three years, and a secretary whose commission shall continue in force four years (*Journals of the American Congress*, Washington edition, 1823, vol 4, page 752). In pursuance of this provision, Congress on the 5th October, 1787, (*ibid.* page 786) elected Arthur St. Clair, governor and Winthrop Sargent, secretary.

After the Federal Constitution was adopted, it was the opinion of Congress that all appointments to office under the articles of the old confederation, terminated with the government by which they had been made; and consequently that all offices in the Territory had become vacant by the change of government. In conformity with this opinion President Washington on August 18, 1789, nominated Gen. St. Clair for governor and Mr. Sargent for secretary. They were confirmed by the Senate, August 20th (*Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate*, Washington edition, 1828, vol. 1 page 18). They were renominated by Washington December 10, 1794, and confirmed on the 11th (*ibid.* pages 164, 165).

General St. Clair was renominated by President Adams, January 1, 1798; confirmed January 12 (*ibid.* pages 257, 258). He was again renominated by President



Adams, December 19, 1800; confirmed by the Senate, February 3, 1801, (*ibid.* pages 362, 376).

On May 2d, 1798, President Adams re-nominated Winthrop Sargent to be governor of Mississippi Territory, confirmed by the Senate May 7th (*ibid.* pages 272, 274). To fill the secretaryship thus made vacant, the President June 26, 1798, nominated William Henry Harrison; confirmed June 28 (*ibid.* page 282). In every biography of General Harrison which I have examined, this appointment is placed in 1797.

On the 3d of Oct. the same year, 1798, Gen. Harrison was elected by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States. The vote on this occasion was a close one, being Harrison eleven and Arthur St. Clair, Jun., ten (*Journal of Legislative Council* page 19).

The secretaryship of the Territory remained vacant over a year, when on 30th December 1799, President Adams nominated Charles Willing Byrd, of Virginia; confirmed by the Senate December 31st (*Executive Journal*, pages 330, 331).

Governor St. Clair was removed by President Jefferson November 22d, 1802. On the same day Mr. Madison, Secretary of State informed Mr. Byrd that the President required him to perform the duties of governor, until a successor to St. Clair should be appointed. No appointment was ever made, and Secretary Byrd acted as Governor until Edward Tiffin took the oath of office as Governor of the newly formed state of Ohio in March, 1803.

The following is a synopsis of the above:

Arthur St. Clair,	Governor, N. W. Territory, Oct. 1787, to Nov. 1802.
Charles Willing Byrd,	Acting Governor, " Nov. 1802, to Mar. 1803.
Winthrop Sargent,	Secretary, " Oct. 1787, to May, 1798.
Wm. Henry Harrison,	Secretary, " June, 1798, to Oct. 1798.
Charles Willing Byrd,	Secretary, " Dec. 1799, to Mar. 1803.

I made up a list of the Governors of Ohio, for one of our city papers; it

may be worth preserving in connection with the above in your RECORD.

#### GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

Edward Tiffin,	Anti-Federal.	1803-7
Thomas Kirker, (acting)	Federal,	1807-8
Samuel Huntington,	Federal,	1808-10
Return J. Meigs, Jr.,	Federal,	1810-14
Orthniel Looker, (acting)	War Federal,	1814
Thomas Worthington.	Anti-Federal.	1814-18
Ethan Allen Brown,	Federal,	1818-22
Allen Trimble, (acting)	Anti-Federal,	1822
Jeremiah Morrow,	Anti-Federal,	1822-26
Allen Trimble,	Anti-Federal,	1826-30
Duncan McArthur	Whig,	1830-32
Robert Lucas,	Democrat,	1832-36
Joseph Vance,	Whig,	1836-38
Wilson Shannon,	Democrat,	1838-40
Thomas Corwin,	Whig,	1840-42
Wilson Shannon,	Democrat,	1842-44
Thomas W. Bartley, (acting)	Democrat,	1844
Mordcaai Bartley,	Whig,	1844-46
William Bebb,	Whig,	1846-48
Seabury Ford,	Whig,	1848-50
Reuben Wood,	Democrat,	1850-53
William Medill,	Democrat,	1853-56
Salmon P. Chase,	Republican,	1856-60
William Dennison, Jr.,	Republican,	1860-62
David Todd,	Republican,	1862-64
John Brough,	Republican,	1864-66
Charles Anderson, (acting)	Republican,	1866-68
Jacob D. Cox,	Republican,	1868-72
Rutherford B. Hayes,	Republican,	1872-74
Edward F. Noyes,	Republican,	1874-77

ROBERT CLARKE.

Cincinnati, March, 1873.

Can the RECORD inform me which church in the North part of Boston was called the Old North Church?

Which is (or was) the church in which lanterns are said to have been displayed by order of Paul Revere, on the night of June 16, 1775?

A. C. R.

Boston, Feb. 28th.

ANSWER.—It was the second church built in Boston—the church of the Mathers. It was constructed of wood in 1650, and was destroyed by fire in 1676. Rebuilt of wood the next year; it was pulled down and used for fuel in 1775-'76, under the sanction of General Howe. So says Mr. Drake in his "old Land-marks and Historic personages of Boston."

The lanterns were displayed, by direction of Paul Revere, from the Steeple of Christ Church, so, also, says Mr. Drake.

The following named estates were, previous to the American revolution, erected into "Lordships and Manors" by royal authority, viz:



Rensselaerwick, Gardiner's Island.  
 Livingston, Scarsdale.  
 Courtlandt, Fordham.  
 Phillipseburg, Morrisania.  
 St. George, (L. I.) Fisher Island.  
 Pelham, Dongan, (S. I.)

Please inform me if there were any others in the colony of New York, and whether manorial grants were made in any other colonies.

Feb. 6th.

AMSTERDAM.

A PROPHETIC WARNING.—Ten years before the breaking out of the Civil War, the late Francis Leiber, LL. D. then Professor in the South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C. wrote a letter to a leading southern gentleman, which showed the remarkable foresight and sagacity of the writer, and is of much historical value, as indicating at how early a date a dissolution of the Union was contemplated. The letter was dated 18th of January, 1850. The following is a copy of it, made by permission of Dr. Leiber's family since his death:

"My dear sir: Our conversation this morning on the all-engrossing subject of Union induces me to put down some views of mine, so that I may have the benefit of another conversation with you more definite and more private than an exchange of ideas in the Faculty room can be. The subject has all the deep and vital interest to me that we naturally feel in any impending danger and calamity. I own that the thought of disunion *me fait fremire*, as much as if I were to see my own wife and children calling for help while thick and red-hot smoke rolls out of the windows beneath. Must we then, really be witness of so awful a conflagration? Is the Union, then, really destined to a shorter life even than brief brilliant Greece and the staunch proud Netherlands? Must it then really turn out to have been a mere act of speculative folly, what has ever appeared to me a deed of the boldest and grandest wisdom and of the most original conception in the framers of our Constitution, that they, the first in history, dared to engraft a representative system and regular government on a confederacy? I have heard the men of all parties at Frankfort state that the more they studied our Constitution—and it was published in numberless translations—the more they were amazed at its simple grandeur and deep wisdom, and the more they regretted every impediment and every fact which was in the way of accepting it as it is. A native of Europe, having loyally sworn allegiance to the

United States, views, no doubt, this whole conflict with different feelings, different associations, and with greater anxiety. No nursery recollections, no boyhood reminiscences attach me more to one part of this yet greatest commonwealth, than to another. When a man leaves his native country to wed another, he cleaves to the new one as to a chosen wife, the faster and the truer; and his pride, and affection, and jealousy, are flung over the whole, even as his oath bids him be faithful to the whole in its integrity. He keenly feels a family quarrel, for he wedded into the whole of the family. Yet native or not native, are there not points which must strike us all with equal force?

"I hold myself firmly convinced of this:

"That no peaceful separation is possible in the nature of things, even though both parties should desire it.

"That a war between the North and South would be one of the bitterest ever recorded, and degenerate, perhaps into one of the most honorless, void of that faith and chivalry which is wont to hover over modern wars as the remnant star of humanity.

"That we should not split into two parts, but at least into three or four, California settling for herself, to a certainty.

"That, in the remodelling of all the constitutions, such a flood of new-fangled theories, with which our time is rife, would break in upon all parts, that the new government would stagger under these innovations from year to year, and combining and separating would become as common events as in South America.

"That our rapid advancement would be arrested; we would bleed to faintness, only to recover to acts of wildness.

"That no convulsion recorded in the annals of man has thrown back our species as far as this rent and contest would inevitably do; and that the enemies of fair Liberty would sing a "Hallelujah," and be right in doing so.

"That in less than twenty years we would have again an abolition party in the northern part of the southern Union; for anti-slavery is not an artificial thing. It lies in the nature of civilization and the course of history. Slavery is a deciduous institution, which always falls at a certain time, as the first teeth are absorbed and give way to the second and permanent teeth.

"That the people of the South would become protectionists in the highest degree, and go through all the phases of that unhappy error;

"That if the South now complains of surrendered fugitives, they would then escape by shoals, and no exertion would be adequate to watch the frontier, such as it then would be.

"That the weight of opinion would press upon us which would be heavy indeed, for the world is against slavery.

"When the Swiss were on the point of severing their country, Flûke, a hermit, rushed into their



Senate, calling "Concord! concord! concord!" and conjured so fervently, and painted the dangers so vividly, and pointed to the past so exhortingly, that he succeeded. Would that we had our Fluke too! Will Clay be the man?"

Your faithful friend,

F. L.

A POW-WOW ON LONG ISLAND.—I send to the RECORD an account of a *pow-wow*, or sort of Indian enchantment, witnessed and described by Samuel Taylor, a travelling Friend. It is copied from a very rare tract.

Jamaica, L. I.

H. O. Jr.

"As I was travelling (in the summer of 1659,) to Shelter Island, I came late into an Indian town, where my guide<sup>1</sup> led me into a wigwam or house, the kind of huts they live in: which are round, made like arbors, with small poles, &c. Being received kindly and directed to my lodging upon some mats and rushes I laid down to sleep. This was a great man's house, next to the king, and he was very ill; but by and by came in a great many lusty proper men, Indians all, and sat down; and every one had a short truncheon stick in his hand, pretty thick and about 2 feet long. So they began to *pow-wow*, as they called it; and it was thus: the sick man sitting up as well as he could, and having a dish or calabash of water in his hand, he supped a little of it, sat down the dish and spirted it with his mouth into his hands, and threw it over his head and naked body, (for all of them sat so on their seats) and beating himself with his arms and clapping his hands till he was all of a foam with sweat and did speak something in his own tongue very loud; and as he spoke they all spoke very loud, as with one voice, and knocked on the ground with their truncheons, so that it made the very woods ring and the ground shake as I thought; and my Indian guide setting at my head, "Robin," said I, what is this for? "To make the sick man well," said he.

<sup>1</sup> N. Sylvester, proprietor of Shelter Island, had a great many Indians living on it. These were friendly to the whites and were often made serviceable as guides to travellers in the woods and scattered settlements of Long Island.—[H. O. Jr.]

"How?" said I. "Something will come and tell them what to do," said he. "Nay," said I, "nothing will come while I am here." "Tell them so," said I. He then desired them to hear him. So they all stopt and were quiet, so he told them: "the Englishman says nothing will come while he is here (for they converse sometimes with dark infernal spirits); he will take some care for cure."—This was all in the night, 8 or 10 miles from any house that I knew of, or any English in the woods. So next morning I ordered the sick man what he should do for the present, and when I came to Shelter Island, I would send one that should cure him; which I did.—But when I travelled that way again, he being well was exceedingly joyful to see me; and they were all very glad of me, insomuch that the young women came out to meet me and rejoiced at the sight of me. And so then I had an opportunity to declare the Truth to them and to turn them from darkness to the light of Christ Jesus, in their own hearts; which would teach them and give them the knowledge of God, that made them. And they heard me soberly, and did confess to the Truth that I spoke by an interpreter that was my guide; and they were loving and kind afterwards to Friends."

THE NAME OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.—In the HISTORICAL RECORD, vol. 2. pages 79 & 80, in an article referring to the origin of the name of Chester, Pa. the writer says, page 80, after giving the minutes as set forth by other authors, of the meeting 10th 11 mo. 1681, wherein the words "Marcus Hooke alias Chester and Upland" occurs, "the word Chichester distinctly occurs instead of Chester."

Then further on he says, that the minutes reads thus: "A monthly meeting of Friends belonging to Marcus Hooke and Upland, &c."

There appears to be a discrepancy in the above, the word *Chichester*, which he said before distinctly occurred instead of Chester, does not appear at all. Who has the original records, which G. S. mentions?

M.



THE ARREST OF ROBERT MORRIS.—I have in my possession the original of the following document:

"*Pennsylvania ss.*



The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, Greeting: We command you, That you take Robert Morris, late of your county, yeoman, if he may be found in your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you may have his body before the justices of our Supreme Court, at the same court to be held at Philadelphia, the third Monday of March next, to satisfy Blair McClenachan of the sum of sixteen thousand and seventeen dollars and seventy-one cents lawful money of Pennsylvania, which the said Blair McClenachan lately recovered in our said court against the said Robert Morris, as well as for his damages which he hath sustained by reason of the non-performance of a certain promise and assumption by the said Robert Morris to the said Blair M'Clenachan made, as for his costs and charges by him about his suit in that behalf expended, whereof the said Robert Morris is convict, as appears of record. And have you then there this Writ. Witness the honorable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq. Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, the thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord [1797.] MDCCXCVII."

Mr. Simpson in his "Lives of eminent Philadelphians, now deceased," says on page 713: "We have, after a persevering search among the records of the Courts, found the time when Morris was first imprisoned. The first commitment made out against him, was at the suit of John Ely, on the 17th of January, 1798, when he was in the custody of the Sheriff; but on the following day, the 18th, John Bell issued out another commitment, when he was *non est inventus*. Why this is so, can only be supposed, that John Ely told the Sheriff not to arrest him, or some arrangement was made after the commitment was made out."

According to the date of the above warrant for Morris' arrest, it may be supposed that some arrangement had been made with M'Clenachan also, for Mr. Simpson says he "was in the custody of the Sheriff" when the commitment was made out at the suit of John Ely. Can the RECORD or its readers throw any light upon the matter? L.

THE GREAT INDIAN WALK.—There is an error in the article on "The Great Indian Walk," in the RECORD, vol. 2, p. 56. It is stated that Marshall walked between sunrise and sunset 110 miles, an impossible FEAT. In my historical sketch of Bethlehem, p. 24, you will find it stated, that the history of the "Walking Purchase" is this:—Wm. Penn in 1686, bought of the Indians a tract of land commencing on the line of his former purchases, and extending northwestwardly as far as a man could ride on horse back in *two* days; this was not carried out until 1737, when at a treaty held with the Indians by the Proprietaries, Thomas and John Penn, on the 25th day of August, of that year, at Durham near Easton, it was stipulated that the purchase of 1686, be consummated by commencing at Wrightstown, in Bucks County, and terminating at a spot a man could reach in one and a half days walk. Edward Marshall, one of the walkers, started from Wrightstown at sunrise, on September 19, 1737, and at sunset had reached the foot of the Blue Mountains, and next day at noon had reached Tobihanna creek. He walked 50 miles the first day. Altho' not an extraordinary performance, the Indians were terribly exasperated, as they had no idea of selling their land beyond the endless mountains. As it was a rectangular line, drawn from the terminating point of the walk to the Delaware river, it robbed them of nearly all the Minisink country, their favorite hunting grounds. Their dissatisfaction at last ended in open warfare on the whites in 1755, and Marshall's entire family were among the first victims."

In a work entitled "an inquiry into the causes of the alienation of the Delaware



and Shawnoese Indians from the British interest," &c. Published in London in 1759, edited by Charles Thompson, afterwards secretary to Congress, and who was secretary to the Indian Chief *Tedyuskung*, at the great talk at Easton, from page 33 to 40, will be found a full statement of the walk.

It is said page 40, that the point reached was 30 miles beyond the Leehay hills. Marshall walked 12 hours the first day, and 50 miles, so in a day and a half he walked 80 miles, say in 18 hours, that is a little less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour.

Two of my friends walked on Suffolk Park in 1871, 40 miles in eleven hours and 48 minutes, the bet being that they could not walk 40 miles in twelve hours. The 11 hours and 48 minutes, included stoppages, which occupied 47 minutes. A party of my friends in December, 1870, walked from 9th and Clinton streets, Philadelphia, to Paoli Tavern, 20 miles, starting at 8 A. M. dined at Paoli—an hour for dinner—and reached home at 3 minutes of 8, P. M. having done 42 miles in 12 hours, so Marshall's was really an excellent performance, if he did it.

J. HILL MARTIN.

POLITICAL ALMANACS.—The first almanac that I have met with, giving election returns and other political statistics, like the *Tribune Almanac* of our day, was published at New York city, by George Dearborn and Co. and is entitled *The Whig Almanac and Political Register for 1838*. In the prefatory "Advertisement," dated November 1, 1837, it claims to be "a first attempt to disseminate in the cheapest and most eligible form, for extensive circulation, a few of the most important and interesting facts touching the great political struggle of the times." Can any reader of the RECORD inform me whether this claim is just; also who the originator of the publication was, and who was the editor? Like all the other works mentioned in this note, the *Whig Almanac* was of duodecimo size. It contains 42 pages of which the last 24 pages are devoted to election returns.

The next year (1839), the publishers of the New York *Evening Post* issued the first number of *The Democratic Almanac and Political Register*. A second number appeared in 1840. Did the proprietors of that newspaper continue the publication of this almanac later than this? In 1841, E. Littlefield, of Boston, published *The Democrats' Almanac and People's Register*.

I know of no almanac of this kind for the year, 1842; but in 1843, Greeley and McElrath, of New York, publishers of the *Tribune*, issued *The Whig Almanac*, which was published by them till 1855, under this title, and in 1856 and 1857 as *The Tribune Almanac*, its present title. The publishers from 1858 to 1860 were H. Greeley & Co. and from 1861 to the present time, including 1873, the Tribune Association.

I have seen the "fifth edition" of *The Politician's Register* published at New York, by H. Greeley, which bears date 1840, giving returns of votes "mainly during the years 1836, 1838 and 1840;" and the "sixth edition, enlarged," of the same work for the year 1841. When was the first edition published? I presume it was in 1840. The fifth edition contains 36 pages and the sixth edition 60 pages. Neither of them has an almanac.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

Boston, Massachusetts.

TOM PAINE AND THE CARICATURISTS.—

The RECORD has received the following from a friend in the West:

"Many years ago whilst I was in an old print-shop in London, I saw and purchased a caricature by Gillray, in which Thomas Paine, author of 'The Rights of Man,' &c., figures conspicuously. He is represented in the attitude of fitting stays, in a vigorous manner, to the person of Britannia. He is pulling the strings violently to make a snug fit, whilst the poor old lady appears to suffer from the operation. She is steadying herself by clinging to a big oak tree, against which leans her shield. Near by is a cottage, on which is a sign bearing the words 'Thomas Paine, stay-maker from Thetford—Paris modes by ex-



press. I send you a tracing of the prime part of the caricature. Can the RECORD or any of its readers explain the meaning of this caricature?" J. H. C.

*Nashville, Tenn.*

An answer will be given in the next number of the RECORD.

THE GINGERBREAD MAN.—I remember, when a boy, seeing a man decently dressed, standing near the old iron fence around the City Hall Park, in New York, at a place nearly opposite Stewart's old store on the West side of Broadway, always eating gingerbread. He went by the

name of the "Gingerbread Man;" and I remember hearing it said that he was a crazy son of a distinguished man. Can the RECORD give any information on the subject. A. B. C.

LAFAYETTE AND LORD CARLISLE.—In a little tract on duelling, brief mention is made of a challenge sent by Lafayette to the Earl of Carlisle, one of the British commissioners who came to this country in 1778, to negotiate with the Americans for peace and reconciliation. Is it true? and if so what were the circumstances.

A. L. S.

### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[GEORGE MASON.<sup>1</sup>]

[Contributed by F. Q.]

*Fairfax County, Gunston Hall, May 14,  
1781.*

*Sir:*

The Order for seizing the cattle for the Supply of the Army, is like to produce

much Confusion and Opposition in this part of the country, from the vague, and (as I apprehend) illegal Instructions of Mr. Brown to his Deputies, who are acting very differently in the different countys, according to each man's Interpretation of instructions which no man understands. This if not timely prevented by clear and

<sup>1</sup> George Mason was a distinguished statesman of Virginia, and was Washington's neighbor and personal friend. He was, at the time this letter was written, fifty-five years of age, having been born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1726. His ancestor was a member of Parliament in the reign of Charles the First, and was an officer in the royal army. After the defeat at Worcester, he fled to Virginia. The writer of the above letter built Gunston Hall on the banks of the Potomac, from which place it is dated. He was an active opponent of the British parliamentary measures for taxing the American colonists, and in 1769, he drew up the non-importation resolutions which were presented by Washington, in the Virginia Assembly, and adopted. He wrote a tract upon the same subject, and on the 18th of July, 1774, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Fairfax county, he presented a series of 24 resolutions which reviewed the whole ground of controversy, urged the policy of non-intercourse with Great Britain, and recommended a general Congress. These resolutions were sanctioned in the Virginia convention which met in August following, and were substantially adopted by the first continental Congress in October of that year. In 1776, he drafted the Declaration of Rights, and the Constitution of Virginia, which

were adopted by unanimous vote. He was a wise and liberal statesman, a ready debater, and altogether trustworthy as a friend of the people. He displayed great ability as a member of the convention which framed the National Constitution, and was one of the most earnest advocates of an immediate abolition of the slave trade, instead of leaving it to continue, as the Constitution did, until the year 1808. Some of his propositions, in that convention, were defeated, and he refused his signature to that instrument. He declined the office of first U. S. Senator for Virginia, to which he was elected, and devoted his life to study and recreation. He died on the 7th of October, 1792.

At the time this letter was written, Benedict Arnold, the traitor, was in command of British troops and Tories, then committing depredations in South Eastern Virginia. General Phillips had just died at Petersburg, and about a week after this letter was written, Cornwallis arrived at that town, from North Carolina, and joined his forces with those under Arnold. It was this invasion of Virginia, which made it necessary for the deputy-commissioners to enforce the state act authorizing the seizing of provisions for the use of the army, then in that state under Lafayette, Steuben and Wayne.—[ED.]



precise Orders from the Executive, will, in many Instances, occasion Law Suits, & in some, most probably Violence.

The Instructions I have seen, from Mr. Brown, direct his Deputies to take a *tenth part of every Man's Stock*; the true Construction of this I take to be a tenth part of every Man's Stock, in *Quantity & Quality*; but it would be a wanton waste of Cattle: in some Countys they estimate the value of a Man's whole Stock and take the tenth part of *that value*, in Beef Cattle: in other Counties (particularly in this) the Deputy Commissary thinks himself authorized to take in *Beef Cattle*, the tenth part of the *numbers* of each man's Stock which would generally be near *half the value* of the whole: and as, upon the common average of Stocks, there is not a tenth part of them Beef Cattle, if the measure was to be executed throughout the State in this manner, every family would be left without Beef, Tallow, or Leather, for the ensuing year, the quantity of Cattle immediately taken would be enormous, not less, upon a moderate computation, I conceive, than forty or fifty thousand Beeves, and there would not be a Beef left to supply the Army another Campaign.

The only Laws I know of upon which this power of Seizure is founded, are the two Acts passed in the last May Session, one "for procuring a Supply of Provisions & other necessaries for the Army," empowering the Governor & Council to appoint Commissioners for seizing certain enumerated articles at fixed prices, and the other an Act for giving further powers to the Governor & Council, extending the powers given by the former Act to the obtaining of so many live Cattle as may be wanted for supplying the Militia or other Troops, &c., to be valued and appraised by two disinterested persons upon Oath, &c., "provided always that not more than *one-half* of the Bullocks & *torried* Cows belonging to any person, in the slaughter, shall be subject to such seizure." These two Acts are continued by a subsequent session, with only an augmentation of the prices enumerated in

the first Act, occasioned by the Depreciation of Money, in the meantime; but, I think, nothing is therein said about the price of live cattle, it being unnecessary, as the price had not been ascertained by the former Acts, and the Cattle were to be appraised at the time of Seizure. The words *fit for Slaughter*, can hardly be literary conformed to at this Season of the Year, and may reasonably be extended to such Cattle as are fit to fatten for Slaughter; but certainly the power is limited to the half of such Cattle belonging to any one person: and any Commissary presuming to exceed it, will act contrary to Law, and distress the people unnecessarily, as the one half of such cattle will afford more than an ample supply. There are also Doubts with respect to Draught Oxen; which I am sure it was not the Intention of the Legislature to seize for Beef, nor do they come within the Description of the Law; the people might as well have their Waggon or plough Horses taken from them, as their draught-Oxen.

Another subject of Dispute is the price of the Cattle. By a vote of both Houses in Novem<sup>r</sup> last, the Executive is empowered to pursue such measures as to them appear practicable & effectual for the laying in of such a quantity of Beef and Salt, as shall be necessary for supplying the Army; allowing for Grass-Beef, 24s. per pound, and for Salt £70 per Bushel<sup>1</sup>; and although from the whole Tenor and Style of said Vote, it is evident that it related only to the Supply of the Army, during the then Slaughter-Season, & not at all to the powers, prices or valuations described in the before-mentioned Acts, yet some of the Deputy-Commissarys apply it to the present Seizure of live-Cattle, and instead of appraisement, the weight is judged by two men, upon Oath & Certificates given at

<sup>1</sup> These sums indicate the depreciation in the Continental Bills of Credit which, at that time was enormous. The value of \$100 in specie was \$7,400 in paper currency. I have before me a bill of items, in 1781, in which \$600, in paper currency, was charged for a pair of boots, and calico \$85 a yard.



24s. per pound, for which, they say, they have late Instructions. In some Countys the Judges fix this at what they think the nett weight of the Cattle, in their present poor condition; in other Countys at what they think would be the nett weight if the cattle were fat, and fit for Slaughter, and what they would weigh in the Slaughter-season next Fall, as in the meantime they would not cost their owners a penny. A Grass-Bullock which would have weighed 400 last Novem<sup>r</sup>, will not, at this time, weigh 200 lbs, so that in some Countys the people will get less than half what their neighbors receive, or of the real value of their Cattle; besides the Losses by Depreciation since last Novem<sup>r</sup>. The Commissary in this and some other Countys is, by these Difficulties, prevented from proceeding; whereupon I promised to lay the matter before your Excellency & the Council board, and to communicate to them the result. Sensible of the important Objects in which the Time of the Executive is now taken up, I should not have troubled them with this, if I did not foresee that the purposes of the Law will be in a great measure defeated, and great Confusion ensue, unless prevented by speedy and precise Instructions to the Deputy Commissarys, so as to put this Business upon a just and equal Footing. The people in this part of Virginia are well disposed to do everything in their power to support the War; but the same principles which attach them to the American Cause, will incline them to resist Injustice or Oppression. I would further beg leave to suggest that it might be better to take now, only such number of Cattle as are wanted for immediate use, & suffer the others to remain longer upon their own pastures; where, at this season of the year they will thrive faster upon Grass, alone, than fed with corn collected in strange pastures, and a great Expense saved to the public, it will be necessary also to order that the Cattle be collected in places out of the Reach of the Enemy, when the Situation of the County will admit it. I am led to mention this last circumstance, from my knowing that the

place pitched upon in this County is so near the River, that a party from a single Vessel might carry off the Cattle in two or three Hours; although a considerable part of the County is out of the reach of the Enemy, except in great Force.

I beg the Favour of an Answer by the first post, or other safe Conveyance; and remain, with the greatest Respect,

Sir, y<sup>r</sup> most ob<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

*J. Major*

To  
His Excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Governor of Virginia.

MAJOR JOHN ANDRÉ.<sup>1</sup>

[From the collection of Mr. F. J. Dreer.]

*Head Quarters before Charleston, the  
13th April, 1780.*

Sir:

I shall be much obliged to you to find out for me whether such a person as herein described has ever been a prisoner in your hands, and what has become of him, as I am requested by some of my relations to make this inquiry.

I have received your several letters and shall inform the general of the resignation you make of your pretensions to purchase Major Van Braam's commission, and also of the succession proposed of Ensign Fatio and Mr. Clarke to Captain Carden.

By a letter received from Col. Stail, I find Mr. de Crousa recommended to succeed in a vacant Lieutenantcy. I fear this young Gentleman has been wronged from his never having been heard of: He

<sup>1</sup> Major André had succeeded Francis Rawdon, as assistant adjutant general of the British army, in the American service at that time. He was on the staff of General Sir Henry Clinton, then engaged in the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, which he had closely invested with troops and ships of war. This letter was written about a week before the arrival of Cornwallis, which event was soon afterwards succeeded by the surrender of the city to the British.



may, however, I hope, be redressed, by filling the vacancy of Lieut. Matthey, resigned.

I must beg you to observe that the Fortnight States,<sup>2</sup> are to be signed by the

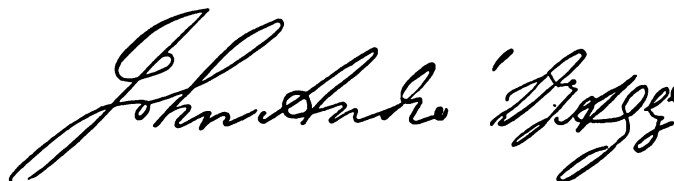
<sup>2</sup> This word *state* was then in common use instead of the word *statement*. Burgoyne's narrative of his campaign in 1777, is entitled, "State of the Expedition," &c. This letter is without an address.—[ED.]

commanding officer of the Troops, and not by the Deputy Adjutant general, which I request you to be kind enough to rectify in the future ones transmitted.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient and  
most humble servant.



Be so good, Sir, as to omit no opportunity of sending convalescents here; A vessel may possibly be sent round to re-

ceive them, but general Prevost will, I dare say, in the meantime dispatch what he can.

[FREDERICK CATHERWOOD.<sup>1</sup>]

*Tuesday morning.*

*My Dear Sir:*

I thank you for the proof impression of your engraving of the idol<sup>2</sup> marked P. It

is a most carefully reduced copy of one of my sepia drawings which I furnished to Messrs. Harper and Bros., to engrave from for Mr. Stephens' work on Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan.

I cannot imagine how you have made

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Catherwood was an Englishman and a civil engineer and architect, pursuing his vocation for several years in the service of the Pacha of Egypt. Making drawings of the ruins of Thebes and of ancient and modern Jerusalem, he had them painted in panoramic form, by Buford of London, and came to America to exhibit them. He constructed a circular building for the purpose on the spot, I believe, where William B. Astor's business office now is, in Prince St. near Broadway in New York. That building was struck by lightning, one night, and Mr. Catherwood's panoramic paintings were destroyed. That, I think, was in the Summer of 1839.

When Mr. Stephens at about that time, determined to explore the ruins in Central America, he engaged Mr. Catherwood, whom he had met while travelling in the East, to accompany him as

<sup>2</sup> The picture of the idol referred to, may be seen in volume I. between pages 152 and 153, of Mr. Stephens' first work on the Ruins of Central America, &c. I reduced and engraved on wood for the size of an octavo page two or three of Mr. Catherwood's large drawings, when it was determined to have those which would occupy a whole page each, engraved on steel.—[ED.]

an artist and skillful antiquary. Mr. Catherwood had spent ten years of his life in studying the antiquities of the Old World, and was a most useful—nay indispensable—companion of Mr. Stephens.

The pictures alluded to, in the above letter, were drawn in sepia, with great care, and the engravings from them form a most attractive feature in Mr. Stephens' work entitled "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan." His "Incidents of travel in Egypt, Arabia Petra and the Holy Land," had already won for him a wide popularity.

Mr. Catherwood accompanied Mr. Stephens on a second exploration of the ruins in Yucatan, an account of which was published in two illustrated volumes, in the year 1843. Mr. C. was a genial companion, unexceptionable in character, and a good artist, in his peculiar line. He was lost at sea while making a voyage between New York and Carraccas, in South America.

This letter was written early in September, 1840. I gave the original to a friend, keeping a copy, which is here printed. The fac simile of Mr. Catherwood's signature is from an autograph kindly lent to me, by Dr. S. W. Francis, of Newport, Rhode Island.—[ED.]

such an exact fac simile, in all its parts—every line and figure in such minute detail and perfect proportions in the reduction, unless you used the camera lucida, a little instrument which has been, for me, a valuable labor-saving implement for many years. With that little instrument I made all the outline sketches for my panoramic paintings of Jerusalem and Thebes, which you may have seen at my exhibition of them in Prince street, near Broadway, where, you may remember, they were consumed by lightning.<sup>1</sup>

If all the engravings shall be as accurately drawn and as well executed as this one, I shall be perfectly satisfied. Mr. Stephens has been consulting the publish-

ers about having the larger pictures, like this, engraved on steel instead of on wood. He thinks he would prefer steel.

I am told that there is a good collegiate school, at Poughkeepsie. Please tell me what you know about it. I want to put Freddy in some school of the kind, in the country. I am told the one in Poughkeepsie is very pleasantly situated.

If convenient, please call on me in the course of a day or two. I would call to see you this morning, but I am so busy arranging and copying my sketches, that I cannot find a spare moment. Mr. Stephens is very anxious to have his work published at as early a day as possible.<sup>2</sup>

Yours most truly,

*J. Catherwood*

*New York.*

MR. BENSON J. LOSSING, 13 Chambers St.

#### CURRENT NOTES.

**RARE BOOKS.**—Mr. Charles Welford, the London member of the publishing house of Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, in a letter in The "Book Buyer" of March 15, writes of the progress of valuable old books westward. "The old book trade has diminished in numbers fully one-half within the last twenty-five years in England, and is threatened with further rapid diminution from

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Catherwood was right in suspecting that I used the camera lucida. I have found it, as he did, a marvellous labor-saving instrument. in my profession, and have used it for about thirty-five years. It is a singular fact, as the inventor (Dr. Wollaston) observes, that it can be used only by a few persons, as the eyes of most people are not adapted to its use. The panoramas alluded to, the older New York readers of the RECORD, will remember, were exceedingly attractive, and drew crowds of visitors nightly. It was not long after their destruction by lightning, that Mr. Catherwood made his arrangements to go with Mr. Stephens to Central America. The latter had been appointed by President Van Buren special Minister to the government of Central America. They sailed from New York for Balize, in October, 1839.—[ED.]

sheer exhaustion of the commodities it deals with. The quantity of choice books of the most costly description going to the United States was never so great as it is now. As might be expected, the orders from public libraries are steadily and constantly increasing, while the professional and personal demand carries off a great quantity of choicer articles, like a distinguished U. S. Senator, who, on a late visit to London, indulged his taste for autographs by quite clearing the market of books with inscriptions or autographs of celebrated men, and was able to exhibit among the most valued of his acquisitions, Burns' original MS. of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled!" In one week the following literary acquisitions are to be credited to the United States, as they happen to come to the knowledge of a single person, with no especial means of information, and they are only a sample of what is continually going on. At a public sale, a copy of Smith's *History of Virginia*, 1627, was purchased for the extraordinary price of one thousand and forty-six pounds. Though not entirely

<sup>2</sup> In the preface to the first edition of his work, which was published in May or June, 1841, Mr. Stephens says: "Its publication has been delayed on account of the engravings."—[ED.]



perfect, it was fortunately on *large paper*, one of the four or five copies known to exist in that state. It had been preserved in an old country house library, and will now rightly take its place among the gems of the great New York Library of books on America. One of the most coveted specimens of typography is the earliest well authenticated book whose date is known: the famous so-called *Mazarin Bible*, of Faust and Schaffer, printed in 1456. No copy of this has been sold since 1858, until one recently appeared in a German catalogue. The owner was agreeably surprised at receiving an order for it from the United States at the earliest possible moment, and at the catalogued price of 4,000 thalers, or about £600 sterling. It lately passed through England, *en route* for its final destination. Though wanting sixteen leaves, it was in other respects a splendid copy, in the original monastic binding, and the deficiencies had been supplied by photozincography, so that none but an initiated eye could discover any imperfection. Last year, at the sale of a library from West Dean, in Sussex, the seat of the extinct Lord Selsey, the most valuable book that occurred was the *Confessio Amantis*, of John Gower, the old English poet, printed by William Caxton in 1493. It was a most beautiful and desirable specimen of Caxton's press (three others only being known), and quite perfect in every respect, and with a note from Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, certifying that he thought it "worthe at leaste a guinny." It was sold to a dealer for about seven hundred and twenty pounds, and has just gone to the United States "on private terms," (as the price currents say); it is certain that the new owner cannot rejoice in the possession of his small sized folio volume, in tattered and shabby binding, at a less cost than four thousand dollars.

There will probably be some notable additions to be made to these memoranda, after the sale in May, of the extraordinary "Perkins library" which is now advertised. This collection made by the late Henry Perkins, Senior partner of the firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the eminent brewers, was formed by liberal purchases chiefly from the great English and Continental sales of Sir Mark Sykes, R. Hildbert, Mr. Dent, Prince Golovkin, &c. Among its treasures are various illuminated manuscripts of the rarest and most precious class, copies of the Holy Scriptures, Books of Hours, &c. on vellum with exquisite miniatures; and, among the rarities of this kind a splendid copy of the Koran, and Lydgate's *Siege of Troy*, supposed to be the identical manuscript presented by the poet to Henry V. There are at least a score of articles of this description. The list of early printed books includes the first printed Holy Scriptures of Gutenberg and Faust known as the "Mazarin Bible" from the first discovery of a copy of it in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. Only fourteen copies of this work on paper and but four on vellum have been traced by bibliographers, and

the "Perkins Library" has one of each. The vellum copy was formerly in the Library of the university of Mentz, and was bought at the sale of Mr. Nicols' books in 1825, for £504. It will doubtless bring vastly more now. The library has a copy of each of the first four folios of Shakspeare and a wealth of other items of which Bernard Quaritch, the London bookseller, has issued a select catalogue in advance of the sale, numbering some 350 lots.

**INCREASED SALARIES.**—At near the close of the last session of Congress, a bill was passed increasing the pay of officers of the general government and fixing it as follows:

The President per annum	\$50,000
The Vice President	10,000
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	10,500
Justices of the Supreme Court, each	10,000
Cabinet officers	10,000
Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury and Interior	6,000
Speaker of the House after the present Congress	10,000
Senators, Representatives and Delegates, including the present Congress	7,500

This is a righteous measure, excepting that portion which gives increased pay to the members of the Congress then about to expire. Some of them have refused to accept the money.

The salaries of all our government officers have been altogether too small for the servants of a great and wealthy nation like ours. It has been impossible for wise and honorable men to hold office and support its dignity, unless they were possessed of an ample private fortune. The meanness of the pay was also a temptation to practice corrupt measures.

Our foreign representatives are too inadequately paid, particularly the Consuls. Many of them in order to eke out a subsistence are compelled to hold the rank and perform the duties of trades people, which, in aristocratic countries is a position below some other classes. They should be paid sufficient to enable them, without ostentation, to claim by their rank and social standing, the honors due to a representative of our government.

**RARE TREASURES OF ART.**—Mr. Cornell, the Founder of the Cornell University, in the state of New York, has purchased for that institution a complete set of the works of Pinesi, one of the greatest of Italian Engravers and Architects who flourished during the last century. They comprise magnificent pictures of the buildings and antiquities of Rome, Herculaneum and Pompeii, in twenty-one volumes. They are the set which was presented by Pope Clement the Fourteenth to the Duke of Cumberland during his residence in Rome, and have since passed through several hands.



**NATIVITIES OF OUR POPULATION.**—The census for 1870 shows that the native born residents of the United States make an aggregate of 33,000,000. The foreign population gives a little over 5,500,000, of which the Germans claim 1,690,553, Great Britain 765,292, and Ireland 1,855,827.

**COURT INFLUENCE.**—Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels, it is said, first carried the Potato, from Roanoke Island, on the coast of North Carolina, to England, late in the 16th century. Thence it found its way into France, but for nearly two centuries the use of that valuable article of food was so strenuously opposed, that it was cultivated only occasionally in gardens, for the rarity of its blossom. Finally Louis the Fifteenth, a little more than a hundred years ago, wore a bunch of its blossoms among his courtiers, spoke of the root as delicious food, and it at once became used all over France.

**THE SEWARD MEMORIAL.**—Appropriate honors to the memory of the late Wm. H. Seward, were given in the North Reformed church, in Albany, the 18th of April, under the auspices of the legislature of the state of New York. The line of procession from the state Capitol was as follows:

Governor Dix and Staff.  
Lieutenant Governor and Speaker.  
The Senate,  
Clerks of the Senate and Assembly.  
The Assembly.  
Members of the Seward Family.  
Judges of the Court and Commission of Appeals  
and other Judicial officers.  
State Officers.  
Mayor, Recorder and Common Council.  
Invited Guests.  
Members of the Press.  
Officers of the Senate and Assembly.

All of these Dignitaries wore a suitable badge of mourning, on which was the name of the deceased Statesman whom they had assembled to honor. The line marched from the state Capitol to the church where the procession was met by Senator Perry, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, and all were quietly seated. The galleries were already filled by invited guests and others. In the pulpit were seated the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, the orator for the occasion, Clerk of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Clarke and Right Rev. Bishop Coxe. After funereal music from the organ and the choir, and a prayer by Dr. Clarke, Governor Dix arose and formally introduced the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the orator. In that introduction he alluded to the fact that a quarter of a century ago, in that very church, Mr. Seward uttered a memorial discourse on the character and public services of John Quincy Adams, father of the gentleman about to speak. Mr. Adams then proceeded, in a feeble tone of voice to deliver his address, which task occupied about two hours.

Among distinguished men present, were ex-president Fillmore, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Geo. W. Patterson.

The following were among the invited guests, many of whom were not present:

U. S. Grant,	George Wm. Curtis,
Henry Wilson,	Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel,
Hamilton Fish,	Ezra Cornell,
Enos T. Throop,	Philip Hamilton,
Myron H. Clark,	John C. Hamilton,
Edwin D. Morgan,	George W. Clinton,
Horatio Seymour,	George E. Baker,
Reuben E. Fenton,	R. M. Blatchford,
T. G. Alvord,	Samuel Blatchford,
Allen C. Beach,	Gov. Washburn,
George W. Patterson,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Roscoe Conkling,	Samuel Nelson,
Millard Fillmore,	Dr. E. N. Potter,
Andrew Johnson,	Arthur C. Coxe,
Wm. C. Bryant,	Dr. Brainard,
Thurlow Weed,	C. L. Benedict,
Robert Lincoln,	G. W. Seward and son,
Rufus King,	Fred. Douglass,
Fred. W. Seward,	John M. Langston,
Wm. H. Seward,	John J. Freeman,
James Bowen,	Geo. A. Washington,
S. B. Ruggles,	Rev. Aug. Seward,
Alexander Hamilton,	George M. Grier,
James A. Hamilton,	A. D. Mayo.

**FIRST BLOOD SHED IN THE REVOLUTION.**—An account given of an affair at Westminster, Vermont, shows that the first blood that was shed in the old war for Independence, was not spilled at Lexington, as has been generally supposed. It seems that William French was killed by ministerial troops on the night of March 12th, 1775, at the King's court-house, in what is now known as Westminster. At that time Vermont was a portion of New York, and the King's court-officers, together with a body of troops were sent on to Westminster to hold the usual session of the court. The people, however, were exasperated, and assembled in the court-house to resist. A little before midnight, the troops of George the Third advanced and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd, instantly killing William French, whose head was pierced by a musket ball. He was buried in the church-yard, and a stone erected to his memory, with this quaint inscription:

"In memory of William French Who Was Shot at Westminster March ye 12th 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools George ye 3rd at the Court-house at 11 o'clock at Night in the 22d year of his age.

"Here William French his body lies  
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance Cries,  
King George the third his Tory crew  
that with a bawl his head Shot threw,  
For Liberty and his Country's Good  
he lost his Life his Dearest blood."



## OBITUARY.

## EDWARD RICHARD SPRIGG CANBY.

The RECORD has space for only a very brief notice of the life and services of General CANBY, who was treacherously murdered by Captain Jack, the leader of a band of Modoc Indians, while engaged in a peaceful conference, at a place known as the Lava Beds, on the South side of Tule lake on the Northern verge of Oregon, on the 11th of April, 1873.

General Canby was born in Kentucky about the year 1819. He was graduated at the West Point military academy in 1839, and served in Florida from that time until in 1842. As assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of Captain, he was serving when called to more active duty in the war with Mexico. At Cerro Gordo under General Scott, he distinguished himself; and for his gallant conduct during the remainder of the campaign until the capture of the city of Mexico, he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He was commissioned a full Captain in 1851; Major in 1855, and Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry in May, 1861. On the 31st of March, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

General Canby had served in the Utah expedition under General A. S. Johnston, and was, for a time in command of Fort Bridger. He was in

New Mexico when the civil war broke out, and exhibited great skill and judgment in defending that region against the Confederates. He was afterwards, for awhile, in the War department at Washington. In command of troops in and around New York city, at the time of the "July riots" there in 1863, he won the esteem of all parties by his firm and judicious course. In November of that year, he resumed his post in the War department. In the Spring of the following year he was commissioned Major-General and placed in command of the military district which included the departments of Missouri, Arkansas and the Gulf. The expedition which captured Mobile in April, 1865, was under his command, and on the 4th of May he secured the surrender of General Dick Taylor and his army. Brevetted a Major-General in the regular army in 1865, he was commissioned a full Brigadier-General in July, 1866. Since that time he has been continually in active service, and at the time of his death was in command of the military department of the Columbia, on the Pacific coast. He was appointed to that command because of his peculiar fitness for the judicious performance of the delicate duties pertaining to the pacification of the Indian tribes in that region.

General Canby leaves a wife, but no children.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

*The Napoleon Dynasty: A History of the Bonaparte Family brought down to the Present Time. By the BERKLEY MEN (C. EDWARDS LESTER).* New York: Sheldon & Company, pp. 624. This is the title of a new and somewhat enlarged edition of a work, first published in 1852. It contains quite full biographical sketches of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, and of all their children, and also of others of the family united by ties of consanguinity or marriage. More than half of the Biographies were prepared with great care from authentic sources of information by one of the most patient and conscientious of our American writers, the late Edwin Williams. "The Berkley Men" who figure as the authors, were Mr. Williams, C. Edwards Lester, and a young man whose name the writer has forgotten. The work contains portraits of the following persons: Emperor Napoleon; his son the King of Rome; Charles; Letitia, Cardinal Fesch, brother of Charles; Bonaparte as First Consul; Josephine; Maria Louisa; Joseph Bonaparte; Lucien Bonaparte; Louis Bonaparte; Hortense, Queen of Holland; Jerome Bonaparte who married Miss Patterson; Elizabeth Patterson; Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte; Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Jr.; Eliza, Grand Duchess of Tuscany; Pauline, princess Borghese; Caroline Queen of Naples; Eugene Beauharnais; Joachim Murat; Louis Napoleon; Empress Eugenie.

In justice to an old and valued friend, the writer of this notice protests against the assumption of Mr. Lester, in the new edition to be the "Berkley Men," and so giving the impression that he is the sole author of the book. In the copy of the first edition belonging to the writer, Mr. Williams, whilst on a visit at his house in 1855, wrote as follows on a fly-leaf:

"Contributions to this work, by Edwin Williams, viz: Letitia, mother of Napoleon; Joseph, Lucien, Louis, his brothers; Cardinal Fesch; Eugene Beauharnais; Hortense; young Napoleon; Tombs of the Bonapartes, and outline of the life of Napoleon, filled in and written by Lester."

A considerable more than half the volume was written by Mr. Williams, and not by Mr. Lester.

*A collection of One Hundred and Fifty engravings by Alexander Anderson, M. D. executed on wood after his Ninetieth year.* Privately printed by CHARLES L. MOREAU, New York: 12mo. large paper, pp. 80. This beautifully executed book by an amateur printer—a youth of antiquarian taste, is fully noticed in another portion of this number of the RECORD. The preparation of some prefatory remarks by Mr. Duyckinck, was an appropriate task for him to do, for his father was one of the first employers of Dr. Anderson as an engraver. Only one hundred and fifty copies of the work were printed, for private circulation.



*Autobiography: Collateral Reminiscences, Arguments in Important Causes, Speeches, Addresses, Essays, Lectures and other Writings, of SAMUEL A. FOOT, LL. D., Counsellor at Law, and late Judge of the Court of appeals, New York: two volumes 8vo. pp. 424-507.* These volumes have been prepared and printed, a limited number for private circulation, by the venerable author now in the 83d year of his age. The Autobiography and Collateral Reminiscences, comprising one volume, was completed at the home of the author at Geneva, N. Y., on the first of March, 1872. The work is addressed to his children, of whom he gave five to the service of his government during the late Civil War. Two were offered up as sacrifices to that terrible event. The second volume contains copies of his literary productions of numerous kinds denoted on the title page.

The work is a most valuable legacy not only to his children but to society, for it is a record of the life and labors of an American citizen of the highest stamp—a Christian—a Patriot. It is a pity it could not have a wider circulation than a limited edition for private distribution.

*Annals of Phoenixville and Vicinity: From the Settlement to the year 1871. Giving the Origin and Growth of the Borough, with Information concerning the Adjacent Townships of Chester and Montgomery Counties and the Valley of the Schuylkill.* By SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER. Philadelphia: Bavis and Pennypacker, Printers; 8vo. pp. 295. The full title here given, indicates the scope of this work, which is handsomely printed with clear type on fine paper. It is embellished by a map or plat of Phoenixville, in 1829; fac similes of groups of autographs and a picture of a Mennonite meeting-house and of a house which cost \$75. It gives, in a clear narrative, an account of the settlement, its growth in population, business, literature, politics and religion from the period of the Revolution, and the part the inhabitants took in the late Civil War. The work appears to have been a labor of love to the author, whose family for six generations have occupied homes at Phoenixville and vicinity. It is of such golden grains of local history, that truthful general histories are made. The preparation of such a volume is a patriotic service.

*The Delaware Water Gap: its Scenery and Legends and Early History.* By D. W. BRODHEAD. Philadelphia; Shearman & Co. Printers, 16mo. pp. 276. This is a carefully prepared volume, from personal observation and study, setting forth in a pleasant manner what its title imports. It opens with a guide to all of the interesting localities in that highly picturesque region of eastern Pennsylvania; and it makes an indispensable companion for those who may be spending a little while at the Gap. The first sixty pages are occupied with notices of places and the scenery. These are followed by about fifty pages of descriptions of

Carriage Drives in the vicinity. Then we have a series of Legends, followed by historical notes of great interest and usefulness. Among them is a version of the famous "Indian Walk," which has received attention in the RECORD. The frontispiece is a very neat picture of the Gap, looking down the river, done in colors in the style known as the "chromo." The volume is handsomely made in every particular, in a form convenient for the use of the tourist.

*Genealogical History of John and Mary Andrews, who settled in Farmington, Connecticut, 1640, embracing the descendants to 1872, with an Introduction of Miscellaneous names of Andrews, with their progenitors as far is known; to which is added a List of some of the Authors, Clergymen, Physicians and Soldiers of this name.* By ALFRED ANDREWS, New Britain, Conn. Author of History of New Britain, Member of Connecticut Historical Society, and corresponding member of Wisconsin Historical Society, Connecticut, A. H. Andrews & Co. 8vo. pp. 552. The title of this handsomely printed volume is so full, that it comprehends all essential information concerning the contents of the volume. The introduction shows that the names of Andrew, Andrews, Andrewes, Andrus, Andruss, Andreas, Anders, Andros, Androoss, Androws, Andrewes, Androse and Adroes, have all sprung from the same root. How such changes in the spelling of proper names (which are frequent) may occur, the author shows by a single example: Wm. Andrews was a settler at New Haven, Connecticut. A branch of his family settled at Coventry. The parish minister entered the name upon the register, *Anders*, and so recorded the baptism of their children, and from that circumstance the family of Anders, in this country, derived their name.

John Andrews appears to have been the first of his name who came to America to avoid persecution at home; and the names, and sometimes a considerable history of each of his descendants are embraced in this volume to the number of 2264. In the introduction the author has given brief sketches of miscellaneous persons of the name, beginning with St. Andrew, one of Christ's apostles. The work is embellished with several well engraved portraits of a considerable number of the Andrews family, including that of the author.

*Calendar of American Chronology, illustrated by Quotations from Shakespeare.* Privately printed by Charles L. Moreau, New York: 12mo. large paper, pp. 60. This is a curious volume commenced by Mr. JOHN B. MOREAU, of New York city, as a source of amusement to him whilst he was confined to his house by illness, several years ago, and recently completed at the suggestion of his young nephew who, having a "Novelty Press" at his command, was desirous of employing a portion of his school vacation in printing it.



1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the study area. It includes information about the location of the study area, the population of the study area, and the characteristics of the study area. It also discusses the data sources used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a detailed description of the study results. It includes information about the findings of the study, the conclusions drawn from the findings, and the implications of the findings. It also discusses the limitations of the study and the need for further research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and recommendations section. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research and policy. It also discusses the significance of the study and the contribution it has made to the field.

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## *THE POSTMISTRESS AT GROTON.*



MRS. BAILEY.

Twenty-five years ago I sojourned a few days at New London, Connecticut. One bright morning I crossed the Thames to Groton, to view Fort Griswold on Mount Ledyard, and the tall granite monument erected a little Northward of the fort in memory of patriots who were massacred there in September, 1781. That brutal deed was committed after the garrison had surrendered, by British and German troops commanded by a New Jersey Tory.

Whilst I was ascending the hill on which the monument stands, I fell in with

an old citizen of Groton who was a small boy at the time of the massacre. In answer to my inquiry about the particulars of the event, he referred me to "Mother Bailey," the Postmistress of Groton, who was a young woman at the time, and whose lover escaped death there, by accident. After visiting the fort and monument, I called on Mrs. Bailey, and was well rewarded.

Mrs. Bailey was more than eighty-six years of age. She sat reading her Bible when I entered her room and she arose with

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a pleasant smile of welcome that brightened her wrinkled face. I had been forewarned that she was an ardent politician of the Democratic school, and that if I was a political friend of General Taylor, then the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, I need not expect any information from her, for she could not tolerate a political opponent. So forewarned I was forearmed, and when almost her first uttered words were, "What are Cass' prospects in New York?" I declared my belief (which was sincere); that he would be elected, and added, with some compunctions of conscience "at any rate, he *ought* to be elected." This was the key that unlocked the casket of her kindly feelings, and I spent an hour agreeably and profitably with her.

Mrs. Bailey had been made a widow only a short time before my visit, by the death of her husband, Captain Elijah Bailey, who had held the office of Postmaster at Groton for the space of forty years. He was appointed by President Jefferson, in 1808. At his death, his official mantle fell upon the shoulders of his venerable widow. Captain Bailey was a Democrat when he was appointed to office, and adhered to that party all through his life. He was an ardent politician but was surpassed in that by his wife, who, in the embellishments of her room exhibited the intensity of her partisanship. There were lithographed likenesses of Jackson and Van Buren from whose heads she had received locks of hair which she showed me. These portraits were hung in a good light, whilst those of the Whigs, Clay and Frelinghuysen, were in an obscure place, with their heads downwards.

Mrs. Bailey gave me an interesting account of some of the incidents on that fatal morning at Fort Griswold. The invading forces were under the general command of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, and consisted chiefly of Tories and Hessians the instruments employed by the British commanders, when anything specially cruel was to be done. They landed in two divisions of about eight hundred men each, one under Colonel Eyre on the

East or Groton side of the Thames, and the other on the New London side, led by Arnold in person. The torch was applied to that city and the shipping, and it was speedily ruined by conflagration and plunder.

With much bravery and skill Colonel Eyre made his way into the fort with ball and bayonet, when the garrison surrendered immediately. Eyre was mortally wounded and the command devolved on Major Bromfield, a Loyalist from New Jersey. "Who commands this garrison?" shouted Bromfield as he entered the fort. "I did, sir, but you do now," said Col. Ledyard, handing the victor his sword. The miscreant immediately murdered Ledyard by running him through the body with the weapon he had just surrendered. The Tories and Germans followed their leader's example until seventy men were killed and forty-five were mortally or dangerously wounded. Several of the latter were placed in a baggage wagon, which was sent rolling down the rough hill, with the intention of having it plunge into the river with its helpless human freight. The wagon was arrested by an apple-tree and the wounded men were saved. Those in the fort were not allowed a drop of water by the savages; and the first moment that their lips were moistened was the next morning, when Fanny Ledyard, niece of the murdered Colonel, went stealthily into the fort (not knowing whether the captors had left), with some wine and water. "I saw Fanny come crying out of the sally-port," said Mrs. Bailey, "for she had just found her murdered uncle there."

Mrs. Bailey's late husband, then a youth about seventeen years old, was in Fort Griswold just previous to the attack. He and a man named Williams were ordered by Colonel Ledyard to man a gun at the redoubt in advance of the fort. They were directed, in the event of their not being able to resist the enemy successfully, to retreat to the fort. They soon found it necessary to abandon their piece. Williams fled to the fort and entered it; But young Bailey stopping to spike the



gun, lost so much time, that when he knocked at the gate, it was close barred, for the enemy were very near. He jumped over a fence into a cornfield, where he lay concealed until the battle and the massacre had ended, and so he was saved. "He was courting me at that very time, boy as he was," said Mrs. Bailey, who related the circumstances to me. She was six months older than her lover—"just old enough," she said "to make him draw the cider."

Mrs. Bailey had many things to tell me about her experience there during the war of 1812. Decatur, with the Frigates *United States* and *Macedonian*, ran into the Thames up to New London and above, in the Summer of 1813, and was there blockaded by a British squadron. At one time when that squadron threatened to bombard New London, the military force that manned the forts, were deficient in flannel for cannon cartridges. Every family in the town was visited in search of the needed material, and considerable was cheerfully sent to the garrison. It was not enough. Groton, also, was searched. Mr. Latham, a neighbor of Mrs. Bailey, came to her, seeking more. She started out and collected all the little petticoats of children that she could find in the village. "This is not half enough," said Latham; "can't you find more?" "You shall have mine too," said Mrs. Bailey, as she cut with her scissors the string that held it to her waist, and handed it to Latham. "It was a heavy new one," said the old lady, as her eyes sparkled with the recollection, "which I had spun and woven myself, but I didn't care a groat for that. All I wanted was to see it go through the Englishmen's insides!" When Latham, satisfied with his treasures, returned to the fort, which Decatur's men were assisting to garrison, some of them declared it would be a shame to cut up that garment into cartridge patterns; it ought to flutter at the mast-head of the *United States* or the *Macedonian*, as an ensign under which they would fight gallantly out on the broad ocean. But those frigates had no occasion to raise an ensign

or open their ports, for they were kept prisoners in the Thames, for the remainder of the war, a period of about twenty months.

Mrs. Bailey gave me an interesting account of the festivities at New London after the President's Proclamation of Peace, in 1815, was received, in which she and her husband participated. The town was brilliantly illuminated on the evening of the 21st of February, and a ball was given by the citizens in the court-house. Admiral Hotham was then the commander of the blockading squadron, and was held in esteem by the citizens, for like his predecessor, Commodore Hardy, his conduct had been marked by forbearance and courtesy. His flagship was the *Superb*. He determined to join in the festivities on that occasion. Announcing the parole on his ship to be "America," and the countersign "Amity," he and his officers went ashore, mingled freely and cordially with the inhabitants, and danced at the ball with the ladies of New London. Mrs. Bailey was one of his partner's in a cotillion.

"I was then just fifty years old," she said, when telling me the story, "but I was as spry as any of the girls—plump and fair; dressed in a canton-crape gown, low-necked, short-waisted and short-sleeved. The Admiral was almost seventy, but he was as frisky as a fox, with a jolly red face and white hair. Captain Bailey said I was the prettiest woman in the room, and he was a good judge. Now don't laugh at me because of my vanity. I love to remember it because my husband said it."

I have no doubt of the justice of the captain's remark, for at the great age of eighty-six years there were, on the face of this remarkable woman remains of former beauty. She was still vivacious; her smile was winning, and her large blue eyes retained much of their lustre.

Alas! poor Anna Bailey! On the 10th of January, 1851, a little more than three years after my visit, her clothes took fire and she was burned to death at the age of eighty-nine years. She died, the venerated Postmistress of Groton.



## THE SOUTH CAROLINA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Delegates from the several districts of South Carolina, assembled in the Baptist church, at Columbia, the Capital of the State, on the 17th of December, 1860. The late David F. Jamison, a delegate from Barnwell District, was chosen to preside temporarily, and was finally elected the permanent president of the Convention, with B. F. Arthur, as clerk. The Rev. Mr. Breaker invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon their proposed work,

and they were about to proceed in their labors, when word came to the Convention that the small-pox was raging as an epidemic in Columbia. They adjourned to Charleston, where they reassembled on the 18th and proceeded at once to business. The members being nearly all agreed, there was very little delay. Their object was to sever the political connection of South Carolina with the United States.

*John A. Inglis*  
*R. Barnwell Rhett*  
*James Chesnut*  
*James L. Orr*  
*Maxcy Gregg*  
*Benj. Faneuil Duncan*  
*W. Ferguson Huetson*

SIGNATURES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SECESSION ORDINANCE.

A committee was appointed to draft an ordinance of secession. It was composed of John A. Inglis, Robert Barnwell Rhett, James Chesnut, Jr., James L. Orr, Maxcy Gregg, Benjamin Faneuil Duncan and W. Ferguson Huetson. Another committee was appointed to prepare an Address to the people of the Southern States. It was composed of Robert Barnwell Rhett, John Alfred Calhoun, W. P. Finley, Isaac D. Wilson, W. F. De Saussure, Langdon Cheves and Merrick E. Carn. A third committee was appointed to draft a declaration of the causes that impelled and

justified the secession of South Carolina. This committee was composed of C. L. Memminger, F. H. Wardlaw, R. W. Barnwell, J. P. Richardson, B. H. Rutledge, J. E. Jenkins and P. E. Duncan. Other committees were appointed, but those were the most important.<sup>1</sup>

After the transaction of some business

<sup>1</sup> A committee on the message of the President of the United States, relating to property; on Relations with the Slave-holding States of North America; on Foreign Relations; on Commercial Relations and Postal Arrangements, and on The Constitution of the State.



having special reference to the formation of a confederacy of such states as might recede from the Union, the committee appointed to prepare an ordinance of secession reported. That was on the 20th of December, 1860. The report, submitted by Mr. Inglis, was brief, and embodied a draft of an ordinance of secession, in the following words:

"We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of the State, ratifying Amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

No discussion followed the submission of this ordinance to the consideration of the Convention. At a quarter before one o'clock in the afternoon, it was adopted by the unanimous voice of the one hundred and sixty-nine delegates then present. It was moved that the Convention march in procession from St. Andrew's Hall where they had assembled, to Institute Hall on Meeting Street, and there, at seven o'clock in the evening sign the ordinance in the presence of the constituted authorities of the State, and of the people.

The news of this action soon spread over Charleston. A placard was printed at the office of the "Mercury" half an hour after the vote was taken, bearing a copy of the ordinance, and the words, in large letters at the head—THE UNION IS DISSOLVED. It was scattered broad cast over the city. There seemed to be universal joy. All business was suspended, and huzzas for a Southern Confederacy were heard in many places. Ladies appeared on the streets in "secession bonnets," invented by a northern milliner in Charleston, and small Palmetto flags

fluttered, with white handkerchiefs, out of many a window. Church bells rang merry peals, and cannon thundered loud approval. Some enthusiastic young men went to the grave of John C. Calhoun, in St. Philips' church-yard, and there made a solemn vow to devote their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," to the "cause of South Carolina independence." And a gifted poet of the "Palmetto State" wrote, before he slept, that night, a "Song of Deliverance," in which was the following allusion to South Carolina and her position:

"See! See! they quail and cry!  
The dogs of Rapine fly,  
Struck by the terror of her mien, her glance of  
lightning fire!

And the mongrel, hurrying pack  
In whimpering fear fall back,  
With the sting of baffled hatred hot, and the rage  
of false desire.

O, glorious Mother Land!  
In thy presence stern and grand,  
Unnumbered fading hopes rebloom, and faltering  
hearts grow brave.

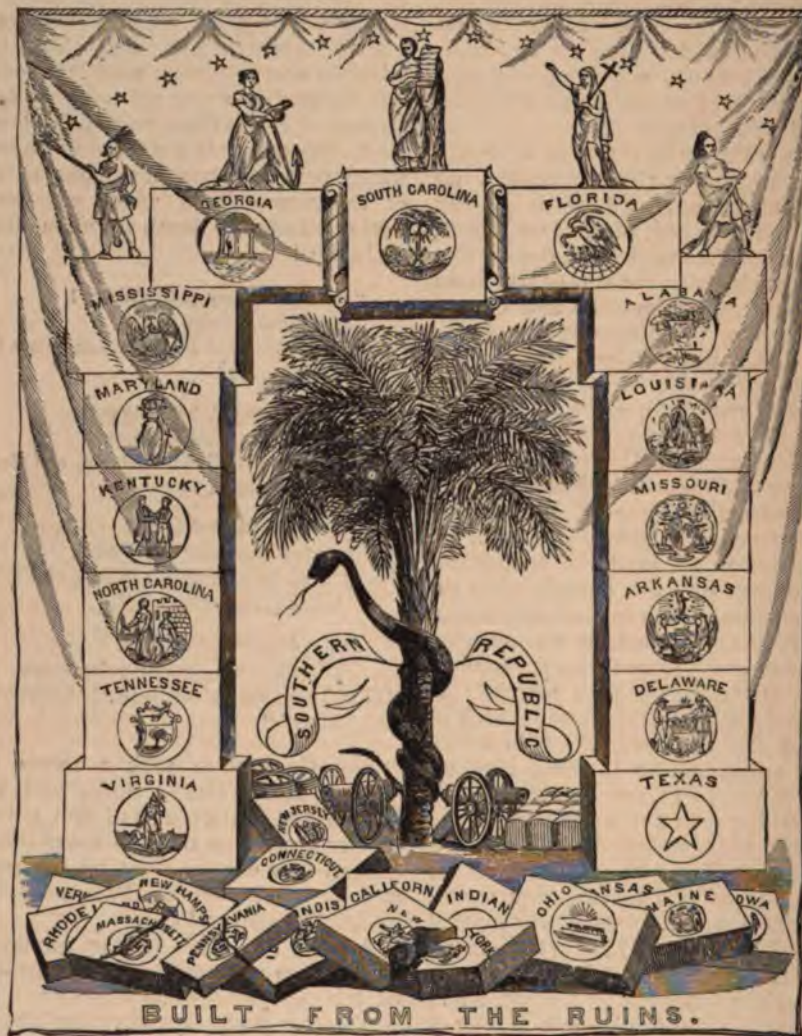
And a consentaneous shout  
To the answering heavens, ring out—  
'Off with the livery of disgrace, the baldric of the  
Slave.'"

The Convention took a recess at a quarter before four o'clock, and whilst leaving St. Andrew's Hall and going in regular procession through Broad Street to dinner, they were cheered by the people, and the chimes of St. Michael's church pealed forth several airs.

At seven o'clock in the evening the Convention reassembled in the great hall of the South Carolina Institute. There was gathered on that occasion the Governor and his Council and both branches of the legislature, and a dense crowd of the men and women of Charleston. Meanwhile the Ordinance of Secession had been engrossed on parchment twenty-five by thirty inches in size, with the great Seal of the State of South Carolina attached.



Back of the President's chair was suspended a banner, of which a picture is here given, in miniature<sup>1</sup>. It was a remarkable and significant object for the contemplation of the excited beholders. It was composed of cotton cloth, with de-



BANNER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

vices painted in water colors by a Charleston Artist named Alexander. The base of the design is a mass of broken and

disordered blocks of stone, on each of which are the name and arms of a labor State. Rising from this mass are seen two columns of perfect and symmetrical blocks of stone, connected by an arch of the same material, on each of

<sup>1</sup> From Lossing's Pictorial "History of the civil war in America."



fifteen in number, are seen the name and coat of arms of a Slave-labor State. South Carolina forms the key-stone of the arch on which stands Power's statue of Calhoun, and displaying to spectators, a scroll on which are the words "Truth, Justice and the Constitution." On one side of Calhoun is an allegorical figure of Faith, and on the other, of Hope. Beyond each of these is a figure of a North American Indian armed with a rifle. Within the space formed by the two columns and the arch, is the device on the seal and flag of South Carolina, namely, a Palmetto tree with a rattle-snake coiled around its trunk, and at its base a park of cannon and some emblems of the state commerce. On a scroll fluttering from the body of the tree

are the words "Southern Republic." Over the whole design, in a segment of a circle, are fifteen Stars, the then number of Slave-labor States. Underneath all, in large letters are the words, BUILT FROM THE RUINS.

This banner foreshadowed the designs and expectations of the actors in, the scenes. It prophesied the destruction of the Union out of the ruins of which would rise a fair and permanent empire composed of the Slave-labor States, over which South Carolina would hold eminent control as the head and heart of the Confederacy.

The following are the names of the delegates who signed the Ordinance, written in five columns in the following order:

D. F. JAMISON, Delegate from Barnwell and President of the Convention.

Thomas Chiles Perrin.	R. G. M. Dunovant.	A. W. Betha.	John M. Shingler.	B. H. Rutledge.
Edward Noble.	Ja <sup>s</sup> Parsons Carroll.	E. W. Goodwin.	Daniel Du Pré.	Edward M'Crady.
J. H. Wilson.	William Gregg.	William D. Johnson.	A. Mazyck.	Francis L. Porcher.
Tho <sup>s</sup> Thomson.	Andrew J. Hammond.	Alex. M'Leod.	William Cain.	T. L. Gourdin.
Dan <sup>l</sup> . Lewis Wardlaw.	James Tomkins.	John P. Kinard.	P. G. Snowden.	John S. Palmer.
John Alfred Calhoun.	James S. Smiley.	Robert Moorman.	Geo. W. Seabrook.	John L. Newell.
John Izard Middleton.	John Hugh Means.	Joseph Caldwell.	John Jenkins.	John S. O'Hear.
Benjamin G. Sessions.	William Strother Lyles.	Simon Fair.	R. G. Davant.	John G. Landrum.
J. N. Whitner.	Henry Campbell Davis.	Thomas Worth Glover.	E. M. Seabrook.	B. B. Foster.
James L. Orr.	John Buchanan.	Lawrence M. Keitt.	John J. Wannamaker.	Benjamin F. Kilgore.
J. P. Reed.	James C. Freeman.	Donald Rowe Barton.	Elias B. Scott.	James H. Carlisle.
R. S. Simpson.	P. G. Duncan.	William Hunter.	Joseph G. Jenkins.	Simpson Bobo.
B. Franklin Mauldin.	W. K. Easley.	Andrew F. Lewis.	Langdon Cheves.	William Curtis.
Lewis Malone Ayer, Jr.	James Harrison.	Rob't. A. Thompson.	George Rhodes.	H. D. Green.
W. Peronneau Finley.	W. H. Campbell.	William S. Graham.	A. G. Magrath.	Mathew P. Mayes.
J. J. Brabham.	T. J. Withers.	John Maxwell.	Wm. Porcher Miles.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Reese English Jr.
Benjamin W. Lawton.	James Chesnut, Jr.	John E. Frampton.	John Townsend.	Albertus Chambers Spain
John M'Kee.	Joseph Brevard Kershaw.	W. Ferguson Hutson.	Robert N. Gourdin.	J. M. Gadberry.
Thomas W. Noon.	Thomas W. Beatty.	W. F. De Saussure.	H. W. Conner.	J. S. Sims.
Richard Woods.	William Ellis.	William Hopkins.	Theodore D. Wagner.	Wm. H. Gist.
A. Q. Dunovant.	B. L. Crawford.	James H. Adams.	R. Barnwell Rhett.	James Jeffries.
John A. Inglis.	W. C. Caruthers.	Maxcy Gregg.	C. G. Memmenger.	Anthony W. Dorzier.
Henry M'Iver.	D. P. Robinson.	John H. Kinsler.	Gabriel Manigault.	John G. Pressley.
Stephen Jackson.	H. E. Young.	Ephram M. Clark.	John Julius Pringle Smith.	R. C. Logan.
W. Pinckney Shingler.	H. W. Garlington.	Alex. H. Brown.	Isaac W. Hayne.	Francis S. Parker.
Peter B. Bonneau.	John D. Williams.	E. S. P. Bellinger.	John H. Honour.	Benj. Faneuil Duncan.
John P. Richardson.	W. D. Watts.	Merick E. Carn.	Richard De Treville.	Samuel Taylor Atkinson.
John L. Manning.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Weir.	E. B. Henderson.	Thomas M. Hanckel.	Alex. M. Foster.
John J. Ingram.	H. J. Caughman.	Peter Stokes.	A. W. Burnett.	William Blackburn Wilson.
Edgar W. Charles.	John C. Geigen.	Daniel Flud.	Thomas Y. Simons.	Robert T. Allison.
Julius A. Dargan.	Paul Quattlebaum.	David C. Appleby.	Artemas T. Darby.	Samuel Rainey.
Isaac D. Wilson.	W. B. Powell.	R. W. Barnwell.	L. W. Spratt.	A. Baxter Springs.
James M. Timmons.	Chesley D. Evans.	Joseph Daniel Pope.	William Middleton.	A. L. Barron.
Francis Hugh Wardlaw.	Wm. W. Harlee.	C. P. Brown.	T. D. Richardson.	

Attest, BENJAMIN F. ARTHUR, Clerk of the Convention.



The ceremony of signing the Ordinance commenced at the hour appointed. The Charleston "Mercury" said, the next morning: "The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives—men, most of them, upon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had been shed—patriarchs in age—dignitaries of the land—the high priests of the church of Christ—reverend Statesmen—and the wise Judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man with bowed form and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, advanced forward with upraised hands, in prayer to Almighty God for His blessing and favor on the great act of His people about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and, with hats off, listened to the touching and eloquent appeal to the Allwise Disposer of events."

When the members had all affixed their signatures to the important document in the order of their districts, the President stepped forward, showed the instrument to the people and read it aloud. He then said: "The Ordinance of Secession has been signed and ratified, and I proclaim the State of South Carolina an independent Commonwealth." It was then delivered to the Secretary of State, to be placed for preservation in the public archives at Columbia. Then the Hall rang with a loud shout of exultation from the assembled multitude. The Convention adjourned till the next day; and at a little after nine o'clock, the large audience were making their way homewards. They had carried away with them as mementoes of the occasion, the leaves of two real palmetto trees which had been placed at each side of the platform on which the President sat, and only their denuded stems remained.

The Convention continued their sessions until the 5th of January, 1861, when they adjourned. They adopted a declaration of independence, and on the same day the Governor of the State issued a proclamation, declaring that "South Carolina is,

and has a right to be a separate, sovereign, free and independent State, and as such, has a right to levy war, to conclude peace, to negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and to do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State." It was dated the 24th day of December, 1860, "and in the eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of South Carolina."

On the 29th, the Convention, which had assumed supreme authority, transferred to the Legislature of South Carolina, the powers lately vested in Congress. The judicial powers of the United States were vested in the State courts; and Governor Pickens, who had assumed the exalted position of the chief magistrate of an independent nation, formed a cabinet, composed of A. G. Magrath, Secretary of State; D. F. Jamison, Secretary of War; C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury; W. W. Harllee, Postmaster General, and A. C. Garlington, Secretary of the Interior. A banner for the new empire was adopted, composed of red and blue silk, the red being the ground of the standard, and blue in the form of a cross, bearing fifteen stars, the number of the slave-labor states. In the centre was a large star, representing South Carolina, and on the red field was a silver Palmetto and Crescent moon. The Charleston newspapers now published intelligence from all the other states of the Union, under the head of "Foreign News."

So it was that South Carolinians inaugurated a movement which resulted in one of the most terrible Civil Wars recorded in history, and in the total extinction of slavery within the bounds of the Republic. The scars of that war are rapidly healing, and there seems to be sure prophecies of a more perfect union hereafter, socially and politically, among the people of our beloved country. That this may be speedily consummated, is the prayer of every true American who, like the Roman, is proud of the honor of being a citizen of a great commonwealth.

*THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—WHO ORIGINATED IT.*

The Lancaster "Daily Examiner" in a recent issue, has the following article, headed "The Declaration of Independence: Pennsylvania originated it." It is an interesting piece of history in connection with that great event, but the readers of the RECORD must remember, that a convention of delegates assembled at Charlotte, in North Carolina, and adopted an equally explicit declaration of independence of the British crown, more than a year before this movement in Pennsylvania. The people, in all the colonies, evidently felt yearnings for independence, and North

to the respective assemblies and conventions of the colonies that where no Government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such government as should, in the opinion of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.

In order to carry into effect the said resolutions of Congress, a committee of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia adopted circular letters to committees of the several counties, requesting them to elect Deputies to meet in Provincial con-



CARPENTERS' COMPANY HALL.—FOUNDED 1724.

Carolinians and Pennsylvanians only led the way in publicly expressing what a great many patriots thought. The following is the paper above alluded to:

The origin and progress of the revolution which terminated in the establishment of the Independence of the United States, is a matter of history too well known to the People of Pennsylvania to repeat it.

The Continental Congress on 15 May, 1776, adopted a resolution recommending

ference. This was complied with, and the members so selected met on the 18th of June, 1776 at the CARPENTERS' HALL IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. Col. Thos. McKean was chosen President; Col. Joseph Hart was chosen Vice President; Jonathan C. Smith, Samuel Morris, Secretaries.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Pennsylvania Assembly, under the Proprietary Government were too conservative for the people, and the latter, in public gatherings, protested against their competency to form a new government



The sessions were held daily and on SUNDAY the 23d of June, 1776, amongst other things, a committee consisting of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Col. James Smith and Col Thomas McKean, was appointed to draft a resolution DECLARING the sense of the CONFERENCE with respect to an Independence of the Province from the crown of Great Britain, and to report next morning.

On Monday morning, the 24th of June, 1776, the committee brought in a

"DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE for the colony of PENNSYLVANIA from the CROWN of GREAT BRITAIN, which, read a second time and being fully considered, it was, UNANIMOUSLY BY ALL THE MEMBERS agreed to and adopted in the following words:<sup>2</sup>

"WHEREAS, George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c., in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of Justice and Humanity, both by an accumulation of oppressions, unparalleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this, with the other American Colonies from his protection:

And WHEREAS, he hath no regard to any of our numerous and dutiful petitions for a redress of our complicated grievances but hath lately purchased foreign troops to assist in ENSLAVING US, and hath excited

in accordance with the recommendation of Congress. The convention here noticed, was called, but before the members assembled, citizens at public gatherings, and military corps took action in favor of Independence.—[EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> This form of heading is not correct, and does not appear in the minutes, as published in the "American Archives." The writer of the article here given, seems not to have adhered to the text, which is as follows: "The Committee appointed for that purpose brought in a draft of a Declaration on the subject of the Independence of this colony of the Crown of Great Britain [not a draft of an actual declaration of independence, as the North Carolinians had done, but on the subject of independence,] which was ordered to be read by special order," et cetera. According to the record, the people of Pennsylvania, did not go further than to express their willingness to support Congress in such a declaration. The capitalizing in this copy of the proceedings of that convention, is the work of the writer in the "Daily Examiner."—[EDITOR.]

the savages of this country to carry on a WAR AGAINST US, and also the Negroes to imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by CIVILIZED NATIONS, and hath lately insulted our calamities by declaring that he will show us NO MERCY until he has reduced us.

And WHEREAS, the obligations of allegiance being reciprocal (between a king and his subjects) are now dissolved on the side of the COLONISTS, by the despotism of the said king, in so much that it now appears, this loyalty to him is treason against the people of this country.

And WHEREAS, not only the Parliament, but there is reason to believe so many of the people of Great Britain have concurred in the aforesaid arbitrary and unjust proceedings against us:

And WHEREAS, the PUBLIC VIRTUE of this colony (so essential to its liberty and happiness) must be endangered by a future political union with, or dependence upon a Crown and nation so lost to Justice, Patriotism and Magnanimity:

WE, the Deputies of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in full Provincial Conference, for forming a plan for executing the resolve of Congress, of the 15th of May last, for suppressing all authority in this Province, derived from the Crown of Great Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, now in this public manner, in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, consent and authority of our constituents, UNANIMOUSLY declare our willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES:

PROVIDED, the forming the government, and the regulation of the internal policy of this colony, be always reserved to the people of said colony:

And we do further call upon the nations of Europe and appeal to the GREAT ARBITER and Governor of the Empires of the world, to witness for us, that this declaration did not originate in ambition, or in an impatience of lawful authority, but that we were driven to it in obedience to the first principles of nature, by the op-



pressions and cruelties of the aforesaid king and Parliament of Great Britain, as the only possible measure that was left us, to preserve and establish our liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to posterity.

ORDERED, That this DECLARATION BE SIGNED AT THE TABLE, and that the President deliver it in Congress.

[MEMBERS WHO SIGNED.]

*From the City of Philadelphia.*

Thos. McKean,	William Lowman,
Christopher Marshall, Sen.	
Benjamin Rush,	John Bayard,
Christopher Ludwig,	Timothy Matlack,
Jacob Shriner,	John Dean,
Sharp Delancy,	Francis Guernsey.
John Cox,	William Coates,
Benjamin Loxly,	George Schloper,
Samuel Brewster,	Jacob Barge,
Joseph Blewer,	Samuel Morris,
William Robinson,	Joseph Moulder,
Jonathan B. Smith,	George Goodwin
James Milligan,	

*The county of Philadelphia.*—Henry Hill, Robert Lewis, Enoch Edwards, John Bull, Frederick Antes, Robert Loller, Joseph Mather, Matthew Brooks.

*For Bucks county.*—John Kid, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Hart, Benjamin Segle, James Wallace.

*For Chester County.*—Richard Thomas, William Evans, Thomas Hockley, Caleb Davis, Elisha Price, Samuel Fairbanks, Hugh Lloyd, Richard Reiley, Evan Evans, Lewis Grono, Sketchley Morton, Thomas Lewis, William Montgomery.

*For Lancaster County.*—William At Lee, Ludowich Lowman, Bartram Galbraith, Alexander Lowrey, William Brown, John Smiley, James Cunningham, David Jenkins, Andrew Graaf.

*For Berks County.*—Jacob Morgan, Henry Haller, Mark Bird, Boda Otto, Benjamin Spiker, Daniel Hunter, Valentine Eakerd, Joseph Hiester, Nicholas Lutz, Charles Shoemaker.

*For Northampton county.*—Robert Levers, Nergal Gray, John Wertzel, Nicholas Depue, David Deshler, Benjamin Depue,

*For York county.*—John Smith, Robert McPherson, Richard McCall, David Kennedy, Henry Stagle, James Edgar, Joseph Reed, William Rankin.

*For Cumberland county.*—James McLane, John McClay, William Elliott, William Clark, John Calhoun, John Creigh, Hugh McCormick, John Harris, Hugh Alexander.

*For Bedford county.*—David Espy, Samuel Davidson, John Piper.

*For Westmoreland county.*—Edward Cook, James Perry.

*For Northumberland county.*—William Cook, Alexander Hunter, Robert Martin, Matthews Brown, John Heitzel.

Journal of Congress, Vol. 2, p. 230.—“In Congress, June, 25, 1776, a declaration of the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, was laid before Congress and read, declaring the United States free and independent States.”

<sup>3</sup> The Journal is not correctly quoted. The paragraph reads as follows:

“A declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, was laid before Congress, and read; expressing their willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States.”

The convention did not make an absolute declaration of independence. Their action was only in the form of an endorsement of Mr. Lee's motion in Congress, to that effect, submitted on the 7th of June, or eleven days before the Convention was held in Philadelphia. The declaration of McKean's battalion was made on the 6th.—[EDITOR.]

### THE WASHINGTON PEDIGREE.

There is naturally and obviously a fascination in the topic of the ancestry of George Washington. In the first volume of this magazine we were called upon to combat a fanciful tradition that our na-

tional hero was born in England. Now we have to oppose the theories of a writer who attempts to trace the English pedigree of the Washingtons prior to their settlement in Virginia.



In a magazine recently established in New York, called the "Chronotype," an effort has been made to dispute the conclusion reached by recent investigators, that nothing is known of the parentage of the two brothers, John and Lawrence Washington, who settled in Virginia about 1657.

Concerning these two brothers, of whom John was the great-grandfather of George Washington, little is known beyond what can be gleaned from their wills which are printed in Meade's Virginia ii, 167.

During the lifetime of the President an attempt was made by Sir ISAAC HEARD, then Garter King-at-arms, to trace out the pedigree. The statement made by George Washington at that time was as follows: "I have often heard others of the family, older than myself, say that our ancestor who first settled in this country, came from one of the northern counties of England; but whether from Lancashire, Yorkshire or one still more northerly, I do not precisely remember."

BAKER, the historian of Northamptonshire, following the notes collected by Sir Isaac Heard, assumed that John and Lawrence Washington the emigrants, were identical with John and Lawrence the sons of Lawrence Washington, of Brington. This pedigree being published was copied without hesitation, and was accepted and quoted for years.

In 1866, Col JOSEPH SAMUEL CHESTER, an American genealogist, resident in London, was led to look into the matter; and he succeeded in demonstrating that Heard and Baker were clearly wrong. He wrote an article which was printed in the "Herald and Genealogist," (London), reprinted in "Heraldic Journal," (Boston), and published also in a pamphlet form.

BAKER stated that John Washington, son of Lawrence W. of Brington, was of South Cave, co. York, prior to his supposed emigration; and that his brother Lawrence was a student at Oxford in 1622.

Col. CHESTER, however, proved that John, son of Lawrence W. of Brington, was knighted 21st Feb. 1622-3, married Mary Curtis, was styled Sir John Wash-

ington, of Thrapston, co. Northampton, knt. and left a widow Dorothy, who was buried at Fordham, co. Cambridge, 15th Oct. 1678.

So also Col. CHESTER traced Lawrence Washington, brother of Sir John, student at Oxford in 1622, who was born in 1602, and showed that he was presented to the living of Purleigh, co. Essex, in 1633. Here he remained until 1643, and being then ejected for his loyalty, was allowed afterwards to 'have and continue upon a poor and miserable living in those parts.'

Clearly it is impossible to believe that this knight and this clergyman were the emigrants to Virginia in 1657, and consequently it has been held since the publication of Col. CHESTER's investigations, that HEARD and BAKER had been misled by a coincidence of names.

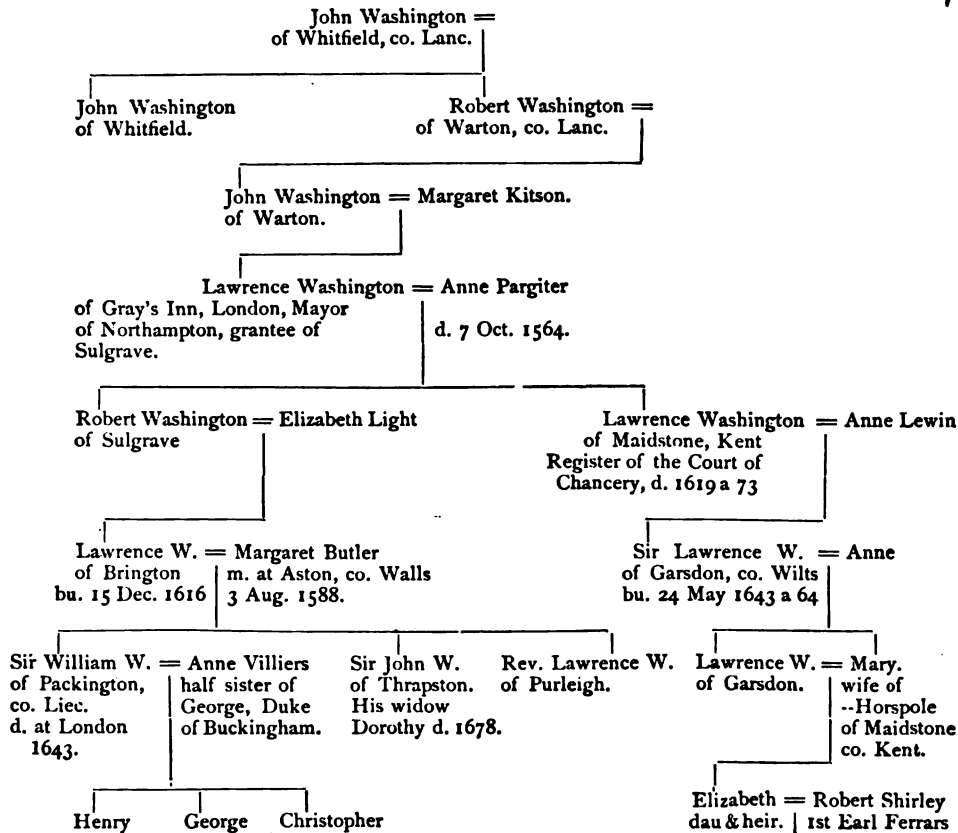
The "CHRONOTYPE" however, desirous probably of presenting a startling essay contradictory of existing beliefs, has given to the public in its numbers for March and April, a collection of fragmentary items collected by Mr. CLEMENTS. We have perused these articles with astonishment and regret. We desire to treat every writer with consideration, but we have the right to insist that he shall present his views with precision, and fortify his position by the careful citation of authorities. In this case Mr. CLEMENTS was bound to remember that Col. CHESTER is probably the greatest existing authority in regard to American pedigrees as related to English families: that his article was written after a long and careful search among the existing evidences of the Washington pedigrees, and is fortified in the strongest manner by the citation of wills and other documents.

Mr. CLEMENTS has had we believe no special facilities for investigating the doubtful points, his quotations are from printed books solely, some of which authorities (as for instance BERRY,) are not of the first rank. He further labors under the disadvantage of writing in so loose a manner as to perplex any ordinary reader as to his meaning. He has inserted in his articles many remarks which have no ap-

parent relation to the Washington pedigree, and which serve only to confuse the student.

Let us state briefly the pedigree as published by BAKER, and corrected by SIMPKINSON and CHESTER:

*See N:  
Gen. & 14  
Register.  
Ody*



The foregoing pedigree represents only the main lines, but for those branches it seems to be well established. Let us look at the suggestions of Mr. CLEMENTS, so far as they can be picked out from his articles.

1. In his notes, (p. 69), he says Sir Lawrence Washington was not of Garsdon but was the clergyman of Purleigh, co. Essex (Mr. Clements calls it Pudleigh, co. Devon.) Herein, he follows an error made by SIMPKINSON before Col. CHESTER's article was printed. Mr. CHESTER *proves*

that the clergyman was the son of Lawrence of Brington.

2. On p. 70 CLEMENTS says on the authority of BERRY that Lawrence Washington, son of Sir Lawrence, was of Ballington, co. Wilts, had a sister Mary (wife of Wm. Horsepool of Maidstone in Kent), married Anne Merry and had a daughter Martha who was the wife of Arthur Berwick. "This Lawrence *immigrated* (*sic*) to America with a connection John in 1657-8." The answer to this is plain. We know of but one Sir Lawrence Wash-



ington, viz. the one called "of Garsdon." His son may have had two wives, or BERRY may err in the name. He certainly left a sole daughter and heiress who married the first Earl Ferrars, as all authorities agree. Mr. CLEMENTS makes a great point of the fact that Sir Lawrence Washington is called "of Garsdon," at a time when as he says the seat and manor were owned by Sir Henry Moody. It is evident however that Sir Lawrence was buried at Garsdon, and he might with propriety be called of that parish, whether he owned land there or not.

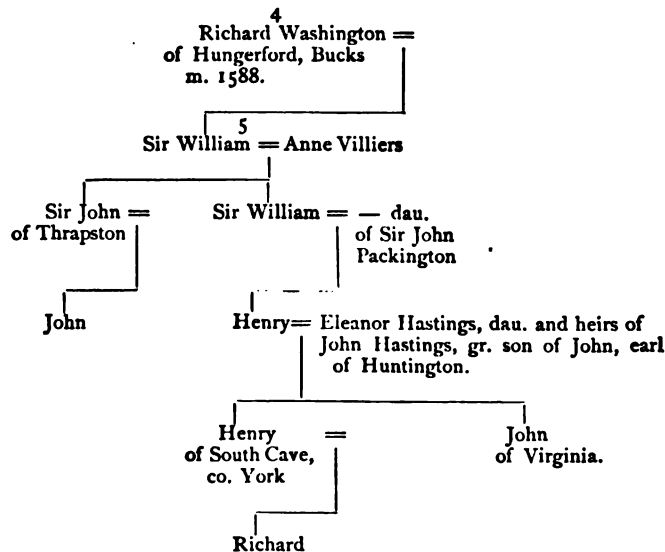
Mr. Clements has clearly failed to produce any Lawrence to correspond to the emigrant. Let us see what he says about John, for strangely enough he is so ignorant of the true relation between the emi-

grants as to write "we think this John was a second cousin of Lawrence referred to as the emigrant."

On p. 103 we find a pedigree compiled from "Calundarium rolls and other available sources." It states that John<sup>1</sup> Washington of Whitfield, co. Lanc. (presumably the same with whom our pedigree begins) had a son John<sup>2</sup>, who had sons Thomas<sup>3</sup> and Sir Richard<sup>4</sup>.

Sir Richard<sup>3</sup> was father of Richard<sup>4</sup> of Hungerford, co. Bucks married in 1588, and the latter is called the father of Sir William<sup>5</sup> who married Anne Villiers.

In a tabular form, the pedigree is as follows—beginning with Richard<sup>4</sup>. Our readers will remember that we deem this pedigree to be all wrong.



We may well term this pedigree as compiled by Mr. CLEMENTS a remarkable statement. There can be no doubt that the Sir William who married Anne Villiers is the same person in both tables, BAKER and CHESTER say that he was the son of Lawrence Washington of Brington, but Mr. CLEMENTS says he was the son of Richard Washington of Hungerford. I cannot doubt that this affiliation is a clear and evident blunder on the part of Mr. CLEMENTS, and he must produce unimpeach-

able testimony before his version can be accepted.

So again Mr. CLEMENTS says that Sir John Washington of Thrapston, was the son of Sir William instead of being his brother. The evidence is strong the other way and we must again ask Mr. CLEMENTS for his authority.

Col. CHESTER states that the visitation of 1618 gives to Sir William Washington, children Henry, George, Christopher, Catherine, Susanna and Elizabeth. Mr.

CLEMENTS says that Sir William had a son Sir William who married a daughter of Sir John Packington and a grand-son Henry. Proofs are not furnished in regard to either of these statements. One error is evident—there never has been an Earl of Huntingdon named John. It is more than probable that Mr. CLEMENTS will find great difficulty in proving the existence of these imaginary descendants of Sir William Washington and Anne Villiers.

Again, and most astoundingly, Mr. CLEMENTS calls one of the persons on his pedigree, John of *Virginia*. Here we may well ask for any authority for such an identification. As near as we can make out he says that Richard Washington, nephew of the supposed emigrant, corresponded with George Washington, the great-grand-son of the emigrant. We should like to be referred to the letters, as we believe the only reference is one in *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. V. 172.

We repeat that Mr. CLEMENTS has tried to identify the two emigrants, and being unaware of the fact that they were brothers, he has selected two persons of widely different branches of the family, if actually existing at all. This alone is fatal to his supposed identifications. Beyond that we may state that he disregards all the serious conclusions of much more competent genealogists, and he gives no authorities for the changes he makes. His pretentious essay adds nothing to our previous knowledge, and its publication is to be regretted as a wanton arraignment of preceding investigators, whose accuracy is however in nowise successfully impugned by him.

It is clearly incumbent on Mr. CLEMENTS to show first that Sir William Washington who married Anne Villiers was the son of Richard W. of Hungerford and not of Lawrence W. of Brington. Secondly to show that he had any such children—Thirdly to show that his great-grand-son John went to Virginia—Fourthly to show that there was any *Sir* Lawrence Washington, *Knt.* & except the one who died at Garsdon. Fifthly, to show that there was a Lawrence Washington of Ballington, co. Wilts, distinct from the son of *Sir*

Lawrence of Garsdon. Sixthly, to show that any known Lawrence emigrated to Virginia.

The one question for the genealogist is this—who was the father of the two brothers who went to Virginia? BAKER thought that he had found two brothers who might be the emigrants: but CHESTER proved that these two remained in England. It seems hardly necessary for us to add that coincidence of names alone is not satisfactory evidence. Whenever we fail to find positive proof of the ancestry of an emigrant, such as a mention in wills or contemporary documents, we are obliged to take circumstantial evidence. The value of such secondary evidence varies in each case, and is at times remarkably strong. But in regard to the Washingtons no case worth considering has yet been made out.

It is hardly necessary to add that no one in this country can hope to trace the English pedigree of the Virginian Washingtons, unless by searching the wills and deeds in the counties where the emigrants resided. So far as guesses go, we may note that BAKER's pedigree shows that there were numerous younger sons in each generation, and of course any one might be the ancestor of the emigrants. For example, Lawrence, the Mayor of Northampton and owner of Sulgrave, had four sons; his son Robert had seven sons, and his grandson Lawrence had seven. We have reason to believe that Col. Chester has accumulated more information about the English Washingtons, than any one has had heretofore. But while that judicious investigator hesitates to pronounce any pedigree correct, how presumptuous must the writer seem who scratches out a few names and dates from printed books, and announces, "that it is contemplated in this paper to clear up and settle controverted points." If we have seemed to deal harshly with Mr. CLEMENTS, it must be remembered that he is the assailant, and that the whole of his supposed discoveries might easily have been comprised in a dozen lines. Our own opinion is that the discrepancies he thinks he has found, are trifling and easily explained, but certainly



at his own valuation, they are no offset to the harm he does by printing such a mass of absurdities as seem to be contained in his article.

#### CLEMENTS.

1. p. 67. "Betham, an early and respectable authority says, our President Washington derived from Richard Washington of Washingley."

2. p. 67. The kindness of Admiral Vernon to Lawrence Washington is accounted for by the fact that Earl Farrars, who married Elizabeth Washington, was a Shirley, and the Shirleys intermarried with the Vernons of Haddon Hall.

3. p. 68. "Betham says that Richard Washington of Ardwick, Co. York, m. Mary Wombwell in 1585. There is no account of any subsequent marriage."

4. Sir John Verney says that Thomas Washington who was in the train of Prince Charles at Madrid, and died there, was of the Berkshire family.

5. p. 69. After speaking of Robert Washington of Sulgrave, Clements says "Richard, brother of Robert, styled by Beetham, of Ardwick, was as is stated in the Visitation, a brother of Thomas of Compton, in Sussex."

6. p. 69. "Sir Lawrence W. *not of Sulgrave*, we are warranted in believing had a son."

7. p. 70. "Berry says that Lawrence W. evidently son of sir Lawrence, was of Ballington, Co. Wilts. He m. Anne Merry. His children were Martha, who m. Arthur Bewick. Mary his sister m. Wm. Horsepool of Maidstone, in Kent." "The evidence is confirming that this Lawrence immigrated to America with a connection, John, in 1657-8."

8. p. 70. Referring to a very valuable letter from John Washington, printed in Notes and Queries, 4th S. V. 172, Clements says: "we think this John was a *second cousin* of Lawrence, referred to as the emigrant."

9. p. 103. Here we have a pedigree of John, the supposed emigrant. It states that sir William Washington was son of Richard W. of Hungerford, Co. Bucks, who was married in 1588.

This sir William married Anne Villiers.

His children were sir John W. of Thrapston, and sir William.

This true sir William's imaginary son, sir William, is said to have married a dau. of sir John Packington.

As a conclusive answer to Mr. Clements, we propose to give his statements side by side with the refutation.

#### OTHER AUTHORITIES.

If by "Beetham," is meant the Baronetage by Rev. Wm. Beetham, in 5 vols., Allibone states that it is "a very incorrect and imperfect work."

No proof is given of any such kindness. We know of no connection between Admiral Vernon's family and the Shirleys.

This clearly refers to the Richard Washington of Ardwick Co., York, and stands at the head of the pedigree, as printed in Dugdale's Visitation (Surtees Society), p. 273. His descendants are traced to 1666, and later in HUMBER'S Doncaster.

Sir John made no such statement. The *Editor* of the volume in the Camden Society series, says Thomas was probably of the family in Buckinghamshire. This is a mere conjecture of no authority.

If this means anything, it asserts that Richard Washington of Ardwick, Co. York, was brother of Thomas W. of Compton, Co. Sussex, and both were brothers of Robert W. of Sulgrave. Baker however does not place Richard of Ardwick in his table, and makes Thomas W. of Compton, to be a cousin of Robert Washington's father.

No one doubts that the only *Sir Lawrence W.* (viz: the Knight of Garsdon) *did* have a son.

There is no Ballington, Co. Wilts to be found in the gazetteers. Lawrence W. of Garsdon, Co. Wilts, son of sir Lawrence, married Eleanor Guise, and possibly may have had a first wife, though more probably Berry is wrong. Lawrence made his will in January, 1661-2. His only child, Elizabeth, married the first Earl Ferrars. He clearly was not the emigrant.

Mr. Clements thinks these emigrants were *second cousins*. They thought that they were brothers. Their wills are given in Meade's Virginia, II, 167-8. John Washington, gentleman, makes his wife and brother Lawrence, his executors. Lawrence W. makes his wife executrix, but failing her, his brother John Washington. Both these wills were made in 1675 and both were proved in 1677, within four days of each other.

The Visitation says that sir William was son of Lawrence W. of Brington. The evidence is all this way and the fact has never been doubted before.

This is agreed by all parties.

In flat contradiction of the Visitation, which says, sir William had sons, Henry, George and Christopher. Sir John W. of Thrapston was brother of sir William W. and son of Lawrence W. of Brington, as Chester proves.



This false sir William is said to have had a son Henry, who m. Eleanor Hastings, dau. and heiress of John H. grand-son of John, Earl of Huntingdon.

This Henry is said to have had sons, Henry of South Cave, Co. York, and John of Virginia.

This Henry of South Cave, had a son Richard, who corresponded with George Washington.

But if true this would make Richard, nephew of the emigrant, be in correspondence with that emigrant's great-grandson, George Washington, a most improbable thing. Where is this correspondence to be found? Sparks' Life and Letters of George W. contains no reference to it.

We find no such marriage in the pedigree of the Packingtons. This is probably all a mistake founded on the fact that the true sir William was termed of Packington, Co. Leicester.

The Hastings family possesses the earldom of Huntingdon, but there has never been an earl named John. Consequently it is impossible to imagine for whom Eleanor H. is meant.

As to John of Virginia, if the emigrant is intended, he would be great grandson of sir William and Anne Villiers. Sir William was born about 1590, and his great-grandson would naturally be born about 1680, (thirty years being allowed to a generation.) In other words this imaginary John of Virginia, was born not earlier than the time when the true sir John died in mature life, leaving several children.

This is no contradiction. As a lawyer he is always termed "of Gray's Inn," and as his father was of Warton, Lawrence is properly so styled till he obtains other estates.

This is an obvious misprint in Baker. The 30th Henry VIII, was 1539, and this is the date given by Bridges. The date of the grant is beyond dispute.

10. p. 104. A point seems to be made that Baker calls Lawrence W. the grantee of Sulgrave, "of Gray's Inn," and Bridges calls him of "Warton, Co. Lanc."

11. p. 105. It is said that Baker states, that Lawrence W. had a grant of Sulgrave 30th, Henry VIII, 1530, at which time the King had not granted any church property.

12. p. 105. "We have said that Lawrence W. did not inhabit Sulgrave. This gentleman lived at the manor of Stotesbury, which was united to that of Sulgrave. This adds a ray of light to the mystery." His grandson sir Lawrence of Brington, sold Stotesbury and leased Brington.

13. p. 104. "There were no records of the family at Sulgrave, and such a display at this place in the pedigree is questionable."

There is no mystery here. Stotesbury is the next parish to Sulgrave, but is much smaller. Baker it seems says that Lawrence Washington had a grant of both manors. We do not know in which parish Lawrence lived, nor do we suppose that Mr. Clements does. Lawrence of Brington was not a Knight.

This is an error. The Visitation of Oxford (Harleian Society), p. 295, says that Gerrard Hawten, married "Margaret, daur. of—Washington of Sulgrave, in com. North'ton." Again Sparks quotes, I, 545, the statement from the clergyman at Sulgrave, that there was in the parish church a tomb of Lawrence Washington and Anne his wife, who had four sons and seven daughters. The wife died 6 Oct., 1564.

As an offset to all these denials of Mr. CLEMENTS' supposed discoveries, we will give the few facts which have been brought to light in the discussion.

1. It seems clear that SIMPKINSON is right in saying that sir Lawrence Washington of Garsdon, Knt. was grandson, not son, of Lawrence of Sulgrave. See also the pedigree in Notes and Queries, 4th S. IX, 248, which is *only* right in saying that Lawrence W. of Sulgrave doubtless was father of Lawrence of Maidstone, Kent, who was father of Sir Lawrence of Garsdon.

2. See Mr. Simpkinson's letter to Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., of New York, published in the N. E. Historical and

Genealogical Register, vol. XVII, p. 250. It shows that Mr. S. was convinced of his error in identifying the emigrants. This was before Col. CHESTER's article appeared.

3. In Notes and Queries, 4th S. V. 172, is a note stating that "Richard Washington of London, son of Henry, whose mother's maiden name was Eleanor Harrison, and lived at the time of her marriage at South Cave, Yorkshire, corresponded with Gen. George Washington in 1776." This may be true for though the letters are not given in Sparks' Life, he does give an instance in which a person of the name wrote to our President, to claim relationship. This is very differ-





4. In regard to the Washingtons of South Cave, Co. York, Simpkinson gives (p. 325), extracts from the parish records which show that Henry Washington married Eleanor Harrison Oct 7th, 1689, and Henry had baptized there, Susanna, 24th March, 1694—5, buried April 30th; and Elizabeth bapt. Jan'y 13th, 1696—7. It is a matter of inference that this was the only connection of the Washingtons with South Cave as no other entries appear on the parish records.

5. The pedigree of the Yorkshire family of Washingtons, is copied by SPARKS, from HUNTER's History of Doncaster. The arms borne by this family are the same as that of the Sulgrave branch, except that the field is in one case *argent*, in the other *or*.

The pedigree in the male line is as inserted in the previous page, (258.)

In this connection we have only to point out that the ancestor of this family, married Jane Lund. In Sparks' Life will be found (III, 170), a notice of Mr. Lund Washington, who was George Washington's agent on his plantations. He is not included in the list of John Washington's descendants, and very probably was of the Lawrence Washington stock. It is not a very wild suggestion that Lund was a family name, and that its occurrence in Virginia, may be an assistance to the investigator.

5. As a query, we would ask what proof is there of any connection of the Washington's with South Cave, Co. York, except through the marriage above cited of Henry Washington and Eleanor Harrison. Is it not likely that the Harrisons belonged there, it being the name of a Yorkshire family?

W. H. WHITMORE.

#### THE SKIRMISH ON HARLEM PLAINS.

After the battle on Long Island, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, at the close of August, 1776, the American army withdrew to New York. It was at first determined, by Washington, to hold that city at all hazards, and such was the feeling of a majority of his officers at a council held on the 7th of September. But at another council held on the 12th, it appeared too hazardous, and the entire body of officers in consultation, excepting Generals Heath, Spencer and Clinton, resolved that prudence required the army to evacuate the city and withdrew to the heights of Harlem. That movement was immediately begun under the general superintendence of Colonel Glover, of Massachusetts. The sick were sent over to New Jersey, the public stores were conveyed by water to Dobb's Ferry, and on the 13th the main army moved northward accompanied by a large number of the Whigs, their families and effects. A rear-guard of 4000 men, under General Putnam were left in the city, with orders to follow, if necessary, and on the sixteenth Washington made his head-quarters

at the deserted mansion of Colonel Roger Morris, on the heights of Harlem River, about ten miles from the city. That house is yet standing, and was the residence of the late Madam Jumel, the second wife of Aaron Burr.

General Howe, the British commander, made preparations at the same time to take possession of New York and Manhattan Island on which it stands. He sent detachments to occupy islands in the east and Harlem rivers. On Sunday morning the fifteenth of September, Sir Henry Clinton, with four thousand men, crossed the East river from Newtown Creek, and landed at Kip's Bay (foot of 34th St.) under cover of ten ships of war. Some Hessians landed near there at about the same time. The Americans stationed there fled, and the British penetrated to near the middle of the Island. Meanwhile Putnam, with his heavy rear-guard, had escaped along the Hudson river side of the island, under cover of the woods, and joined the main army on Harlem Heights.

Early the next morning (16th) intelli-



gence reached Washington that a British force was making its way by McGowan's Pass (northeastern part of Central Park) to Harlem Plains. The rest of the story is told by Colonel David Griffiths, of the Maryland line, in the following letter, addressed to Major Leven Powell, of Loudon County, Virginia. The original is in the possession of R. H. Sylvester, Esq. Editor of the St. Louis "Daily Times," who has kindly communicated it to the RECORD:

*Camp on Harlem Heights, 18th September,  
1776.*

*Dear Major:*

As I know you to be interested in all the Transactions of the army and as it is my wish to diffuse as far as possible everything that may give life and spirit to the American cause, I cannot refrain (having so good an opportunity as the Present.) mentioning to you the Transactions of Monday last the 16th tho' I have written you twice within a few days.

I have already informed you that the Enemy landed the 15th a mile & half from N. York with very little opposition from our people<sup>1</sup> that they were possessed of the Town which was rendered almost defenceless, the Cannon and stores being all removed. The day following, having landed the Chief of their army they advanced towards us who are posted on very advantageous heights flanked on each side by a River.<sup>2</sup> From the dastardly Behaviour of some Yankee Brigades the Day before,<sup>3</sup> they conceived that with a few Men they could drive us all like a flock of Sheep and ordered their Brigade

<sup>1</sup> Nearly three miles from the City Hall.

<sup>2</sup> Hudson and Harlem Rivers.

<sup>3</sup> The brigades of Parsons and Fellows. They fled in confusion, many without firing a gun, when the advanced guard of the British, only fifty men, landed. Washington, hearing the canonade from the enemy's ships, hastened from Harlem heights to the scene of uproar, and met the frightened fugitives, whom their own officers could not control. Nor could the Chief by voice or courageous example, prevent their flight, and the British landed without much opposition.—[Ed.]

of light Infantry consisting of three Battalions, and the Royal Highlanders (who were afterwards sustained by some Hessians) to advance for that purpose.<sup>4</sup> Our Rangers and Rifle Men pretty far advanced in our front in ground very hilly and covered with wood, they were informed of the Enemy's motions by the Scouts and bravely advanced to meet them. A very smart action ensued in the true Bush-fighting way in which our Troops behaved in a manner that does them the highest Honor. After keeping a very heavy fire on both sides for near three hours they drove the enemy to their Main Body and then were prudently ordered to retreat for fear of being drawn into an ambuscade. The 3d Virg<sup>a</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> was ordered out in the Beginning to maintain a particular post in front, and Major Leitch was detached with the 3 Rifle Companies to flank the Enemy. He conducted himself on this occasion in a manner that does him the greatest Honor, and so did all his Party, till he received two Balls in his Belly and one in his hip, which though very dangerous will not, I am in great Hopes prove fatal. I have much reason to think his Bowels are unhurt—he is free from all Bad symptoms and is in great spirits and has a good appetite.<sup>5</sup> We had 3 men killed and ten wounded. The Loudon Company suffered most—the Captain behaved nobly. Our whole loss is not yet ascertained. The wounded are not more than 40. Coll. Noletton of the N. E. Rangers is the only officer killed.<sup>6</sup> Deserters and Prisoners say the enemy have suffered considerably. One says that 200 wounded were carried into one house. Our Battalion (after the Rifle Men were detached) were attacked in open field by

<sup>4</sup> These were under the command of Brigadier-general Leslie.

<sup>5</sup> Major Leitch died on the first of October.

<sup>6</sup> This was Colonel Knowlton of the Connecticut Rangers, called "Congress' Own." He was carried to a redoubt, near the Hudson at One Hundred and Fifty sixth street, where he expired before sunset, and was buried within the embankments.



a Party which they drove off and forced them down a Hill. The Maryland and Virginia troops were principally engaged and have received the Gen<sup>l</sup> thanks. I must mention that the two Yankee Reg<sup>ts</sup> who ran on Sunday fought tollerably well on Monday and in some measure retrieved their Reputation. This affair, tho' not great in itself is of Consequence as it gives

spirits to the army, which they wanted. Indeed the Confusion was such on Sunday that every body looked dispirited. At present every thing wears a different face. I shall not write to Mrs. G. at present, but request you will let her know that I am well. I am Dear Sir

Your affect<sup>d</sup> Serv't  
D. GRIFFITHS

### BRITISH HOPES AND INTRIGUES IN 1787.

The RECORD is indebted for the following paper, to Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society:

It is well known that the treaty of 1783, securing the independence of the United States, did not entirely extinguish the hope, cherished by the British monarchy, that the triumphant colonies, after a brief and turbulent experiment at self-government, would ultimately return to their allegiance and seek repose and protection under the flag of *the mother country*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Such hopes of the Loyalists in England and Canada, and of leading British statesmen at that time, was shadowed in a formidable pamphlet written by Lord Sheffield. He declared his belief that ruin must soon overtake the American League, for such it was—a mere confederation, not a national government. He had noticed the jealousy of the states toward the central government and the total inability of the latter to perform the functions of Sovereignty. He advised the withholding of a minister plenipotentiary, because he saw no national government to which he might be accredited. "If the American States," he said "choose to send consuls, receive them, and send a consul to each state. Each state will soon enter into all necessary regulations with the consul, and this is the whole that is necessary."

Great Britain did not send a minister until after the Confederation ceased to exist and a national government was established under the Constitution of 1787. And even then, and for several years afterward, the hopes of the British, of the future of our government, were not extinguished; and in violation of the treaty of 1783, they held on to some of the Western posts until the conclusion of Jay's treaty late in 1794.

Two days before the letter of Sir John Johnson, the British Indian Agent, here given, was written, the convention which framed the national Constitu-

tion, assembled at Philadelphia. The result of their deliberations settled the question about American nationality.—[ED.]

It may be for this reason, or the more reprehensible one of hate and resentment, that his Majesty's representatives in British North America, eagerly noted every token of discontent or discord among the people of the States, such for instance as "Shay's Rebellion," and sought in every way to influence the jealousy of the Indians who hovered on the outskirts of the encroaching settlements.

As a proof of this unamiable temper, Col. STONE in his life of BRANT (Vol. 2, p. 270), quotes a letter addressed to the chief by Major MATHEWS under date of May 29th, 1787. This letter was confessedly dictated or inspired by Lord Dorchester (Guy Carleton), and reflects light upon the policy to which I have alluded. COL. STONE says (p. 273), \* \* "the whole tenor of the letter was to promote a feeling of hostility in the bosoms of the Indians against the United States, with a mutual understanding that the British government was maintaining the posts for the benefit of the Indians; while the Indian hostilities, should they ensue, would serve to check or prevent the Americans from obtaining possession of them."

The letter referred to closes as follows: "Inclosed I send you a letter from Sir John Johnson. It will probably inform you that the presents by Lord Dorchester are sent up &c. &c."

This letter of Sir John has never been published. A grand-daughter of Thay-

tion, assembled at Philadelphia. The result of their deliberations settled the question about American nationality.—[ED.]



endanegea, (Brant), recently found it among his papers and presented it to the writer as a contribution to a scanty collection of autographs. It furnishes additional proof of the animus of his Majesty's government and may interest some of the readers of the RECORD.

The following is a copy of Sir John's letter:

*Montreal, 16th May, 1787.*

*Dear Joseph:*

So good an opportunity offering as your friend Major Mathews who is going to Detroit, I would not neglect answering your letters of the 4th and 28th of April, the former dated at the Grand River and the latter at Niagara.

I am really sorry that you have so much reason to complain of the negligence and unsteadiness of the Six Nations in affairs of so much moment to themselves and the whole confederacy,—however as you see the necessity of a speedy determination I have little doubt but you will have influence enough to prevail on them to seize the moment most favourable to your Interests to determine finally the part you intend to act.

I must own I give little credit to the reports of the American's preparations to attack the Posts. They have designs to attack some part of the Indian Country perhaps in consequence of the Injuries they have received from the Western Nations, and likely with a View to Possess some part of their Country, under the pretence of coming to the Posts, but even such an attempt can only be made by the lawless Rabble on the Southern Frontiers, those in the more Interior part of the Country having enough on hand among one another to keep them from you.

Had I known that you would have remained so long from your intended Southern meeting, I would have been with you by the end of this month, and should you not proceed as intended, I will set off as soon as I hear it. The presents are gone off from Niagara and Detroit, and some will also be prepared for the Missasagas, and to-morrow I shall write concerning the money for the Mohawks' compensa-

tion, which I hope to bring up with me. Colonel Campbell tells me that a much better Interpreter and a soberer man than the one you mention is gone up with the Chiefs from here or I would have sent him.

I am sorry that any thing in Major Ancrum's conduct should have given you uneasiness. It must have been from his not knowing the People you had with you, and from the caution generally used in such situations as he conceived his to be.

I never heard that either Col. Butler or Mr. Dean found fault with your conduct at any of your meetings, at least they did not inform me of it, nor do I think they had reason.

That part of Lord Dorchester's letter relative to Indians who might wish to go to Quebec, was in consequence of my desiring to know from his Lordship what answer I should make to any Indians who might come down to know what assistance we would afford them, or whether his Lordship would wish they should go down to Quebec. It was not intended for anybody but myself, but being in a [hurry] I sent him, Col. B., Lord Dorchester's whole letter, not having time to extract such parts only as were necessary. I wished to have prevailed on Lord Dorchester to send Captain Frazer to supply Col. Butler's place should he wish to retire from Niagara, but I believe some opposition has been made to my proposal.

You may assure all the Nations of my friendly wishes and attention to their Interests and wants, and tho' I think they have no reason to complain of want of reasonable supplies, they shall have more than usual till they are perfectly at peace, and able to attend to their Hunting & planting.

My best regards to Mrs. Brant and to all my old acquaintances and friends, and believe me always sincerely and truly your well wisher and faithful Humble servant.

*John Johnson*

Capt. Brant.



The following letter, in my possession, presents the character of Sir John, which, by the way, rests under a load of unmerited obloquy, in a more interesting light, notwithstanding the amusing suggestion of red tape which the letter conveys:

*La Chine, 30th April, 1790.*

Sir:

In consequence of your application for a Tract of land at the head of Lake Ontario, which you have represented that the Messasagas, who are the proprietors of it, have made you an offer of, I am directed by His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, to endeavor to make a purchase of not only that Tract, but of all the lands from thence till they form a junction with the Tract already purchased from the Bay of Quinte to Toronto. I have therefore to request and do hereby authorize you to endeavor to make a purchase of the whole, or such part as you may be able to prevail on them to relinquish, upon the most reasonable terms. After which you will give in a memorial, addressed to the Governor and Council for such part of it as you have expressed a desire for, as a half pay Captain, with such other pretensions as you may think you have, which is to be presented to the land Board at Niagara, and supported or Backed by your friends there; after which it will be transmitted by them, Recommended as they may judge fit, to His Excellency Lord Dorchester, who will put it in its proper channel for a

final Report, in which you may be assured of every aid I can give it to bring it to a favourable Issue.

I am sorry I was not more successful in Backing your application in favour of your friends the Tuscaroras, for the necessary materials for building their Block House, —in some measure to make up for that disappointment, and that they may not think too hard of it, I will direct a certain Quantity of the Iron going up for the Consumption of the District of Niagara, to be particularly marked for their use,—which is all I have in my power to do.

I wish you to discourage as much as possible the removal of any of the Six Nations from their present place of abode, to the Grand River,<sup>1</sup> for the reasons I have given, and if you think it necessary you may make use of my name, and my advice to them to affect it.

I have only to add that I wish you a safe return to your family and friends, and that you may prove successful in all your Public and private Virtuous and good pursuits, and that I may be held in remembrance by all your Confederacy no longer than I prove myself worthy of their late great friend from whom I take my name, and of their confidence and friendship.

I remain with Regard

Sir

Your most obedient  
Humble Servant.

JOHN JOHNSON.

### A PIONEER OF THE ALLEGHANIES.

COL. BEN. WILSON.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Isaac Smucker, of Newark, Ohio, for the following sketch:

Col. Ben. Wilson was born in the southern portion of Frederick county, (now Shenandoah county,) Virginia, November 30th, 1747. He was the first-born of William Wilson, a Scotch-Irishman, who left the province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1737, and in that or the following year

settled in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where, in 1746, he intermarried with Elizabeth Blackburn, whose family was also of Scotch-Irish origin.

The infancy of the subject of this sketch was spent near Cedar Creek, Frederick

<sup>1</sup> In the treaty of 1783, no provision was made for those of the Six Nations of Indians who had aided the British during the war. The Mohawks,



county, but ere he had passed through his early childhood years, his father's family was permanently located on "Trout Run," near the South Branch of the Potomac, then in Frederick, now in Hardige county, Virginia, about thirty miles in a south westwardly direction from Winchester, where also he reached manhood. At the time of his birth Frederick county, Virginia was bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge, on the west by the western boundary of the State, on the north by the Potomac river, and extended south to Augusta county, embracing all the northern portion of the Shenandoah Valley. In 1772 the southern portion of Frederick county was formed into the county of Dunmore, named in honor of Lord Dunmore, the then Governor of the Colony of Virginia. The Governor, taking sides with England against the Colonies, in the opening year of the Revolution, became exceedingly unpopular with the Virginians. Fearing their vengeance he fled from the City of Williamsburg and took refuge on the British fleet, in the harbor of Norfolk, in August 1775, and on the first day of the year 1776, he ordered the bombardment of the town, by said fleet, which resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the business portion of it. By way of retaliation for this act of barbarity the Legislature of 1777, changed the name of Dunmore county, to Shenandoah, which it still retains. Within its present limits as before stated, the subject of this sketch was born.

But little is known of him during his minority, except that he made himself useful to his father, on his farm on "Trout

Run," sometimes at general farm labor, then as a miller, and again as a distiller. Educational facilities were quite limited in the new settlement in which he grew into manhood, but he made good use of his opportunities, and of his leisure hours by dedicating them to those studies which fitted him for a prosperous business career. These he pursued eagerly by the fire-light of the mill and distillery, as well as by the lamp-light and pine-knot-light of the farm house.

The family record shows that he entered into the married relation with Anne Rudell, on the 4th of September, 1770. Soon after his marriage we find him a resident of Tygarts Valley, west of the Alleghany Mountains, in what is now Randolph county, West Virginia. In 1774 he was attached, as a Lieutenant, to the right wing of the Dunmore army, which marched against the old Chillicothe Indian towns, on the Sciots. While negotiations were going on with the Indians, at Camp Charlotte, now near the village of Westfall, in Pickaway county, Ohio, Lieutenant Ben. Wilson served as aid to Lord Dunmore, the Commander in Chief. And it is not unlikely that he held the same position until the army was disbanded. At all events he rendered valuable services during the campaign, and a competent authority and reliable, declares "that he acquired, by his zeal and attention to duty, the confidence of his superior officers."

Early in the Revolution he was appointed to a Captaincy in the Virginia forces, and in that position made himself essentially useful, doing duty principally on the frontiers. To the closing years of the Revolutionary struggle he was the organ through which most of the military and civil business of the part of the State in which he resided was transacted.

Capt. Ben. Wilson frequently served as commander of forces suddenly raised to pursue marauding parties of Indians who had made incursions into the settlements on the frontiers and had stolen the horses, burnt the cabins and murdered the helpless women and children of settlers in the

with Brant at their head, were temporarily staying on the American side of the Niagara river, near Fort Niagara at the mouth of that stream. The Senecas offered them a home in the Genesee Valley, but Brant had determined not to remain in the United States. He finally secured for his people a grant of territory lying on the Ouse or Grand river, West of the Niagara, composing an area of 1200 square miles. It was a most beautiful and fertile domain; but of all that magnificent possession, the remnant of the Mohawks now hold comparatively small tracts in the vicinity of Brantford.  
—[Ed.]



wilderness, or carried them into captivity. In 1777, the Indians, in considerable force, entered the upper extremity of "Tygarts Valley," and killed Darby Connolly and his wife and three children, and John Stewart and his wife and child, besides making prisoners of four members of those families. With great promptitude Capt. Wilson raised the requisite number of men who took the trail and pushed forward in pursuit of the savages. He also commanded the volunteers raised to pursue the Indians that murdered and scalped Lieutenant John White in "Tygarts Valley," in the following year. In all these expeditions, Captain Ben. Wilson was prompt, influential and conspicuously courageous, as well as prudent and judicious. The late Jesse and Elias Hughes, famous Indian fighters and scouts, and their distinguished frontiers-men, were frequently in the pursuing parties under command of Capt. Wilson, and always bore willing testimony to his good sense, sound judgment, skill and bravery.

His valuable services and distinguished abilities secured him a Colonel's commission, in 1781; but the Revolutionary war soon closing, and the Indians seldom making hostile incursions east of the Ohio river, after this date, he turned his attention to the more peaceful pursuits of civil life. Accordingly he served for several sessions in the Legislature of Virginia, from the county of Monongalia, when in 1784, he secured the organization of Harrison county, it being taken principally from the county of Monongalia. He was then appointed the first Clerk of the Courts of Harrison county, the county seat being Clarksburg, the duties of which office however did not withdraw him entirely from other public duties, nor from the theatre of politics, although he retained it very many years, even well along until near to the close of his long life.

Col. Ben. Wilson was elected and served as a Delegate in the Convention of Virginia in 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In politics he was a Federalist, and was one of the

acknowledged leaders of the Federal party in Western Virginia, until after the close of the war of 1812, when party lines were obliterated, party names abolished, and parties themselves dissolved, the consummation being the election of Col James Monroe to the Presidency of the United States, whose administration for eight years; (two terms,) was sustained by almost the entire people, without distinction of party, and culminated in the fruition of the "era of good feeling."

Col. Wilson's wife died in July, 1795, after having given birth to twelve children. In December of the same year he intermarried with Phebe Davidson, who bore him sixteen children.

Their names and time of birth are as follows:

Mary	born	July 9, 1771.
William	"	January 23, 1773.
Stephen	"	October 21, 1775.
Benjamin	"	June 13, 1778.
Sarah	"	September 11, 1780.
Ann	"	January 17, 1786.
John	"	July 5, 1788.
Archibald	"	July 25, 1790.
Cornelius	"	April 7, 1795.
Josiah	"	October 12, 1796.
David	"	February, 8 1798.
Edith	"	November, 9 1799.
Elizabeth	"	October 18, 1801.
Thomas, W.	"	May 12, 1803.
Margaret	"	March 26, 1805.
Deborah	"	October 17, 1806.
James	"	June 9, 1808.
Daniel, D.	"	January 30, 1810.
Phebe	"	August 29, 1811.
Martha	"	January 23, 1813.
Philip	"	June 29, 1814.
Noah, L.	"	March 9, 1816.
Julia-Ann	"	September 28, 1817.
Harriet	"	November 13, 1818.
Rachel	"	July 20, 1820.

To which three are to be added who died in infancy.

Twenty-four of the foregoing children were living at the time of his death, which occurred December 1, 1827, two days after he had closed the eightieth year of his useful, honored, eventful life, leaving a posterity of 24 children, 73 grand-children



and 1 great-grand-child, making a total of 136.

An incident in the frontier life of Col. Ben. Wilson, by way of illustrating the hardships and perils of the pioneers among the Alleghanies, may here be given :

While making a horseback journey in the midst of the mountains in winter, the weather suddenly turning very cold, and the snow meanwhile falling in thick flakes, his speed was so retarded as to throw him much behind time in reaching his destination, so that he was still upon his snow-covered path, when it became dark, and some miles distant from the mountaineer's cabin in which he intended to spend the night. But seeing safety in perseverance only, he pushed along until he became so much benumbed from the cold as to almost lose consciousness and passed into the condition of drowsiness which usually precedes death, by freezing. Soon sleepiness overcame him, and yielding to his feelings he dismounted and taking the sheep skin upon which he rode with him, he laid down upon it on the snow-covered ground, and soon dropped asleep. After being in this perilous condition a few minutes he dreamed that his life was in danger from a pack of hungry wolves that were at that moment pulling the sheep skin from under his head ! This frightful dream so thoroughly aroused him that he suddenly sprung to his feet to defend himself against the wolves, but seeing or hearing none he at once realized his condition, and how narrowly he had escaped death in the wilderness, from freezing. He thereupon by an almost superhuman effort mounted his horse and pushed forward on his lonely path, until he reached his destination, where a large fire, a warm supper, and a good sleep fully restored him.

Providentially he had escaped the fearful perils of this stormy night in the Mountains ! Providentially his valuable life was preserved for many coming years of activity and usefulness !

Col. Ben. Wilson was a man of affairs—of varied and extensive business operations, so that not only honors but wealth came to him in such profusion, as to enable him to make liberal provision for his large family of children. He was moreover a gentleman of extensive information, of large experience, of keen observation, of genial temper, of mild disposition, of much knowledge of human nature and of the world, of excellent conversational powers, of sound judgement and good sense, of most dignified bearing, of stately deportment, of stalwart person, of vigorous intellect, of courage, energy, enterprise, of generosity and hospitality, of the adventurous daring becoming a frontiersman, of undoubted patriotism, of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity of character, of fine address, of commanding presence, of high-toned morality, and of the elegance that characterized the true "Virginia gentleman of the Old School," which he was. Of the honored subject of this sketch I may be permitted the concluding remark that he was not unmindful of the claims of religion upon him, but that he sustained, to the close of his long eventful life, an irreproachable Christian character, and by precept and not less by example exerted a large influence in behalf of Christianity. Being an influential leader among those who formed and directed public opinion, there is no hesitancy in making the declaration that the interests of sound morality and true religion were greatly the gainers from the life, example and influence of Col. Ben. Wilson, the honored PIONEER OF THE ALLEGHANIES.

#### STEPHEN SIMPSON.

The following letter was written to George Simpson, of Philadelphia, by his son Stephen Simpson. The father was cashier of the old Bank of the United States in 1791, and was afterward the

cashier of Girard's bank. Two of his sons, George and Stephen were engaged in the battle below New Orleans, under Jackson, on the 8th of January, 1815, and they belonged to the only



company in which any men were killed. Stephen the writer of this letter, became a literary man. He was the author of the famous "Brutus" letters, published in the "Aurora" and wrote a life of Stephen Girard. He died in 1854.

*New Orleans, Monday 9th January, 1815.*

*My Dear Sir:*

After having been encamped in the field for 16 days, I returned to town on the 7th by the command of Capt. Simpson. For the first three nights we were exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and wet soil of the most insalubrious nature. We afterwards procured Tents and were somewhat more comfortable.

The landing of the British in this country was wholly unexpected and unknown for two days; and had they advanced immediately to the city, it must have unavoidably surrendered without firing a piece. The alarm here was sudden and dreadful; and the Militia to which I was attached were instantly marched on the roads to meet the enemy. Fortune however, destined we should not be sacrificed, and when advanced about a mile and a half, we were ordered to proceed to a different point, to guard a road by which they might penetrate. The troops that supplied our place, were the victims to the battle. It was the first and most severe engagement, excepting that of Saturday, that has occurred in this section of the Country. Of a Militia rifle company from this city of 62, but 30 returned from the field. They are all men of fortune and respectability. The British however, were defeated, and had Gen' Jackson followed up his victory the ensuing day by another engagement, the British would not now have infested the country. This was his wish and intention; but a Council of his officers dissuaded him from so hazardous an enterprise.

On the 1st of January another attack was made by the British on our breastwork, but they were repulsed in great confusion and with much loss. They attempted to storm our line before, on the 27th December, when our Regiment had the greatest share of the danger. We were marched into camp the day previous. On

the morning of the 27th we were ordered to form on the right wing to support the Artillery; but in marching us down the Levee where no breastwork had been formed, we were exposed to a more tremendous and galling fire from the enemy's Artillery. Many balls passed within a few feet of our line, and endangered the whole Regiment. Had we preserved our line of March, we should have been blown to pieces, but by breaking and separating, we eluded the fire. The glitter of our muskets in the sun, and our colours flying, served as a mark to the British who aimed their pieces well. They attempted our right and left alternately in solid column, but were repulsed with much loss. Some three or six men fell near our ranks, by the Artillery, shattered to pieces by cannon balls. The Rockets caused more alarm, than they done execution. The scene was dreadfully sublime.

The Battle of yesterday claims the greatest character of any of the campaign. It began at the dawn of day, on both sides of the River. On this side the British had advanced to our works within 200 yards, before they were discovered. It was then the horror of the scene began, by our 20 pieces of Artillery opening a destructive fire on their ranks; the roar of Cannon was incessant and mowed down hundreds of the enemy. Our Infantry were ordered to reserve their fire till within 40 yards, when it proved extremely fatal. The enemy advanced up to our breastworks, and got possession of our battery of 3 pieces for six or eight minutes, but were shot down by our troops, before they could turn them against us and recaptured. At 10 o'clock they were totally vanquished on this side, with the loss of 200 Prisoners and 5 to 600 killed and wounded. Their dead literally filled the ditches before our battery. The Prisoners were marched into town about 12 o'clock, they are well and healthy looking men, in red and white uniform and seem calculated to keep the world in arms.

Our force here is about 12 or 14,000; and 1,000 Regulars momentarily looked for. On the opposite side of the River however



the same auspicious result did not attend our arms.

Our battery there was stormed with success; the Militia obliged to retreat and leave their cannon spiked; about 12 pieces. They are now however reinforced, and fortifying themselves about two miles in the rear of their former position, which they will be able to maintain. The landing of the enemy on the opposite side was unexpected, and not guarded against. We supposed they could not draw their boats from the Creek to the River: but by digging a canal of a mile in extent, they were enabled to get their barges into the River and on Saturday night to transport 1200 troops over.

As I was unable to bring my knapsack to town with me, being obliged to walk 8 miles in the sun, it was captured by the enemy yesterday morning with the rest. I have thus lost my Great-Coat, a Blanket, three Shirts, with Cravats, handkerchiefs and a pair of Stockings. This however is a little better than losing my life, and but a little when you consider how poor and wretched a beast I am. I have obtained now, a second and peaceful post in Dr Backus's, the Dr Apothecary Generals

department. Something I have suffered, and something more must suffer. The Legislature have however stayed all Executions of Judgments for 4 months; before the expiration of which I shall depart. Show this to William, to whom I have not leisure now to write; but with a solemn injunction to him, as well as to you, my dear Father, not to let Mary know a syllable of my having been in danger. My poor dear Mary, I fear has no friend to comfort her in her distress and perturbation at such an awfull moment. Let me conjure you to treat her with tenderness, so natural to your benevolent heart, my dear Father. George is unhurt and but one of his company wounded, and he is hurt badly but not mortally, by a cannon ball, which tore away great part of his posteriors. We lost 30 or 49 men yesterday killed and wounded. Love to my dear Mother and the family from your poor but affectionate and obedient son

S. SIMPSON.

Please send the enclosed to my poor Mary as soon as possible.

GEORGE SIMPSON, ESQUIRE,  
*Philadelphia.*

#### GOV. DUNMORE'S NEW YORK GRANTS OF VERMONT LANDS.

The RECORD is indebted to ex-Governor Hiland Hall of North Bennington, Vermont, for the following important historical facts:

The March number of the HISTORICAL RECORD (p. 100-103) contains copies from the office of the Secretary of the State of New York of two ancient documents,<sup>1</sup> with an inquiry for a further explanation of them.

The first of these, in the order of time, bears date, July 6, 1771, and is an official certificate of John, Earl of Dunmore, Governor, Andrew Elliott, Receiver Gen-

eral and Alexander Colden, Surveyor General of the province of New York, which recites that Alexander McLure had informed the governor that there was a tract of vacant land "situate eastward of Lake Champlain in the county of Albany" containing about fifty-one thousand acres, for which he and fifty associates "were desirous of obtaining his Majesty's letters patent *intending to cultivate and improve the same*." The certificate then states that in compliance with the regulations of the crown for the granting of lands, they had "set out" to the said McLure and his fifty associates, naming them, the land desired, as proper to be granted them, together with "an allowance for a large lake within the bounds of the tract." The other

<sup>1</sup> The documents here alluded to, were not copies made for the RECORD, but the originals, bearing the autograph signatures of all the parties named.—[ED.]



document bears date the 12th of the same July, and is a conveyance in fee for a nominal consideration, to "The Right Honorable John, Earl of Dunmore" of the whole of the said fifty-one thousand acres, executed in due form by each of the fifty-one persons for whom it had been as above "set out." The conveyance states that the said tract, had been "in and by his majesty's letters patent, under the great seal of the province of New York, dated the 8th day of this instant month of July, granted to the said parties." These two documents, together with the patent of the land referred to in the latter, which is found recorded in the Book of Patents at Albany, constitute a series of formal instruments by which Lord Dunmore, while governor of New York, in fraud of the king and of his subjects, made a grant to himself of fifty-one thousand acres of Vermont lands—lands which had been previously granted to others by New Hampshire, and which Dunmore had been peremptorily forbidden by the king to grant to any one.

A recurrence to some historical facts will serve to explain and elucidate the character of this transaction.

Prior to the year 1764 it had been generally understood both in England and America that the eastern boundary of New York was a twenty mile line from the Hudson, extending from Long Island Sound to Lake Champlain, and along that lake to Canada, substantially the line which has since been established. It had been so treated by the English ministry and other government officials and was so laid down in all the maps of the period, including the well-known map of Dr. Mitchell of 1755, of the British North American Colonies, prepared under the direction of the English board of trade<sup>1</sup>.

In accordance with this understanding, Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire had granted 130 townships of six miles square, each, between that line and Connecticut river, to New England men, who were

fast settling the territory,—they having become familiarly acquainted with its lands by frequently passing over them, during the previous French and Indian wars.

When the British ministry were preparing to tax the colonies and were shaping their measures for that purpose, Lieutenant Governor Colden of New York, succeeded in obtaining an order of the king in council on July 20th, 1764, declaring the western bank of Connecticut river to be the boundary between that province and New Hampshire, which order he made known to the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants, as the territory was then called, by his proclamation dated April 10, 1765.<sup>2</sup> The settlers would have quietly submitted to the new jurisdiction of New York, if nothing more had been demanded, but Mr. Colden treated the grants made by New Hampshire as nullities and immediately proceeded to grant the lands anew to government officers and other favorites and friends, principally residents of New York city. There was no emigration to these lands from New York and no desire to emigrate to them. They were not wanted by the New York grantees for the purposes of settlement, but it was known that there was a great rush to them from New England, and they were desired for the speculative purpose of acquiring fortunes by disposing of them to the settlers and others. Colden by making these grants would not only oblige his friends, but would rapidly increase his own fortune from the fees to be paid him on issuing the patents.

In order to preserve their lands from the grasp of the New York claimants, the settlers sent one of their number, as their agent to England, on whose representation Lord Shelbourne, the colonial Secretary, on the 11th of April, 1767, addressed to the Governor of New York a letter of severe rebuke for regranting the lands, and on the 24th of July following, on a hearing before the privy council, an order of the king in council was made,

<sup>1</sup> For authority on this point see Hall's *Early History of Vt.* p. 43-53.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid* p. 478—Doc'y Hist. N. Y. vol. 4. p. 574.



commanding the governor, "on pain of his majesty's highest displeasure" to make no grant whatever in the controverted district, "until his majesty's further pleasure should be known concerning the same." This order was never revoked nor modified by the king, and on the 7th of February, 1771, it was incorporated, as the 49th article, into the king's standing instructions to the New York governors, and continued in force during the whole colonial period.<sup>1</sup> This order, though obeyed by governor Sir Henry Moore until his death in September, 1769, was disregarded by his successors, Colden, Dunmore and Tryon, who granted the lands as if no such order had been made, and more than one million nine hundred thousand acres of Vermont lands, were granted by them in its direct violation.<sup>2</sup>

The object of the king in allowing his governors to grant the crown lands, was declared to be to promote the settlement and increase the wealth of the colony, and for that purpose they were instructed to see that the applicants wanted the land for actual cultivation. The lands were not to be sold for a consideration, but a small annual rent was reserved, termed a quitrent, designed to furnish some revenue to the government. Nothing therefore was to be paid by the subject on receiving the grant, except a compensation to the governor and other officials for their time and labor in preparing and issuing the patent. To prevent the accumulation of large tracts in the hands of individuals for purposes of speculation, it was provided in the regulations, that no grant of more than one thousand acres should be made to any one person. But the regulations were easily and constantly evaded. A favored individual had no difficulty in procuring from the governor a patent for any quantity of land he desired. All he had to do was to have the requisite num-

ber of the names of his friends or dependents inserted in a patent which granted one thousand acres to each, and to obtain from them, in accordance with their previous agreement, an immediate conveyance of their several interests to him. In this manner numerous tracts from ten thousand to fifty thousand acres each were granted to government officers and others with the knowledge and assent of the governors; and the governors by the like fraudulent process were enabled, in the king's name, to grant princely estates to themselves. By this adroit procedure, in connection with the enormous fees received for issuing the patents, the New York governors previous to the time of Colden and Dunmore, had contrived to acquire large fortunes. Mr. Smith in his history of New York, says that Lieut. governor Clark had thus secured a fortune estimated at one hundred thousand pounds, and that governor Clinton had retired to England with not less than eighty-four thousand pounds sterling, thus obtained during his ten years service from 1743.<sup>3</sup>

John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, was a needy and unscrupulous Scottish peer who came to this country to amass a fortune, which he well knew was to be largely obtained by the granting of lands. His commission as governor bore date, January 2, 1770, and on receiving it he procured an order from Lord Hillsborough to Lieut. Colden directing him to account for and pay over to him (Dunmore), one-half of the emoluments of the office that should accrue from that time till Dunmore's arrival in the colony. He did not reach New York till the 18th of October following, a period of nearly ten months, during which time Colden, in anticipation of his arrival had used great diligence in issuing patents in all parts of the colony,

<sup>1</sup> Doc'y Hist. N. Y. vol. 4. p. 589, 809. Early Hist. Vt. 88, 99, 100, 480. Col. Hist. N. Y. vol. 8, p. 331.

<sup>2</sup> See Collections of the Vt. Hist. Society, vol. 1, p. 158.

<sup>3</sup> Smith's History Society Ed. vol. 2, p. 85, 191, 202.—The fees for patents in New York greatly exceeded those taken in any other province. The governor's charge was \$31.25 for every thousand acres, no matter how many thousand acres were included in the same patent. Besides this \$59 more for every thousand acres was divided between six other government officials.



and had thus obtained in office-fees, not less than ten thousand pounds, New York currency, equal to \$25,000. Colden, declined to divide the fees and applied to Lord Hillsborough to reconsider and revoke the order. Upon this a bitter quarrel arose. Dunmore caused a suit to be instituted before himself as chancellor, in the name of the king, to recover the money for his own use. He had the shameless effrontery to hear the case solemnly argued by counsel and to prepare for deciding it in his own favor, but after one or two postponements of the time fixed for that purpose, finding that his decree would be appealed from to the king in council, where he was sure the case would be dismissed, for the reason that he, as chancellor, had no jurisdiction, he finally left it undecided, and lucky Colden continued to pocket the money.<sup>1</sup>

Lord Dunmore continued to hold the office of governor until the 9th of July, 1771, when he was succeeded by Sir Wm. Tryon. During this eight months of his administration he contrived to grant to speculators, over four hundred thousand acres of Vermont lands, for which his patent fees exceeded twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and also on the last day of his expiring office to grant to himself the fifty-one thousand acres of land before mentioned.<sup>2</sup>

This grant of Lord Dunmore to himself is an example of the unblushing manner in which the instructions of the king were violated by the New York governors, and shows how harmoniously government officers and land jobbers worked together in trampling on the rights of others while enriching themselves by public plunder. We have already seen that 51,000 acres of land had been "set out" on the 6th day of July, 1771, by Gov'r Dunmore, Andrew Elliott, Receiver General and Alexander Colden, Surveyor General of the province as proper to be granted to the 51 persons who were al-

ledged to be "intending to cultivate and improve the same;" that two days afterwards on the 8th of the same July, the governor in the name of the king, had granted the land to the persons named, and that, on the 12th of the same month, four days after the issuing of the patent, every one of the patentees had conveyed their several shares to Dunmore. Among these fifty-one persons were the said Receiver general, Elliott, and Surveyor general, Colden, Hugh Wallace and Henry White, members of the governor's council, Edward Foy, Dunmore's secretary, Hugh Gaine the public printer, Whitehead Hicks, mayor of the city of New York, and also Goldsbrow Banyar, clerk of the council, who in the distribution of the sum paid by Vermont on the final adjustment of the controversy, was allowed by the New York commissioners in 1799, for 144,600 acres of New York grants of Vermont lands. Besides this there is found among Dunmore's nominal patentees, quite a number of land speculators holding grants for large tracts: among them Simon Metcalf for 28,400 acres, John Bowles for 14,900 acres, John Kelly for 115,119 acres, Crean Brush for 14,400 acres, and James Duane for 52,500 acres.<sup>3</sup>

There was, however, nothing very peculiar in the conduct of Gov. Dunmore in making this grant to himself. Governor Tryon, his successor, on the 14th of April, 1772, granted to himself a township of 32,000 acres, situated in the present county of Washington Vermont, and the New York commissioners of 1799, before mentioned, made an allowance to the executors of Lt. Gov. Colden, for 9000 acres of Vermont lands which he had previously granted in the names of others.<sup>4</sup>

The land described in Dunmore's patent situated in the present county of Addison, Vermont, was a tract about thirteen miles in length from North to South, by six or seven in width from East to West, lying principally on the East side of Otter

<sup>1</sup> Judge Daly's sketch of N. Y. Judicial Proceedings, p. 45. Col. Hist. N. Y. vol. 8, p. 209, 249, 257.

<sup>2</sup> Collections of Vt. Historical Society vol. 1, p. 155, 156, 158.

<sup>3</sup> MS. report of N. Y. commissioners of 1799 in the office of the Sec'y of State at Albany. Doc. Hist. N. Y. vol. 4, p. 1024. Early His. Vt. p. 510.

<sup>4</sup> Albany Records, Deeds, vol. 19, p. 97. Early Hist. Vt. 104, 510.



Creek, in the townships of Leicester, Salisbury and Middlebury, including within its limits the lake which now bears Dunmore's name, and reaching across the creek into the townships of Whiting and Cornwall. All the land included in the patent, had been previously granted by New Hampshire, and as before stated had been forbidden by the king to be granted to any one whatever.<sup>1</sup>

It is scarcely necessary to add that Gov. Dunmore was never able to make his grant available. The settlers under the New Hampshire title, insisted on keeping their possessions against the New York patentees, appointed committees of safety, held conventions, organized for their defence a

military force, styled Green Mountain Boys, under Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and other trusted leaders, in which defence they were successful; and finally formed a state government whose independence, in 1791, was acknowledged by New York, when, by universal consent, the new state became a member of the national union. But for the unfeeling avarice and cupidity of the New York colonial governors in regranting the lands of the settlers, of which the foregoing account is an outline, a long and bitter controversy would have been avoided, and Vermont would now form a part of "the Empire State."<sup>2</sup>

### THE RUSSIAN FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

On Thursday the 25th of March, 1813, solemnities were held at the "Stone Chapel" in Boston, and a festival at the Exchange "in honor of the Russian Achievements over their French Invaders," completed the ovation.

At this time party politics ran high. Families were divided. Father was opposed to son, and brother to brother. The Hartford Convention was maturing. There was an unpopular war with England. These things were not discussed with moderation, but passionately. My father, an old Federalist, has told me that he was afraid to carry his cane, for fear he might get into a dispute with some friend, and arguments might come to blows. At this exciting period the Festival was held. Harrison Gray Otis, afterwards a member of the much abused Hartford Convention, presided, assisted by Dr. Warren, Hon. Israel Thorndike, J. P. Hunnewell, Esq., Col. Osgood, S. G. Perkins, Esq. and others as Vice Presidents. Among the invited guests were the Russian consul, (Alexis Eustaphie, Esq.) Hon. Timothy Pickering, Gen. Brooks, Hon. Mr. Quincy, the Spanish Consul, Chief Justice Parsons,

Judges Sewell, Parker and Thatcher, President Kirkland, Dr. Lathrop, Rev. Mr. Channing, and others of the Reverend clergy. The committee of arrangements were Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Benja. Weld, Esq. Hon. Daniel Sargent, Hon. Artemus Ward, Col. John T. Apthorpe, William Sullivan, Esq., N. Goddard, Esq. and I. P. Davis, Esq. "The entire satisfaction and delight which was visible on every countenance," must have been "their great reward." The arrangement of the music at the chapel devolved on Colonel C. H. Sumner. Notes were received, by the committee, from Gen. Heath, the venerable Robert T. Paine, and the Honorable

<sup>1</sup> Early Hist. Vt. 101, 102. Slade's Vt. State Papers, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> For a list of the grants of the several New York governors in Vermont, taken from the Albany records, with the amount of patent fees chargeable by each, see collections of Vt. Historical Society, vol. 1, pages 147 to 158, from which it will be seen that over two millions of acres were granted for which the patent fees of the governors exceeded sixty-six thousand dollars, and that over one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars more were divided between the provincial Secretary, the Auditor General, the Attorney General, the Surveyor General, the Receiver General and the Clerk of the council, making the profitable levy of over one hundred and ninety thousand dollars by government officials on Vermont lands.



Christopher Gore, regretting the "bodily indisposition" that prevented them from attending the celebration. All of these are historic names in Boston; respected and revered wherever known. The poems written for the occasion, were by Alexander H. Everett, John Pierpoint, Alexis Eustaphie, J. S. J. Gardner, J. J. Knapp, Mr. Tisdale, Judge Dawes and Wm. Gardner, (son of Reverend J. S. J. Gardner, aged 15.) Addresses were made by the President, Harrison Gray Otis, and the Russian Consul, Alexis Eustaphie, Esq., from which I forbear although reluctantly to quote: but I cannot forbear to give the readers of the RECORD the following copy of the first song, written by Alexander H. Everett, the more especially as I believe it has never been reprinted. A volume of poems by Mr. Everett was printed in 1845, which I have not seen, but in which, I am told, this production is not included. Mr. Everett was, at that time, twenty-three years old, born in March, 1790, and had returned the year before from Russia, whither he had accompanied John Quincy Adams, as Secretary, on his mission to that country.

## ODE.—(ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.)

Tune—"Anacreon in Heaven."

All hail to thee Russia, whose children have flown  
From your castles and huts, to the ranks of resistance!

Like your own Northern lights, your achievements  
have shown,

And kindred applause, to the earth's farthest distance,

Our Eagle would fly, from his own cloudy sky,  
With the bird of thy glory, to triumph on high.

*And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combined*

*For the freedom of Russia, the rights of mankind.*

As the foe comes, thy Fabian armies retire,  
By a spirit more noble than courage directed,  
While each gallant peasant, resigns to the fire  
His roof and his fields, where the Gaul is expected.  
But thy fields, in that waste, with more beauty are  
graced,

Than vineyards of plenty, or garlands of taste.

*And still shalt thou prosper, &c.*

Winter comes to thy aid, from his throne in the  
North;

And the host of the elements wait on his order,  
From the wild frozen deserts the blast rushes forth,  
And chills the poor conscript, from Gallia's wild  
border.

While with hearts bravely warm, all thy children  
conform,

To their own native tempest, and move in the  
storm.

*And still shalt thou prosper, &c.*

Thy column of glory unshaken shall stand,  
For it rests on the spot where the hero reposes;  
And long shall the tribute of gratitude's hand,  
Be paid at the shrine, which his relics encloses;  
At that hero's urn, sweet incense shall burn,  
And Spring to enwreath it, the sooner return.

*And still shalt thou prosper, &c.*

And ye, gallant Spaniards! our sympathy claim,  
Who sounded, like Russia, the trump of defiance;  
The same be your fortunes, whose cause is the same  
And bands, as of adamant, join your alliance.

And may Russia and Spain still their triumphs  
maintain,

Till the pillars of Hercules sink in the Main;

And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combined,

For the freedom of Russia, of Spain and mankind.

Rise, star of the North; and enlighten the world.  
Beam on Europe the sign of her great restoration:  
And ne'er may thy banner, now floating, be furl'd  
'Till peace shall revisit the rescued creation,  
While the trumpet of fame shall thy triumphs  
proclaim,

And nations and ages, re-echo thy name;

For still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combined

For the freedom of Russia and rights of mankind.

Mr. Everett is not esteemed as one of the great poets of the nation, but it would appear extremely probable that the metre of these lines was in the mind of Mr. Key when he composed the Star Spangled Banner.

I do not forget that the words of "Adams and Liberty" by Robert T. Paine, written for the anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Association in Boston, on June 1st, 1798, and sung to



the same air—"Anacreon in Heaven"—preceded this production; but is it not more probable that a song composed but a few months before and adapted to the same music, on a very well remembered public occasion, was the germ of inspiration; that Mr. Key, with the refrain of Mr. Everett's ode, sadly floating through his fevered brain, in the midst of the sea-fight,

composed the exquisite cadences of the Star Spangled Banner?

I will only add to this article that on this occasion, really a Peace Festival, the hymn of "Old Hundred" was sung by "a thousand voices with accompaniments;" very remarkable in those times, though I suppose it would only make Mr. Gilmore smile at the record.

### BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES IRVINE.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. W. T. R. Saffell, of Baltimore, for the following sketch.

*Mr. Editor.*—As Mr. Linn in the RECORD for August, 1872, and your correspondent, "W. A. J." in the RECORD for October, 1873, have mentioned General James Irvine, I will add what I have collected concerning the same person, hoping that some of your contributors may shortly furnish a complete biography of this officer; and, also, of Gen. *Ewing* of the Pennsylvania militia, who, in 1776, failed to cross the Delaware river at Trenton, on account of the ice.

When Washington had his head-quarters at the Elmar mansion near the Wissahicon creek, in the Autumn of 1777, the British, then in possession of Philadelphia, attempted to surprise him in his camp; and for this purpose marched out a detachment of their army, which appeared on Chestnut Hill, on the morning of the 5th of December. General Irvine in command of a body of Pennsylvania militia sent out to skirmish with them, was wounded and taken prisoner, and placed on parole to continue during the continuance of the war, unless otherwise disposed of by the enemy. His captivity caused him to be recognized by the commissaries and paymasters of the regular army, and he was put on "Continental pay" from the 26th of August, 1777. He was exchanged on the 1st of June, 1781, and it does not appear that he ever returned to service in the army. I have before me a manuscript statement of his account against the Uni-

ted States for military services, written by himself, and I copy it below, in full:

Dr. United States of America, to James Irvine, Brig<sup>d</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Penn<sup>a</sup> Militia (Prison-er on Parole.)

	Dolls.	cents	Specie
To eight retained rations per day from the 26th Aug <sup>r</sup> , 1777, to Dec <sup>r</sup> 4th 1777,—101 days, 808 rations at 10-90 per rat.	89	70	
To twelve ditto per day from the 5th of Decem <sup>r</sup> , 1777, (the day of my captivity), to the 1st of June, 1781,—1274 days, 15288 rations at 15-90 per ration.	2558		
To my pay from the 26th to the 31st of August, 1777,—6 days at 125 dollars per month	25		
To ditto from the 1st of September, 1777, to the 1st of August, 1780,—35 months at 125 dollars per month, Old Emissions at 75 for one, 4375 dollars.	58	30	
To ditto from the 1st of August, 1780, to the 1st of June, 1781, 10 mo <sup>s</sup> at 125 dollars per mo.	1250		
Dollars specie	3971	10	
1778 <sup>r</sup> Cr.			
Jan'y By provisions received while at Philadelphia.	50		
By cash and supplies received from Lewis Pintard Esqr. agent of the prisoners by order of John Beatty Esqr. Commissary General of Prisoners £213. 2. 0 York currency, equal to	532	68	
By my order on Abraham Skinner, Esqr. Commissary Genl. Prisoners, for my board and sundries, &c. £129. 17. 7½ York currency.	324	63	



1780  
 Dec 3 By cash received of *ditto*, 4000  
           dollars, Old Emissions 75 for  
           one  
       Balance due Brig<sup>d</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> James  
       Irvine  
                     Dollars specie  
       Errors Excepted  
           Philadelphia, June 8th 1781  
       JAMES IRVINE Brig<sup>d</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Penn<sup>a</sup> Mil.

On the debit side of the above account we find £213. 2. 0. York currency=8s. to the dollar, or 96 pennies. 7s. 6d. being the standard=90 pennies. We reduce York currency to the standard as follows. £213. 2s.=51144*d.* and 51144-96=532, quotient, and 72 remainder. Then 72×90÷96=67, quotient, and 48 remainder= $\frac{1}{2}$  of 96. The result of these calculations is therefore 532, and 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 dollars; but, in the account, he carries out the sum 532.68; taking the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to himself; and this custom, having its foundation in revolutionary times, is still observed in the Treasury of the United States. If the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more, a whole cent is charged; if less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , it is dropped from the calculation.

This account made in duplicate was perhaps intended to go before Joseph Howell, Jr. auditor of accounts for the main army, who, in 1781, had his office in Walnut street between 3d and 4th streets, Philadelphia. Caleb Swann was his chief clerk.

By virtue of the first and fundamental pension act of this government, passed by the Congress of the United States on the 7th of June, 1785, and other subsequent amendatory acts approved between that time and the 18th of March, 1818, Gen. Irvine received an Invalid pension on account of wounds and disabilities received

in the line of his duty, on the 5th of December, 1777; but his declaration on oath in support of his claim for pension, which contained a full account of his revolutionary services and of his wounds, was burnt with the war office at the time of the invasion of Washington by the British in 1814; and the history of his military services written by himself, has consequently been lost from the current of history. On the 18th of March, 1818, Congress passed an act granting pensions to all the indigent officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army who served nine months or more in the "Continental line;" but Gen. Irvine, even if indigent, had no claim under this act; because at the time he received his wound, he had not yet been recognized by the continental paymasters. For this reason he was not entitled to half-pay and commutation thereof, nor to public lands appropriated by Congress, and he was not entitled to a seat among the members of the society of the Cincinnati. He died in the receipt of his invalid pension as the only reward his country could offer him in his lifetime. During the time he received the pension, he resided in "Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania"; and the list of United States pensioners published in compliance with Preston's Senate resolutions, in 1835, an official document, shows that he died in that county on the 28th of April, 1819. He drew in person his last semi-annual stipend up to the 4th of March, 1819; and the arrears of pension due from this latter date to the day of his death were paid to his legal representatives. These representatives may be known by reference to the proceedings of Philadelphia county court, if the precise time in 1819, when they were had, can be determined.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF JOHN KINGSTON—the author of "The New American Biographic Dictionary, or Memoirs of Many of the Most Eminent Persons that have lived in this or any other Nation?" The

work is an 18mo. of 303 pages and was published by the author at Baltimore, Md., in 1810. He then kept a "Book and Stationary Store" at 164 Market Street.

JOHN WARD DEAN.



THE GERRYMANDER, (vol. I, p. 504; vol. II, p. 69).—James S. Loring, Esq., in his *Hundred Boston Orators*, p. 559, states on the authority of the late Dr. Joseph Palmer, M. D. the necrologist of Harvard University, who was then living, that the Gerrymander engraving, which appeared in the *Boston Gazette*, in March, 1812, was "executed by E. Tisdale, a miniature painter;" and that "it was first exhibited in the *Centinel* office. Washington Allston," he adds, "calling there with James Ogilive, a lecturer on oratory, and noticing the figure, remarked to Russell, the editor, 'What an odd-looking creature is this? It looks like a salamander.' On which Ogilive, quick as light replies, 'Why, let it be named a Gerrymander, for the governor.'" Dr. Palmer informed Mr. Loring that he had these facts from Benjamin Russell, himself.

Mr. Tisdale wrote an ode which was sung at the celebration of the Washington Benevolent Society at Boston, April 30, 1812; and the *Boston Directory* for 1813 (none was published in 1812) contains his name and residence. A biographical notice of him will be found in Dunlap's *Arts of Design in the United States*, vol. II, p. 45, where it is stated that he was "the author of the political satire called the Gerrymander, and made designs for it." He was living in 1834. Can any one furnish the date and place of his death, or any other facts concerning him besides those given by Dunlap? He resided at Hartford, Ct., for some time, and perhaps died there.

I think there is but little doubt that Mr. Tisdale drew the Gerrymander picture, and not Gilbert Stuart as stated by Buckingham. It would seem that Major Russell laid no claim to naming it.

A few errata in printing my article in the February number of the *Record* should be noted. It was the *Boston Weekly Messenger* (not *Magazine*) that contained the outline maps (page 69 c. 1 l. 6 from bottom). The words, "on a reduced scale" (c. 2 l. 3) should follow, "reproduced," on the next line. It was your copy and not that in the *Gazette* which

was "reduced." In the last line on page 69, drop "was" and insert several asterisks. The words there given indicate the beginning and close of the paragraphs referred to. It was the *second* session of the legislature of 1813-14, not the "*recent* session" (p. 70, c. 2, l. 25) which repealed the Gerrymander act.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

*Boston, Massachusetts.*

"THE GINGERBREAD MAN."—This eccentric person was, for a long time, a mystery in New York. At a certain hour in the day he would be missed from the street, where he was continually munching gingerbread. At that hour he might be found in a restaurant under old Tammany Hall, eating a mutton-chop for which he always paid in silver. It was at a time (1837, '38) when there was a suspension of specie payment, and coin was seldom seen. To queries put to him then, respecting himself, his only reply was the question "Dont I pay specie?" He suddenly disappeared, and public curiosity was gratified by a statement that he was an unfortunate son of the unfortunate Blennerhassett, the victim of Aaron Burr's ambition. The sad story of Blennerhassett's career fills a touching chapter in American history, with which the readers of the *RECORD* are familiar.

P. J. T.

LOVELY PEGGY.—I send you the enclosed slip cut from the Boston "Daily Advertiser," which relates to the poem to "Lovely Peggy" in the *RECORD*, ii. p. 176. As the verses were evidently not the composition of Mr. Jefferson, they must have been much admired by him, as they were found among his papers, the *RECORD* says, in his own well-known hand writing.

E. H. G.

"There would seem to be some doubts as to the authorship of the lines to "Lovely Peggy" inserted among your literary notices of yesterday and ascribed by the *Historical Record* to Jefferson, for the same lively versicles are accredited, with more probability, to David Garrick and



described as having been addressed, about A.D. 1741, to Mistress Peg Woffington when the great actor, then in the first flush of his fame and success, formed one of the numerous coterie of admirers that worshipped at the shrine of that gay and fickle young Irishwoman.

The style and sentiment are eminently Garrickian, for it is well known the modern "Roscius" was one of the most inveterate *vers de societe* makers in an age when to know how to write and spell indifferently and turn a rhyme with a fair jingle was the literary stock in trade of a man of wit and fashion.

The verses may be found, substantially as you quote them, in Percy Fitzgerald's *Life of Garrick*, vol. i, page 61. E.L.B.

13 Pemberton square, April 24, 1873."

"TOM PAINE AND THE CARICATURISTS."  
—The caricature of Paine sitting a pair of very tight stays to Britannia, was entitled, "Fashion for Ease; or, a Good Constitution sacrificed for a Fantastic Form."

The picture is an allusion to Paine's employment in early life. His father was a Stay-maker, at Thetford, in England, where Thomas was born, and where he was bred to the same business. The cottage indicates that the business was carried on in the country, or in a country village.

At the time this caricature was issued, Paine was in Paris, actively engaged with the revolutionists there. He had lately issued the second part of his "Rights of Man," in which he boldly promulgated principles that made war directly upon the forms of government and society as they then existed in England. It was issued in pamphlet form and was scattered all over the Kingdom, by the most extraordinary means, through the agency of the Revolutionary Society in London. Some of the most objectionable (to the government) parts, were printed on wrapping paper that was used by tradesmen in wrapping up goods sold to customers; and it is said that even candy was put into these wrappers and given to little children. Paine was

found guilty of a libel against the Government and Constitution. He was not



present at his trial, but was ably defended by Erskine who, when he left the court was cheered by a great crowd of people. They took his horses from his carriage and dragged it themselves to his home in Sergeant's Inn.

Public opinion was decidedly against Paine's doctrines at that time. Loyal societies abounded whose avowed object was to counteract the influence of the revolutionists. They published tracts abounding with tales of the horrid atrocities of the Jacobins of Paris, attributing them to the spirit of Democracy. They contained encomiums upon the British Constitution and laws. Caricaturists plied their vocation vigorously, and songs were sung in the streets of all the principal towns, containing sentiments like that in the following concluding verse of one of them:

"Then stand by the Church, and the King, and the Laws;  
The old Lion still has his teeth and his claws;  
Let Britain still rule in the midst of her waves,  
And chastise all those foes who dare call her sons slaves."

Paine dared not return to England. He suddenly lost his great popularity in France by advising leniency towards the King. He was cast into prison and only by accident, did he escape the guillotine. After his release he came to America, where he died. L.



A BIT OF HISTORY.—From the MSS. of Mr. William Hall, a former merchant of New York.

"About the year 1808 or 9, or a little before the war of 1812, when the affairs of our Government and England had assumed a very threatening aspect, Congress being in session, there appeared in the papers of the city, an advertisement for a fast-sailing vessel, to go on a secret expedition for the Government and to sail in eight days. The writer being the senior partner of a shipping and commission house, which had just received on sale a new, sharp cutter-built Schooner, called on the Government Navy agent—a Mr. Beekman—and represented the vessel, naming a price, &c. The agent wrote immediately to Washington and got an answer to take her up. She must be tallow-bottomed, go in ballast and be dispatched at the time specified. We had her sent at once to the shipyards, hove out, tallowed, ballasted, provisioned and extra light spars and sails put on board and made thoroughly ready for sea at the day appointed. A young man was put in for Captain who was a brother of the late Commodore Isaac Hull. As the vessel had come from Connecticut without a name, the writer had the privilege of giving her one, viz: "The Bald Eagle."

By special permit, we put in one hundred barrels of flour for the use of the Captain, in case of delays, or losses. We could obtain no insurance on the vessel. If I mistake not it was about the time of the Little Belt affair.<sup>1</sup> Hence the great haste manifest. On or about the sailing, day a large paquet arrived from Washington, with no directions save a letter attached to it directed, to Captain Daniel Hull of the schooner Bald Eagle, not to be opened

<sup>1</sup> "The Little Belt was a British Sloop of War that came off the capes of Delaware and in a most unprovoked manner, fired on our coasters. On one of them bound to New York, one man was killed. On its arrival in port, hundreds went on board to see the victim lying on deck in his blood. He was a noble looking young man, I believe the mate of the vessel. This seemed to arouse the whole nation. Our squadron was ordered home, war with England was anticipated."

until he arrives in such a latitude. She was cleared at the Custom House for Europe. We heard no more of the Bald Eagle until we saw her arrival at Boston, from Malaga with a full cargo of wine and raisins. On the Captain's arrival at the latitude mentioned, he found he was to proceed to the Mediterranean, find our squadron, deliver the despatch to the Commodore, get his discharge and proceed where he pleased. He fortunately found the squadron at Cadiz, whence he sailed to Malaga, sold his flour took in a cargo, and made a short passage to Boston."

Mr. William Hull the writer of the above memoranda, was born at Lynn, Conn., 1778. He came to New York in 1799, and for several years was a clerk in the noted house of N. L. & G. Griswold, still continued. In 1803 or 4, he went into business in his own name and had many vessels consigned to him. He advertised the first vessel ever designated "For Mobile" in New York papers. He "also sold the first vessel that was ever sent from that port to the Oregon or Columbia river. It was called the Canton and the purchaser was the celebrated John Jacob Astor who also changed her name and she was finally lost on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia."

Mr. Hull spent the closing years of his prolonged, active, and singularly useful and happy christian life, at Cleveland, O. where he died Nov. 5, 1865, universally beloved and lamented.

W. H.

*Elizabeth, N. J. March 6, 1872.*

THE AUTHOR OF "THE DEATH OF GEN. MONTGOMERY," ETC. (vol. II. p. 175).—I think there must be a mistake in attributing the dramatic poems, whose titles are given by your correspondent J. B. F. to John Burk the author of the *History of Virginia*. I do not know the date of Mr. Burk's birth, but he must have been a mere youth, in 1777, when the latest work was published. At any rate, he was not then or previously "a Gentleman of Maryland," as he did not emigrate to this country till about twenty years later.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

*Boston, Massachusetts.*



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[WILLIAM EATON.<sup>1</sup>]

From the collection of Mr. Robert Coulton Davis.

Tunis, 3d Oct. 1800.

Dear Sir:

Yours of 27 Aug. 10 and 15 Sep. with inclosures for Mr. O'Brien came to-day. The inclosures will go forward to-morrow by express.

I apprehend the measure of *sending* cash to you would be attended with hazard. If you can negotiate bills at Tripoli drawn on me at 40 days sight to the amount of 2200 dols. annually, the sum you stated to be the amount of your salary and contingencies, I will accept and pay them. This can be done without sacrifice on your part or hazard on mine. It will be well to draw quarterly for dols. 550, and your first draft may be on the receipt of this notice.

<sup>1</sup> William Eaton was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, where he was born in February, 1764. He was in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards taught school in Vermont, where he became Clerk of the House of Delegates of that State, in 1791. He entered the United States army, and was appointed Consul at Tunis, in northern Africa, in 1797, but did not reach that place until 1799. With Hamet, the chief of Tripoli, whose brother had usurped his seat, he entered upon a military expedition to secure that ruler's rights. A Treaty of peace between the United States and Tripoli put an end to the expedition. He was received with much consideration on his return home, but disappointed ambition led him into dissipation which shortened his life.

At the time this letter was written, General Eaton was Consul at Tunis. The Dey of Algiers was carrying his insolence towards the Christian powers most extravagantly. He was then holding Commodore Bainbridge in virtual slavery. That officer had arrived at Algiers, in September, in the frigate *George Washington*, when the haughty ruler ordered him to convey an Algerian ambassador to the court of the Sultan, at Constantinople. Bainbridge politely refused compliance, when the Dey said: "you pay me tribute, by which you became my slave, and therefore I have the right to order you as I think proper." The guns of the castle, heavily loaded and well manned, were then pointing toward the American frigate, and without their permission she could not pass out of the harbor. Mr. O'Brien (mentioned in this letter) who had once been a prisoner at Algiers, and was now

I feel for your embarrassed, humiliating situation with the Jews; a situation which I have escaped by dint of obstinacy. Every possible exertion has been made to place me in a dependence in the Jew house at Algiers by drawing me into a confidence of the branch of that house at Tunis. It is but a few days since I received a letter from Bocri himself dictated in terms of imperiosity and commenced requiring my reasons for so long neglecting to take Portughes, an Algerine Jew, into my house as usual, according to his recommendation and adding that he expected in a short time to hear that he was in my employ. I answered him that there was an insurmountable obstacle to the measure, and at the same desired Mr. O'Brien to tell him that so long as I command this post an Algerine Jew should never have a place in my garrison. I

Consul there, assured Bainbridge that the only way to save his vessel and avert war, was to comply. He did so. He not only carried the ambassador, but was compelled to float the Algerian flag at the main and the United States flag at the fore. Not long after this, an American squadron, humbled these north African Corsairs, and the United States and other Christian Powers, ceased paying tribute to the pirates. Pope Pius the Seventh, declared that Americans had done more for Christendom in this matter, than all the powers of Europe united.—[Ed.]

The Bey of Tunis, as well as the rulers of Tripoli and Algiers, so annoyed the commerce of Europe and America by piratical operations, that the Christian powers found it necessary to pay them tribute for many years, to prevent their robberies. This made them still more insolent. It was a treaty for such tribute, that Eaton alluded to above. Soon after this, the ruler of Tripoli, hearing that the Bey of Tunis had received more than he, declared war against the United States, in the Spring of 1801. This led to the final humiliation of those sea-robbers by the Americans. To those exactions, as may be seen by this letter, Great Britain yielded without protest, on the most humiliating terms. The whole business connected with the tribute paying to the African pirates, was a disgrace to the civilized nations engaged in it. It remained for the young navy of the United States, upon which Great Britain looked with contempt, to vindicate not only its own honor and prowess, but that of Great Britain and other powers of Western Europe.—[Ed.]



dont know whether he will execute this commission. I apprehend McFarfara is of no service to us with your Bashaw; and my opinion is not more favorable of the Jews, Bocri and Burnah at Algiers.

My letter of 18 ult. gave you the occurrences of the day. Nothing since has transpired of public note.

Herewith I enclose you a translated copy of the treaty with Tunis,—hope it may be acceptable, if not, and you desire a copy from the French original I will transcribe and send it you.

I have rec<sup>d</sup> letters from Mr. Smith down to July 6, at that time it is hardly possible he could have received your communications of 31 May.

Great Britain has yielded to Algiers every concession demanded—has stipulated by treaty to restore all captured property forever to respect all Algerine property by whatever flag covered—has made extraordinary presents—has ordered a frigate to carry for the Dey regalia to Constantinople, has redeemed the proper subjects of England at 1000 dollars each who were captives in Algiers—And to crown the glorious peace, has left all the Neapolitans, Sicilians and Maltese, taken under English passports in SLAVERY!! On these conditions the representative of his Britannic Majesty has kissed the Dey's hand.

My long, as I before informed you, with the other Danish vessels I have restored to their masters at the same price I gave—Why should I speculate on slaves—I would rather be happy than rich!

My prospect of returning to America, as you imagine grows more and more distant. I have tendered my resignation to Government, desiring to be released next spring and have mentioned to Mr. Smith the project of your succeding me. These letters are forwarded with yours of 31 May.

The cargo brought by Robinson was the same originally shipped for Tripoli—it is now returned. The residue of the piece regalia, which I was ordered to deliver the day would be out in the Spring, has not appeared, but have I rec<sup>d</sup> one sent directly from Government since the

arrival of the Hero. These delays are unfavorable to our interests here.

Doctor Shaw departed from Lisbon for America in latter part of May or beginning of June—Dont know whether he has arrived.

Our commissioners at Paris have concluded a treaty which is gone home for ratification.

I saw the Bey yesterday. He looked black. The Sapatopa took his glass—looked out at his windows and leeringly said "I dont see the American ship." *You dont look far enough*, said I. He grinned a smile and I left his palace without further conversation. Our government like the sinners, will believe when the gates of mercy shall be shut against them—if they choose to be damned, let them be damned. Like faithful watchmen we have warned them of the evil to come.

Mr. O'Brien's letter commands early attention. Write the Government through this office—your communications shall go by Spain. It is presumed that Bashaw of Tripoli will not embroil himself with another nation till he shall have done with Sweden. This will give us time to breathe—and if suitable exertions are used by Government the evils may be parried which threatens us at Tripoli.

I remain Dear Sir with respect  
esteem and friendship  
your Obed. Ser<sup>v</sup>

*William Eaton*

Mr. Cathcart.

[RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.]

From the Collection of Theo: Hildebrand.

Zanesville, Ohio,  
January 16, 1812:

Sir:

In compliance with a request of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

I convey<sup>1</sup> to you the enveloped Resolution, afflictive loss of the city of Richmond and  
and tender my individual sympathy for the the citizens of Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

I have the honor to be, respectfully  
your most obedient Sv<sup>t</sup>

*Return Jonathan Meigs*

To the Hon : the Executive  
of the State of Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> Return Jonathan Meigs was governor of Ohio at the time the above letter was written. He was a son of Colonel R. J. Meigs, of the revolutionary army. A native of Middletown, Connecticut; where he was born in Nov. 1765, he studied law, emigrated to Ohio in 1788; was active in civil and military affairs on the northwestern frontier; was made chief justice of Ohio in 1803, and held other judicial stations; was United States Senator from 1808 to 1810; Governor of Ohio from 1810 to 1814, and Postmaster-general of the United States from 1814 to 1823. His services during the war of 1812, cannot be estimated. In March, 1825, Governor Meigs died at Marietta.

<sup>2</sup> The sad event alluded to was the fearful loss of life occasioned by the burning of the theatre in Richmond, on the night of the 26th of December, 1811. The flames from a chandelier set fire to

some of the scenery in the back part of the theatre. The fire spread throughout the building with great rapidity. Some of the audience leaped from the windows and were saved uninjured, whilst no less than 66 white persons and 6 colored persons, perished by suffocation or the flames. Many of them belonged to the first class in society. The house was full—at least 600 persons were in it. Among those who perished were George W. Smith, Governor of Virginia and A. B. Venables, President of the Bank of Virginia. A large number of the victims were ladies. The funeral obsequies of the dead were performed on the 28th of the month in the presence of almost the entire population of Richmond. Under the porch of the portico of the Monumental (Episcopal) Church in Richmond, is a monumental urn, placed there in memory of those who perished.

#### *SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting of this Society was held at Boston on the 30th of April, at the Rooms of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, in the chair. Nathaniel Paine, Esq. presented the report of the Council, which gave a pleasing picture of the growth and prosperity of the Society, and its plans for the future. Among the latter is a speedy publication of a new edition of Thomas's "History of Printing in America." Almost the entire edition of the "Chandler's History," printed at Mr. Chandler's private expense,

was destroyed by the great fire in Boston, and the publication has been delayed." The library contains a little more than 53,000 volumes, besides a very valuable collection of manuscripts, pamphlets, diaries, autograph letters, et cetera, and some old books. Mr. Paine gave a minute and interesting account of the character and history of many of the rarest of the volumes. The library also contains about 1100 volumes of American school books and over 700 volumes of city, town and county histories. The department of newspaper files is the most complete in this country. The Cabinet of the Society



includes a large collection of Indian and Archæological relics, coins, medals, et cetera.

The Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq. presented an interesting report. The bulk of it consists of remarks and suggestions concerning the Society's Cabinet of aboriginal relics, which had been arranged in 1868 by Messrs. Salisbury and Smith. The report alluded to the eagerness evinced in Europe in the investigation of this subject, and the indifference here, where Indian relics are abundant and their origin known. He discoursed learnedly upon these relics, making his report one of much scientific value.

Mr. Paine's report of the condition of the treasury, was satisfactory. James F. Hunnewell, Esq. of Charleston, presented to the Society the original MS. of Spellman's "Relation of Virginia;" and J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, exhibited a carved human bone from the depth of twenty feet below the surface of the earth, in Scarsborough, Maine, supposed to be of pre-glacial origin. It excited much interest.

**AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—A meeting of the American Ethnological Society was held in New York at the residence of Henry T. Drowne, on Wednesday evening, April 16, 1873, the Vice President, Mr. Cotheal, being the chairman.

A paper was read by Charles E. West, LL. D. of Brooklyn, commemorative of the life and services of the late President, John Torrey, M. D. LL. D. This was followed by addresses from Mr. John W. Groaton, a fellow member with Dr. Torrey, of the venerable society of the Cincinnati; by Professor Short of Columbia College, who spoke of the sterling integrity and Christian character of the deceased; and by William H. Leggett, Esq. who had been a member of the Botanical Club which Dr. Torrey for so many years had welcomed to his study.

A memorial of Dr. Josiah C. Nott, the Ethnologist, written by Charles A. Jones Jr. Esq. (author of the valuable work

entitled "*Antiquities of the Southern Indians*," etc.), was read by the Rev. Dr. T. S. Drowne. Dr. A. K. Gardner followed with appropriate remarks respecting Dr. Nott.

The Secretary Dr. Stiles, read a brief biographical notice of the late Alexander S. Petrie of London, a corresponding member.

Mr. Drowne then announced the death of George Gibbs, formerly an officer of the Society, and mentioned the invaluable important services he had rendered Ethnology and History in America.

The death of Prof. Francis Lieber was also noticed, he having been one of the early members; and the society adjourned.

The chair of the lamented President was vacant and on it rested a wreath of *golden immortelles* with a T constructed of *violets*; in the centre,—*In Memoriam* of one of America's greatest Botanists. D.

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**—On the 12th of May, a stated meeting of this society was held at their rooms, the President, John William Wallace in the chair. The most interesting feature of the proceedings of the meeting was the presentation by Mr. Townsend Ward, of a collection of documents, and his explanation of them, in which much valuable historical information was furnished.—Among these were two engravings of passes printed and used by the pirates of the Barbary coast, to whom they were freely given by the rulers of the states there, as protections for the Corsairs against capture by the ships of war of Christian powers that were their tributaries. Among these tributaries, was the government of the United States, which paid an annual sum to protect American ships and seamen from capture. Mr. Ward gave an interesting account of these international obligations of the past.

Interesting MSS. were presented by others. Among them was the original despatch containing news of the battle of Lexington, with the bulletins that followed at different places, as the express having the despatch passed through town.



after town. This interesting collection of documents concerning the affair at Lexington, was recently bought in New York, and is the first purchase on the part of the managers of the Permanent Library Fund commenced by Mr. G. W. Smith.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society met in their rooms at Newark on the 15th of May, the President, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D. in the chair. There was a large attendance from various parts of the state. The corresponding Secretary, Mr. Whitehead, made an interesting report, concerning the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting. Among other papers received, was one from Attorney General Gilchrist, entitled "The State of the Question of Jurisdiction and Boundary, between New Jersey and Delaware." It was a paper of great interest, in view of the present discussions concerning the fisheries of the Delaware.

Mr. Whitehead, from the committee on publication reported that since the January meeting of the society, another number of the "Proceedings" had been published, containing, among other things, extracts from the Journal of Rev. Mannassah Cutler, D. D.

The report of Mr. Dennis from the

committee on the Library, showed a satisfactory growth of that department of the collections, and a recent addition of important and valuable manuscripts connected with the early history of the state, received from Mrs. Rutherford, widow of the late John Rutherford, a President of the society. These documents possess great interest, as bearing the autograph signatures of many notable persons connected with the settlement of the state, as well as their intrinsic historical value. They had been brought to the notice of the society by Mr. Whitehead twenty-eight years ago. On his motion, resolutions of cordial thanks to Mrs. Rutherford were voted, and the committee on the Library were requested to take into consideration the propriety of procuring an iron chest for the safety of these and other valuable documents.

The special committee appointed to procure copies of documents from abroad concerning the colonial history of New Jersey, reported satisfactory progress.

There being some difficulty in procuring a librarian at the present, Mr. Whithead was requested to take charge of the library for the time.

After the reception of several valuable presents, the society adjourned.

### CURRENT NOTES.

CORRECTION OF BLUNDERS.—The Editor, misled by another, and without due vigilance, wrote that Richard Peters was a member of the colonial convention at Albany, in 1754. See RECORD, page 220, vol. 2, note 1.

On page 174, vol. 2, the writer on Captain Huddy made an error in saying that Madame de Sevigne made the story of Captain Asgill the ground-work of a tragic drama. She never wrote a tragic drama; and she died about a century before the event mentioned, occurred. The Editor regrets these evidences of a lack of vigilance on his part.

FIRES.—It is estimated by careful statisticians, that the fires in the United States, within a year and a-half previous to the first of January, 1873, have cost the country at least \$ 300,000,000.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.—A very large amount of the archives of the Confederate government came into the possession of the National government, at about the close of the war. Since then, (in July, 1872), another large quantity of documents have been added to the former collection, by purchase, at a cost of \$ 75,000. They consist of the entire archives of the Confederate State Department, without the abstraction, it is said, of a single piece. The secret service vouchers, which might have compromised persons on the Union side of the line, never left Richmond, the Confederate capital, but were carefully burned by Judah P. Benjamin, on the day of the evacuation. These archives were contained in four large trunks. They were in the possession of Colonel John T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate army, who delivered them at the executive mansion, in Washington city, on the third of July.



**CRUSOE'S ISLAND.**—The scientific expedition under the charge of Professor Agassiz, borne by the *Hassler*, touched, during their recent cruise in the Pacific ocean, Juan Fernandez, the island made famous in story by Defoe, who related in fanciful detail, the adventures of Alexander Selkirk upon the island, and to whom he gave the name of Robinson Crusoe. The island and its present condition is described, by one who accompanied the expedition, as follows:

"The island is about ten or twelve miles long by four in breadth, the shores mostly precipitous, and the mountain ridges 3000 feet in height. The water around the island is deep, and the whole appearance is as if there had once been an extensive island with a splendid rugged mountain chain upon it; that suddenly the bottom had been knocked from under all except this patch of ten miles by four, and all but this patch had sunk into the sea. Valleys and mountain spurs and gentle slopes are all cut off by this precipitous edge, and there are but few places on the island where you can effect a landing. There are to-day twelve persons, including several children, living on the island. They have good poultry and vegetables and splendid beef and milk, and can get goats by climbing after them. Other things they purchase with the proceeds of their beef, milk and poultry, for which they find a market in passing ships, especially in American whalers.

"We spent May day in rambling on the island and about its shores, gunning, fishing, herborizing and collecting generally. Sharks, lampreys, cod, sculpins, and other fish; lobsters, crabs, crayfish, shrimps, mollusks of various sorts, starfish and sea-urchins of divers kinds, a few insects, some humming birds, etc., were among the fruits of our labor.

"The plants of the island bore a great general resemblance to those of the continent 400 miles to the eastward, which surprised me, as both the prevailing winds and ocean currents are opposed to any transmigration from the southern part of the continent. Myrtle bushes; winter's bark, pernettya bearberries and various other plants seemed at first sight identical with those of Chili and southern Patagonia. But a closer scrutiny showed that part of this resemblance is deceptive; that the difference is as real as is the likeness. The great gunnera used in Chili for tanning, for example, seemed at first sight to be flourishing here, but this is a decidedly different plant. The botanists called the Chilean plant *scabra*; the one on the island *paltata*. It is a magnificent coarse thing, throwing out great leafstalks as stout as a shillela, and leaves rough star form of three to five feet in diameter. The soil is all, as far as our observation went, volcanic; most of the lava-like rocks crumble on exposure to the weather, and in climbing the steep hill-sides we found it very unsafe to depend on protecting ledges or knobs. I thought, while 1000 feet up in one of these steepest inclines, that if an earthquake should come it would have me at a great disadvantage.

But the jolly Chilean who now farms the island (and who speaks excellent English) told me afterward that I need not have felt alarmed, he had lived there five years without feeling any shakes, although once, about three years since, a great wave came along, probably from some continental quake, and did him some damage. The vegetation increased in beauty as we climbed higher, and came into what was more nearly 'forest primeval.' Three species of tree-ferns, two beautiful climbing ferns, and some little palm trees—peculiar, I think, to this island—attested the semi-tropical character of the flora, and two species of fine humming birds added their testimony. The troll-net brought from the sea a variety of sea-weeds different from those before obtained. On the 2d of May we started on a sounding and dredging voyage to Valparaiso. We had a few showers on our way, but, on the whole, delightful weather, and reached Valparaiso on Sunday morning, May 5, soon after sunrise."

**TYNDALL'S LECTURES.**—Professor Tyndall realized about \$13,000. He proposes to invest that amount as a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be expended "in aid of students who devote themselves to original researches," in the United States. The amount has been conveyed to a committee composed of Professor Henry, Genl. Hector Tyndall and Professor E. L. Youmans.

**WEALTH BY IMMIGRATION.**—In addition to the wealth of muscle and brain which immigration brings to our shores, it is said that the aggregate of money brought with them, is enormous. It is claimed that the value of the immigrants and their treasures, landed within our domain in 1872, added \$285,000,000 to the national wealth.

**THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.**—Happily for the public Treasury, the franking privileges given to members of Congress, and which had been so greatly abused that it had become a serious public burden, has been abolished by an act of the last session of Congress. It forbids any appropriation to meet the postage paid by members, or any equivalent for the use of the frank. The law takes effect on the 1st of July.

**THE VAN CORTLANDT MANOR HOUSE.**—In "Appleton's Journal," for December, 1872, is a fine engraving of the Van Cortlandt House on the "Phillipse Manor," at Yonkers, with a description, in which the writer mistakes, in the title of his picture, that building and estate for the Van Cortlandt *Manor* House and estate, at the mouth of the Croton River. A writer for the New York "Evening Post," over the signature of "Knickerbocker," corrects the mistake, and in so doing gives much interesting information, as follows:

"We old fogies of Northern Westchester cannot understand how it comes to pass of late years that the owners of the Yonkers Van Cortlandt estate should be claimed by the writers of articles for



newspapers and magazines as the proprietors of the Van Cortlandt manor.

In 1697, Stephanus Van Cortlandt, one of his Majesty's counsellors for the province of New York, received from William III. a royal charter erecting the territory he had purchased from the Indians into a "Lordship and Manor of Cortlandt." This tract contained eighty-three thousand acres, and was bounded on the south by the Kitchawank, or Croton River. Its northern boundary is the dividing line between the counties of Westchester and Putnam. The family tradition says, that old Stephanus, when he bought of the Indians, went up in a periagua, or some other craft, and quietly waited, at the Hudson River end of this line, while he sent his Indians "a day's journey into the wilderness" to mark out the eastern termination of his purchase. This "day's journey" was exactly twenty miles, and this fact was used in the recent settlement of the boundary question between the states of New York and Connecticut. In the royal charter, it is provided that S. Van Cortlandt shall have power to hold in said "lordship and manor" a court leet and court baron, and that he may "return and send a discreet inhabitant of said manor" as a representative to the Provincial Assembly. He was also made sole ranger over the forests of Cortlandt.

The son of Stephanus Van Cortlandt built on "Lot No. 1 of the manor of Cortlandt," at the mouth of the Croton River; "The Manor House," of substantial stone, and in it has resided for years, Pierre Van Cortlandt,<sup>1</sup> fifth in direct descent from Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the first "Lord of the Manor of Cortlandt."

The Phillipses also held their manor under a royal charter until its confiscation after the Revolution. Frederick Phillipse bought of Adrieen Van Donck a part of his property, known as the "Old Yonkers," and sold it to his son-in-law, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, a younger brother of Stephanus, who thus became the owner of this large and valuable estate. On it he built a house, known always as "The Van Cortlandt House," and to which we have alluded as forming the illustration to the article in *Appleton's Journal*. Jacobus Van Cortlandt's male heirs long ago passed away, and the present owners of this large estate are the various descendants in the female line who, by successive legislative enactments, have taken the name of Van Cortlandt.

<sup>1</sup> This gentleman has in his possession the charter spoken of, with the great seal of England attached.

## OBITUARY.

### SALMON PORTLAND CHASE.

The Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Salmon P. Chase, died suddenly at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, No. 4, West Thirty-third Street, New York, on Wednesday, the 7th of May, 1873. He was on his way from Washington to Boston, in apparently good health and spirits. His death was caused by a second "shock" of paralysis. The Chief-justice had made arrangements to spend the Summer in Colorado.

Mr. Chase was born in Cornish, N. H. on the 13th of January, 1808. His ancestors were from Cornwall, England, whence his grandfather emigrated to the upper waters of the Connecticut River where he reared two eminent sons, one becoming Chief-justice of Vermont, and another, a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Salmon was left, at an early age to the care of his uncle, the Bishop, who gave him an opportunity to acquire an education while working on the minister's farm. Graduating from Dartmouth College at the age of eighteen years, he spent three succeeding years in Washington city, in charge of a classical school. Then he prepared himself for the practice of the law, and upon it he entered as a life profession, in Cincinnati, in the Spring of

1830. That city was his place of residence until 1861, when he took his seat in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury.

By the time he was twenty-nine years of age, Mr. Chase had acquired a solid reputation as a sound and expert lawyer, and was then a pronounced opponent of the slave system. He was thenceforth regarded as one of the most staunch friends of the slave and his defenders, and suffered much of the obloquy that was heaped upon the "abolitionists." He was one of the most earnest of the organizers of the Liberty Party in Ohio, in 1840 & '41, and worked faithfully in support of its principles.

Mr. Chase became a member of the United States Senate in 1849, and was there while much of the great and final contest between slavery and freedom was carried on in the National Legislature. In 1855, he was elected governor of Ohio, which office he held four years. To the United States Senate he went again, in 1860, and the following year was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He performed the duties of that important office throughout the Civil War that ensued, laying the foundation of our present national banking system.

On the assembling of Congress in December, 1864, Mr. Chase was appointed Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic, he having resigned



his custody of the Treasury, in September previously. That office he filled with dignity and with usefulness to his country, until his death. It was a period requiring great ability and firmness in a Chief-justice, for the acts of Congress for the reorganization of States disorganized by the war required careful judicial settlement, on constitutional grounds.

The highest honors were paid to Chief-justice Chase after his death, by the national and state governments, societies and the public at large. His remains were taken to Washington city and deposited in a vault in Oakhill Cemetery at Georgetown, after appropriate ceremonies.

#### E. J. HARDEN.

On the 9th of April, 1873, Hon. E. J. Harden, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, died at Indian Springs, in that State, after having suffered for several months from the effects of a carbuncle on his neck. He had gone to the Springs for the benefit of his health, but died quite suddenly soon afterward.

Judge Harden was a native, of Bryan county, Georgia, where he was born in 1813. Entering business life as a teacher in the Chatham Academy at Savannah, he afterward devoted himself to the study and practice of the law, having been admitted to the bar in 1834. He was, at one time judge of the City Court of Savannah; and during the late Civil War he was Confederate States' judge of the District of Georgia. At the close of the contest he resumed the practice of law in Savannah, and was elected City Attorney. He succeeded Bishop Elliot as President of the Georgia Historical Society, which office he held at the time of his death. Witty, genial and accomplished, he was beloved by all who knew him.

#### JAMES L. ORR.

In the first week in May, James L. Orr, United States minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, died at St. Petersburg. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, grand-son of a soldier of the old war for independence, and son of a merchant of South Carolina. He was born on the 12th of May, 1822, at Craytonville, Anderson district, South Carolina; entered the University of Virginia, as a student, in his eighteenth year, and left that institution in 1841. Studying law, he made it his profession. He established and edited a newspaper in Anderson district, and at the age of about twenty-two years, he was elected to the legislature, from the Pendleton District. In 1848, he was elected to congress, where he became distinguished. From the beginning he opposed the Secessionists, but when the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, produced great agitation in the Southern States, Mr. Orr warmly espoused their cause. He was one of the committee that reported the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, and was one of the commissioners who visited Washington city to make arrangements

for a permanent separation. He was very little heard of during the war that ensued, but at its close was appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina. He became identified with the new Republican party in that State; was chosen to be a Circuit Judge; took an active part in the re-election of President Grant, and was, by the latter, nominated for the Russian mission. Confirmed by the Senate, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, and died soon after reaching that capital.

#### JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD.

The distinguished citizen of New York, and careful historian, John Romeyn Brodhead, died of pneumonia, in the city of New York, on the 6th of May, 1873. Mr. Brodhead was born in Philadelphia, on the 2d of January, 1814; was educated at Rutgers College; admitted to the bar in 1835, practiced law in New York for about two years, and then devoted himself to the study of American history. In 1839, he was attached to the American legation at the Hague. Having a knowledge of the Dutch language, he was appointed by the legislature of New York, the agent of that Commonwealth for the transcription of the original documents in Holland that related to the history of the State. Three years were spent by Mr. Brodhead, in this service, in Holland, England and France, and he obtained more than 5,000 separate documents; sixteen volumes from Holland, seventeen from France. These documents, Edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D. have been published in eleven quarto volumes, by the State of New York. These valuable documents were brought home in the Summer of 1844.

Mr. Brodhead was attached to the American legation at London, from 1846 to 1849, as Secretary; and from 1853 to 1857, he was Naval officer in the city of New York. In 1853, the first volume of a History of the State of New York, from his pen, was published; the second volume was issued in 1871. Mr. Brodhead was an eminent and efficient worker as a member of the New York Historical Society, and highly esteemed by all who became acquainted with him.

#### JOHN R. THOMPSON

A man of genius and a pleasant companion was lost to Society when John R. Thompson, the poet and scholar departed this life on the 30th of April, 1873. His death was not a surprise to his friends, for he had been suffering from an incurable ailment for a long time.

Mr. Thompson was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 23d of October, 1823. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, in 1845, and prepared for the practice of the law under James A. Seddon, of Richmond, and entered upon it, but abandoned it for the pursuit of literature. He became the Editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," published at Richmond, and conducted it with ability until the breaking out of the late Civil War.



Mr. Thompson was then struggling with feeble health. The "Messenger" had died, and in 1863, he became Editor of a short-lived weekly paper, published in Richmond, called the "Record." Toward the close of the war he went to England, where he was on intimate terms with many of the literary men of that realm. A part of the time, whilst abroad, he was attached to the diplomatic family of Mr. Mason, in Paris, the Confederate Ambassador.

Mr. Thompson was literary Editor of the New York Evening Post, at the time of his death. He made R. H. Stoddard his literary executor. His poems have all been fugitive; they will now, doubtless, be collected and a selection prepared for the press, in book form, by his friend to whose keeping he has committed his literary character.

Mr. Thompson's remains were conveyed to Richmond, after a farewell view of them at the place of his death, in New York, by many of the leading literary characters. At Richmond, high honors were paid them by the officers of State, the municipality and leading citizens. They were interred in Hollywood Cemetery.

#### JAMES BROOKS.

The eminent Editor, politician and legislator, James Brooks, died at his residence in Washington city on the 30th of April, 1873. He had long been

in feeble health, caused partly by a fever which he had contracted in Asia.

Mr. Brooks was born in Portland, Maine, on the 10th of November, 1810. Son of a sea-faring man, who was lost at sea with all his property, when James was a child, the latter struggled in life's battle many years, but always in the achievements of conquests over circumstances. From the town library which was kept in the store where he was employed whilst a lad, he learned much that was useful. He pursued his book education at an Academy, and finished it at Waterville College.

Young Brooks became a politician at an early age; was a very popular orator, and at about the age of twenty-one years, he was elected to the Legislature. He became connected with a newspaper firm; travelled abroad, much of the time on foot, and soon after his return, established the *New York Express*, which he in connection with his brother Erastus, conducted with ability until the time of his death.

Mr. Brooks was at one time a leader in the Know-nothing party, as well as in the Whig party, but for several years before his death, he was identified with the Democratic party, and represented them in Congress for a long time. He visited Japan about a year before his death, and wrote a series of interesting letters from that country.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

*Columbus, Ohio: Its History, Resources and progress, with numerous illustrations.* By JACOB H. STUDER. 12mo. pp. 582. The RECORD has received this handsomely illustrated and well-printed volume of local history, from the house of Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati, who make the publication of books of this class a specialty. The work here noticed, opens with a brief history of the founding of Columbus as the state capital of Ohio, sixty years ago, when its site was covered with a dense forest, and traces its progress, social, industrial, political, educational and religious through its six decades of growth from the time of the solitary settler's cabin till 1872, when its population numbered more than 44,000 souls, and showing an increase, since 1870, of over 12,000, partly given by the annexation of a populous suburban district. Columbus is now the third city in the state, in population.

This volume is really one of the most interesting of local histories with which the writer is acquainted. Its thirty-six illustrations, including a map of the city, show that the public buildings of Columbus are all of the finer class in extent and beauty of architecture.

The RECORD takes this occasion to refer to a most important series of historical works from the press of Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati, entitled, "Ohio Valley Historical Series," in eight

volumes, printed in the handsome manner for which that house is celebrated. The following are the respective titles of the series:

I. *History of Athens County, Ohio, and Incidentally of the Ohio Land Company, and the first Settlement of the State at Marietta, with personal and biographical sketches of the early settlers, narratives of Pioneer adventurers, etc.* By CHARLES M. WALKER. With Maps and Portraits, 8vo. pp. 600. The frontispiece is a finely engraved portrait of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

II. *Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in 1764. With Preface by FRANCIS PARKMAN, author of "Conspiracy of Pontiac" etc. and a translation of Dumas' Biographical sketch of General Bouquet.* With Maps and Plans, 8vo. pp. 162.

III. *McBride's Pioneer Biography. Sketches of the lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio.* By JAMES MCBRIDE of Hamilton. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 352-288. The first volume contains a portrait of the author (who died in 1859, at the age of 70 years). The two volumes are composed of biographical sketches (including that of the author), of nineteen of the leading men among the early settlers of that part of Ohio.

IV. *Pioneer life in Kentucky. A series of Reminiscent Letters from DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. of Cincinnati, to his children.* Edited with Notes



and a Biographical Sketch by his Son, CHARLES D. DRAKE. 8vo. pp. 263. The volume contains a portrait of the author, who died in 1852.

V. *General George Rogers Clarke's sketch of his Campaign on the Illinois in 1778-'9, with an introduction by Hon. Henry Pirile of Louisville, and an Appendix containing the Public and Private Instructions to Col. Clark, and Major Bowman's Journal of the Taking of the Post, St. Vincent's.* 8vo. pp. 119, with a portrait of General Clark.

VI. *An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of James Smith, during his captivity with the Indians, in the years 1755, '56, '57, '58 and '59, with an Appendix of Illustrative Notes,* by WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON, of Pittsburg, 8vo. pp. 190.

VII. *Memorandum of a Tour made by Josiah Espy, in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, and Indiana Territory, in 1805.* 8vo. pp. 53.

This volume is the last of this most important and interesting series of rare works on the history and biography of the Ohio Valley. To the shame of the inhabitants of that rich valley, the RECORD is compelled to add, that the enterprising and patriotic publishers of the series were compelled to abandon the project of adding more to the number because of a lack of support from those most interested in the subject. They are all beautifully printed on fine paper, with rubricated title-pages, and should be in the possession of every intelligent family in the Ohio valley, and held almost as sacred as a Family Record. They are golden grains which compose the history of the heroic age of that country.

*A descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Memorial Medals struck in honor of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States.* By ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE. Printed for the Author. This is a beautifully printed thin royal 8vo. pamphlet of 32 pages, of which only seventy-five copies have been issued, for private circulation. It is the work of a careful, intelligent and enthusiastic young numismatologist and antiquary, and contains descriptions of one hundred and eighty-nine medals struck in honor of President Lincoln. The author believes that very few have escaped his observation, and they are probably those known as "Mules." The Descriptive list is headed by that of the magnificent gold medal presented to Mrs. Lincoln, after the death of her husband, by forty-thousand French Democrats—a medal which the late Emperor of the French refused permission to have struck at the royal mint of France, and it was produced in Switzerland. The kind of metals used for these different medals, and the size of each, is given. This is a most interesting and useful monograph, for which the author is entitled to the thanks of numismatologists, and numismatic students.

*A Sketch of the Life and some of the works of John Singleton Copley, R. A. Prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society.* By AUGUSTUS

THORNDIKE PERKINS. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson and Son, 8vo. pp. 13. This sketch of the celebrated painter, who was born and educated in Boston, and who became the father of the eminent Chancellor Lyndhurst, of England, appears to have been carefully prepared from the most authentic materials. It contains a great amount of information concerning Copley and his works, hitherto unknown or widely scattered. His genius for art appears to have been fostered by his step-father, Mr. Pelham, a portrait painter and mezzotint engraver, of whom Mr. Whitmore remarks: "He was the founder indeed, of those arts in New England." A list of some of Pelham's works are given, and then follows a description of some of the earlier efforts of Copley, and his later paintings whilst he remained in this country. At the age of eighteen years, he painted a miniature of Major George Washington, who was in Boston in 1755. That picture is now in the possession of the family of the late George P. Putnam, of New York city. It is the first likeness of Washington that was painted.

Mr. Perkins notices the leading persons of both sexes in Boston, during Copley's young manhood and early married life. His picture of "The Boy with the Squirrel" gained him such celebrity in England, that he went there in 1774, established himself as an artist, and never returned.

The career of Copley abroad after he was joined by his family and that of his father-in-law, who was a loyalist, is sketched in graphic outline. He took a high stand among the historical painters of his time, and was, in every circumstance of his life, a successful man. His son John, the Lord Chancellor was born in Boston.

*The Treaty of Washington: Its Negotiation, Execution, and the Discussions relating thereto.* By CALEB CUSHING, New York: Harper and Brothers, 12mo. pp. 280. This volume gives in small space, a clear account of the Treaty of Washington, under the provisions of which a Tribunal of Arbitration set at Geneva, in Switzerland, and decided the questions concerning the liability of England, for damages done during the late Civil War, by Anglo-Confederate cruisers.

After a brief introduction the author enters upon an analysis of the history of the negotiations, and of public opinion respecting the "Alabama Claims;" the treaty made at Washington; the composition of the Tribunal of Arbitration; the claims and counter claims, and the final decision of the Tribunal, and closing that chapter with a statement of what the United States have gained by the award. Then follows remarks on Miscellaneous claims, and a chapter on the settlement of the North Western Boundary line, in which is given a history of the question and the result of arbitration. A sketch of the Fishery Question, and remarks on commercial intercourse and transportation, closes the text. An Appendix contains a copy of the Treaty of Washington, and of the Decision and Award.



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*JOSEPH BRANT, THAYENDANEGBA, AND HIS POSTERITY.*



THE BRANT MANSION.

The RECORD is indebted to Wm. C. BRYANT, Esq. Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, for the following interesting and valuable paper on the Brant Family, and for the photographs from which the engravings have been made.

More than a generation has passed away since Col. STONE's elaborate biography of

the great Mohawk Chieftain was issued from the press. The book, once a thumbbed and dog-eared favorite in every district school and circulating library, was eagerly devoured by a class of young readers whose imaginations revelled in its romantic and thrilling pictures of border warfare

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Samuel P. Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



and forest life, and whose sympathies were irresistibly drawn out toward the central figure in that picturesque group of actors.

That Brant and his Mohawks cast their fortunes with the British in the war for independence, did not materially lessen the admiration of that ardent and generous class of readers. It was the crowning act of that grand fidelity to the flag of our British ancestors which this loyal race had illustrated in the long and doubtful contest with the French, which they were ready to seal with their blood and which involved the sorrows of expatriation, the sacrifice of home and country.

In Col Stone's volumes, Brant is depicted as a brave and consummate warrior, a statesman of rare forecast and sagacity, an adroit diplomat and accomplished courtier, a magnanimous foe, a faithful and chivalrous friend. Since then, the iconoclastic tendencies of the age have conspired to cast down Col. Stone's hero from the high pedestal on which that enthusiastic writer had placed him. His success and consequence are held by some writers to have been purely adventitious and largely overestimated. In fact, Brant, divested of the glamour which Col. Stone had thrown around him, has been described as a prosaic and altogether commonplace personage, not superior to, if indeed he were not surpassed in native scope and vigor of intellect, and all heroic qualities, by many less prominent cotemporaries of his race.

Allowing all reasonable deductions for Col. Stone's enthusiasm and partiality, there is abundant evidence in his pages to show that Brant was a great man,—in many respects the most extraordinary his race has produced, since the advent of the white man on this continent. There is no contesting the facts that his influence over his own people was controlling; that he was no mean strategist and won the praise of trained tacticians for the manner in which some of his military enterprises were conducted; and that he was the pet of the British Government which spared no pains to conciliate and retain him in its interests. His humanity toward a captive

or fallen foe is too well established to admit of controversy.

Brant was never, in any sense, the willing tool of the British Government. He possessed the barbarian jealousy without its capriciousness. His letters reveal a proud and sensitive spirit, jealous of its dignity and which could not brook the slightest imputation of dishonor; an irritable though generous temper that involved his correspondents in endless explanations, and which it was their constant effort to soothe and allay. The extent and amplitude of his mental vision were as remarkable as were his courage, energy of character and resolute will. Nothing eluded his observation, whether it transpired in the cabinets of ministers or in the forest-senates of the far South and West. He would not yield to the persuasions of Lord Dorchester, and other agents of the British crown in 1787, and precipitate a general Indian war against the infant republic because he clearly saw what escaped their sagacity, that such a war would sweep away in a torrent of patriotic fervor the murmurs of popular discontent which so elated the British, and would end in irretrievable disaster to the red man and further humiliation to the British arms. Captain Brant was born to no titles or dignities. He was created a chief by the popular voice, and his influence far outweighed that of the higher class of rulers, the hereditary sachems.<sup>1</sup> This influence was not, as has been suggested by some writers, the result of his English education,—his superior fitness for being the organ or medium of communication between a cultivated nation and its barbarous allies. He was an illiterate man. There were other Indians, attached to the British interests, who enjoyed superior opportunities for becoming acquainted with the English language and the learning taught in English schools.

<sup>1</sup> The sachemships of the Iroquois descend through the female line. John Brant inherited the office of Tekarihogea from his mother. He himself could not have transmitted the title to a son. The family tomb at Brantford publishes the error that John Brant "succeeded his Father as Tekarihogea." The monument was built and the inscription written by white men not versed in the Indian laws and customs.—[W. C. B.]



The following letter, printed for the first time, reveals his imperfect acquaintance with the idiom and grammar of our language,—a few years later when he had abandoned the war path and devoted himself to promoting the moral and material interests of his people, the work of self-education commenced and in its rapid progress developed an astonishing capacity for mental acquisition and development.

*Cataraqui, Jan. 13, 1785.*

*Sir :*

Mindfull my promise to you I now take the opportunity to inquire after your health which I hope this letter will find you in good state of health and hope you will be able to answer me this, without any delay and be agreeable your promise to me likewise. I have nothing any particular to inform alone you concerning the public affairs because I live here. I been away from the five nations very near three months. Shortly after I parted with you at F. I was as far as Quebec my way to England but hearing there that Capt. Aaron Hill a Mohoc chief was detained and kept as hostage by the commissioners of Congress which alarmed me made me turn back from there to this place and shall winter myself here.

I have wrote letters to his Excellency governor Clinton & to my friend Major Peter Schuyler the time I left at Niagara, but I had no answer, neither of them since. So in short I am at present in the dark as to many points of business. Even I had no true account the manner Capt Hill is kept & where he is I dont know. The conclusion of that council at Fort Stanwix by the Commissioners I have had no account at all. Therefore I hope you will please explain me some of the heads of that council. I hope those commissioners did not oversett all what you & me have settled there. I intend to be at Montreal the 10th of February. I think it would not be of miss if one of you should be there the same time to talk over of those agreements made at our meeting at Fort Stanwix. If it should be so, I think it would be for the interest of both parties, that is if our minds are not changed allready of what we agreed there. I wish Major Peter Schuyler should be the person that would meet me at Montreal. Sir I remain your most

Humbl servant

JOS. BRANT.

TO MATHEW VISSCHER, Esq.

This letter, brief and clumsily phrased as it is, reveals the secret of Brant's greatness,—his enterprising and dauntless spirit, his calm self-reliance and steadiness of purpose, his anxiety to thoroughly interpret and fathom every event and

measure affecting his people, or the honor of the flag that sheltered them, and that rare fidelity which led him to abandon a voyage to Europe when on a point of embarkation, and after a journey weary and formidable in those days, and all because an obscure chief was detained as a hostage for causes or upon a pretext with which BRANT had not been made acquainted.<sup>1</sup>

Republics, if not ungrateful, seldom take much interest in the posterity of their heroes, but I have thought that the boys of the last generation, whose massy locks have grown scant and silvery since they followed the fortunes of Thayendanegea through Col. Stone's bulky volumes, might care to learn a few particulars concerning the latter and less eventful history of the family.

The gallant and lamented Col. JOHN

<sup>1</sup> Captain Brant was a staunch churchman and it was mainly through his exertions that his people on being transplanted to Canada were provided with a house of worship. For years afterward he labored unsuccessfully to secure the services of a resident missionary. In this long interval of neglect and spiritual destitution the church service was read in the Mohawk tongue every sabbath morning to a large and devout congregation. Captain Aaron Hill, aforementioned, was the reader. In honor of the day he was wont to put an extra touch of vermillion on his cheeks, and discharged his sacred office with a dignity and an aspect of sanctity highly edifying. After the service the youth of the nation would assemble on the neighboring common and engage in the Indian game of ball, to which Captain Aaron would lend the encouragement of his presence. He is remembered as a very grave and worthy man.

When Elizabeth, Brant's youngest daughter who afterwards became Mrs. Kerr, was thirteen years old she chanced to wander far into the forest in pursuit of black berries. While engaged in plucking this fruit a large and venomous snake, vulgarly known as the mississanga, fastened his fangs upon her finger. Child as she was after shaking the reptile off she had the presence of mind to apply a ligature to the member and then hurried home for succor. Capt. Aaron Hill happened to be the only male person at her father's house and seeing her peril he applied his lips to the wound to extract the virus by suction, following this remedy with a lotion of herbs which in a few hours completed the cure.—[W. C. B.]



BRANT, Ahyouwaeghs,<sup>1</sup> son of Capt. Brant, as all of Stone's readers are aware, fell a victim to the Asiatic cholera in 1832. He left a will devising all his property to his sister Elizabeth who became the sole proprietress of an estate of baronial proportions. Although she adhered in part to the costume of her people, her beauty, intelligence, her queenly grace and refinement of manners, as well as the heroic blood that tinged her cheeks, caused her society to be courted by the most fashionable and aristocratic.

Some years after her brother's death Miss Brant married her cousin William Johnson Kerr, of Niagara, and who could boast that the blood of a long line of forest kings which coursed in his veins was mingled with that of the most ancient of the Scottish nobility. His father, a first cousin of the Duke of Roxboro, was a surgeon in the British army, and soon after the revolutionary war, married a daughter of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Johnson and the famous Mollie Brant. M<sup>r</sup> Kerr was one of three brothers, the fruit of this marriage.

This gentleman died at the old Brant Mansion at Wellington Square, C. W. in 1842. His devoted wife Elizabeth Brant Kerr survived the loss of her husband but a few hours.

About half a mile west of the old historic mansion, known as the "Brant House," stands a beautiful little chapel connected with the church of England, and which is a fitting monument to the piety and christian zeal of the daughter of Thayendanegea. It is approached from the street through a long avenue lined with stately forest trees of her own planting. At the end of this avenue, and under the shadow of this chapel which they reared, and in which they long worshipped, are the graves of Colonel and Elizabeth Kerr. Captain Brant and his sons sleep in the burying ground attached to the old Mohawk church near Brantford. M<sup>r</sup> and

M<sup>rs</sup> Kerr left four little children, Walter Butler, Joseph Brant, Catharine Elizabeth and John William Simcoe. The eldest, Walter, inherited the principal chieftainship of the Six Nations. Of him Col. Stone wrote, "The infant chief is a fine-looking lad, three quarters Mohawk, with an eye piercing as the eagle's." These children were carefully nurtured and educated by their testamentary guardians. Of the four, however, only the younger two survive. Walter and Joseph were both cut off in early manhood; the former died in July, 1860, the latter in February, 1870. Walter was a rarely gifted young man and his untimely death blasted many fond hopes and sent a pang to many sympathising hearts. Joseph, without the brilliancy of his eldest brother, possessed sterling traits, and his amiability and gentle manners won the affections of all who knew him.

After the death of Walter Butler Kerr, his aunt, Catharine Brant Johns, who was of the blood-royal of the Mohawks, and who according to their customs, had the right of conferring the title of Tekarihogea, or principal sachem, nominated her son William Johns to fill the vacant office. The writer remembers this chief well. He was a tall, handsome young man with gentle manners and a voice and smile of winning sweetness. Unfortunately he became dissipated and met his death in a tragical manner about fifteen years ago. The office of Tekarihogea thus made vacant was again filled by the nomination of the daughter of Brant. Her nephew Isaac Lewis, son of her sister Mary, was the fortunate candidate. Lewis was a sober, exemplary man, but in nowise remarkable. He died suddenly in 1863. The venerable daughter of Brant was again called upon to exercise her prerogative and her choice fell upon her nephew, W. J. Simcoe Kerr, the son of Col. and Mrs. Kerr, and who is probably the last Tekarihogea of the Iroquois. The expanding intelligence of his people, and the infectious example of the Senecas of New York, threaten the overthrow of their ancient form of government and the

<sup>1</sup> Pronounced Ah-û-wace. The engraved portraits of the chief, and the painting in the state library at Albany, are unlike the original picture at Brant House, and do him great injustice. [W.C.B.]



adoption of another more compatible with progress.



W. J. SIMCOE KERR.<sup>1</sup>

Catharine E. the sister of the chief and a most lovely and accomplished woman, is a teacher among the Mohawks and has consecrated her life to the mental and moral elevation of her people.

About seven hundred of the Mohawks reside on the Grand River near Brantford, and the residue, about three hundred, live on the bay of Quinté. They have made considerable advancement in husbandry and the mechanic arts, and are believed to be slowly increasing in numbers. They have always been noted for their indomitable pride, pluming themselves upon the fact of their being the head of the famous league of the Iroquois or Six Nations and accustomed to look down with something like scorn upon other tribes.

<sup>1</sup> Hereditary chief of the Wolf tribe of the Mohawks.

This pride has stood in the way of their progress. The more tractable Chippewas of Canada, willing to turn their backs upon the past, bid fair to outstrip their ancient enemies, the Iroquois, in the race of civilization.

"They were always a haughty people," remarked an educated Chippewa to the writer not long since, "but," he added with a slight tone of exultation, "their day is almost gone."

While most of the Mohawks are of mixed blood they are more unalterably Indian in their feelings than any other tribe whom I have met. It is their boast that there has never been an instance of marriage or cohabitation between individuals of Mohawk and African descent, while the Tuscaroras and Senecas furnish many such examples. A few years ago a Mohawk lad, on his way to matriculate at Kenyon College, called on the writer. He was a remarkably handsome youth with a refined Indian cast of features; clustering hair; full, lustrous eyes; skin of the color of gold alloyed with copper but melting into carmine on the cheeks; dazzling white and regular teeth, and limbs rounded and symmetrical as an antique statue,—obviously the choice fruit of grafting a scion of our race upon native stock. I asked him if he was not of mixed Caucasian and Indian parentage. He replied with some confusion, that his people were of fairer complexion than other tribes, adding proudly that the Mohawk blood in his veins was unmingled with that of any other race. "But," persisted the writer, "Burning, one of your chiefs whom I have met, is of a deep copper color, the traditional hue of an Indian." "True," he rejoined, with a curl of his handsome lips, "but Burning is half Oneida." "Did not the Oneidas, Mohawks and the other members of the six nations spring from one common stock?" "Yes," he answered quickly, "and so did the blond Germans and swarthy Hindoos whom you class together as Caucasians. Besides, the Mohawks have been christianised for over a hundred years. The smoke of the pagan wigwams deepens the color on an



Indian's cheek." This lad had the blood of Sir Wm. Johnson in his veins, but had it been the blood of the proudest Duke in the British realm, it would have afforded him no consolation. At the instance of the Prince of Wales this young man was afterwards taken to England to complete his studies at Oxford.

The present chief, W. J. Simcoe Kerr, has received a liberal education, and his manners, naturally engaging, have been softened and refined by European travel and intercourse with the best society. In person he is tall, upwards of six feet in stature, straight as an arrow, with a piercing black eye, raven locks and olive complexion. He married, a few years ago, a daughter of the late Dr. Hunter of Hamilton, Canada, who was one of the executors of Mrs. Kerr's will and testamentary guardian of one of her children, Catharine Elizabeth; the other executors being Mr. Beasley, her legal adviser, and the Rev. Dr. McMurray. The young chief resides at Brant House, the old ancestral mansion, where he dispenses the same elegant hospitality for which it has long been noted.<sup>1</sup> This venerable structure presents nearly the same appearance it did eighty years ago when Captain Brant with a retinue of thirty negro servants, and surrounded by gay soldiers, cavaliers in powdered wigs and scarlet coats, and all the motly assemblage of

that picturesque era, held his barbaric court within its walls.

To visit this quaint old mansion and find it untenanted for the moment, as chanced to the writer one sunny day last June, is like stepping backward from the nineteenth century into the last quarter of the eighteenth. You enter a spacious hall and turning to the right find yourself in a large, old fashioned drawing room whose front windows look out upon the blue expanse of Burlington Bay. On the opposite side of the room is a grate surmounted by an absurdly tall mantle and flanked on each side by a curious, arched recess. Life-size oil portraits of Brant in his paint and war-dress, of John Brant the ideal of an Indian hero; of Sir William Johnson and members of his family, in stiff wigs, and scarlet coats richly laced, stare down upon you from the walls. Upon the mantle lies Brant's dagger which drank the blood of his ruffianly son Isaac; carelessly disposed upon a table are a pair of richly ornamented duelling pistols, the gift of the Duke of Northumberland; there lies his tomahawk; yonder hangs the queer conch-shell medal which he wore, and in the corner is flung his small-sword, its ivory handle studded with gems, a testimonial from his sacred Majesty, George the Third, to his gallant and faithful ally.

So carelessly are these and other relics strewn about the room as to lend encouragement to the fancy that the old chief had hurriedly thrown them down expecting momentarily to return and reclaim them. A dreamy atmosphere pervades the apartment disposing the mind to revery and rendering it hospitable to visions of the past. The writer, on the occasion mentioned, instinctively cast a look toward the door, expecting to hear the tread of moccasined feet, to catch a glimpse of those swarthy features and be transfixed by a glance of the basilisk eyes which are reproduced in the portrait over the mantle. But the spell was broken by the hum of approaching voices, and a peal of childish laughter, proceeding from three bright little

<sup>1</sup> The writer saw this chief sitting in council last Autumn with the grandsons of Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Gov. Blacksnake, Mary Jemison and other personages associated with the revolutionary epoch. Mr. Kerr was attired in the full war dress of his people and looked every inch a chief. This was the first time that a Mohawk chief had met the Senecas in Council since the days of Brant. On his late visit to Canada, Prince ALFRED spent a day among the Mohawks of Grand River and was complimented by being chosen to a chieftainship second in rank to that of Mr. Kerr. The ceremonies were impressive and were followed by merrymakings and joyous festivities. In the event of war his royal Highness will be the lieutenant of Tekarihoga, and in Council he pledged the honor of a Prince that he would be found at the side of that chief when the summons came.—[W. C. B.]



elves, descendants in the fourth generation from Joseph Brant.<sup>1</sup>

I can readily credit the rumor, reported to me in good faith by a neighboring farmer, that Brant House is haunted.

Before his departure from home on the eve of the battle of Stony Creek, fought near Hamilton during the last war with England, the young chief, John Brant, warned his aged mother that the Brant House would be likely to receive a hostile visit from the invaders and promised to send a runner in time to ensure the escape of its inmates. The warning came and the family and servants sought the shelter of the neighboring woods. Returning the next day they found the house in great disorder but no irreparable damage done to the buildings. The Americans had evidently taken alarm and retired before their work of destruction was complete. Of the booty carried away with them the loss of nothing was so much deplored as a small pipe tomahawk, inlaid with silver which the enemy had found under the pillow of Mrs. Brant's bed, where, in the hurry of her departure, she had left it. It was the gift of her husband and she had a fancy for sleeping with it under her pillow.

This remarkable woman survived her husband just thirty years. A short time before his death she had the misfortune to drop from her finger, when strolling about the grounds, a gold ring, the wedding gift of her husband. Earnest and re-

peated search failed to find it. Twenty-six years afterwards a plowman turned up the jewel with his furrow and restored it to the delighted owner. I lately saw it on the finger of the grand-daughter of Brant from whom I learned this incident. The ring bears the inscription in deeply traced characters, "Thayendanegea to Catharine." Catharine Johns, the last survivor



JOSEPH BRANT AGE 43.<sup>2</sup>

of Brant's children, died after a brief illness at Brant House in January, 1867, aged sixty-seven years. Mrs. Johns was a very intelligent and interesting woman. In her youth she was noted for her great personal beauty. When the writer last saw her, in her old age, her carriage was still erect, her person tall and commanding and her aspect one of mingled dignity and benevolence. She told me she could

<sup>1</sup> Among the oil portraits at Brant House is one of Peter Johnson of whom Gov. Tryon, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth, under date of Feb. 8, 1776, wrote as follows: "The Indians have chosen Peter Johnson, the natural son of Sir William Johnson, (by an Indian woman), to be their chief. He is intrepid and active and took with his own hand Ethan Allen, in a barn, after his detachment was routed before Montreal. The Indian department demands all possible attention, and a commission of General to Peter would be politic." The portrait is of a handsome young man with no perceptible trace of Indian blood. He fell by the hand of a rival suitor for a young lady's affections in a duel fought soon after the close of the revolutionary war. Peter's mother was the celebrated Mollie Brant.—[W. C. B.]

<sup>2</sup> This is from the miniature mentioned in the text, exquisitely painted on ivory, from life, whilst Brant was in London in 1785-'86. It is in the possession of the Brant Family, and has ever been considered the best likeness of him, ever painted. While he was in England, Brant sat for his portrait for Lord Percy (afterward the Duke of Northumberland) as he had done for the Earl of Warwick and Dr. Johnson's friend Boswell, when he was there ten years before.—[Ed.]



readily recall her father's tones and features,—remembered sitting on his knee and receiving his caresses. She wore a gold locket containing an exquisite miniature likeness of her father painted in London. This, she said, was the most faithful likeness of Capt. Brant extant.

Mrs. Johns adhered to the dress and many of the customs of her people. Her feelings were warmly enlisted in their welfare, and the only shadow that dimmed her cheerfulness in her last hours was regret that she must die away from the people she loved so well. Her last request

was that she should be buried near the old mission church on the Grand River. It is needless to say this wish was piously fulfilled.

Father and daughter, surrounded by kindred dust, sleep on the banks of the river where the remnant of their people linger, and where the echoes still repeat the music of the Mohawk tongue, so soon to be numbered with those lost, mysterious languages in which Pocahontas pleaded for the English adventurer's life and King Philip roused his warriors to battle.

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### THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH.

At twilight on a warm April evening in 1866, I came to the verge of the battle ground known in history, as that of "Pittsburgh Landing" and of "Shiloh," the latter being the name of a meeting-house that stood about in the vortex of that terrible conflict. I had arrived at Corinth at nine o'clock that morning, after an all-night railroad travel from Meridian, a distance of about two hundred miles. The forenoon had been spent in visiting the principal fortifications around half-ruined Corinth. After an early dinner, accompanied by a young man as driver, I started for Pittsburgh Landing in a light wagon. He had been in the battle of Shiloh as a soldier under the Confederate flag, and was an intelligent guide. We had a journey before us of nearly twenty miles.

About two miles and a half North of Corinth, we passed out through the inner line of the Confederate works. We were soon beyond the region which had been particularly isolated by the war, and riding through magnificent red-oak forests, whose expanding leaves were giving the faintest tinge of green to their aspect. For almost nine miles the country was gently rolling, when it became hilly and picturesque as we approached Pea Ridge, on which had stood a pretty little hamlet

called Monterey. There only one building was standing—a stone house which the Confederates had used for a hospital. Near it was a ruined house and the remains of what had doubtless been a pretty flower garden. The country was well-watered by many streams, and must have presented a scene of much beauty to the eye before the horrid broom of war swept over that fair land.

From Monterey to beyond Lick Creek, the country was more hilly, very little cleared, less cultivated, and dotted sparsely with miserable log-houses. We crossed that recently overflowed creek, half way between Monterey and Shiloh Meeting-house. The passage was difficult, for it was across a swamp called Lick Creek Bottom, on a broken causeway built by the National army. Drift-wood had been floated into barricades on the causeway in some places, and at others we plunged into sloughs. Our powerful horse carried us through the half mile of desperate travelling, as only a horse so powerful could, when we crossed the clear creek with a pebbly bottom, and ascended to higher ground. We had a vivid conception of the difficulties of the armies while crossing the same morass.

At sunset we crossed a little tributary of Owl Creek and halted in perplexity at the



forks of the road in the open fields near the ruins of a house, not far from Shiloh Meeting-house. It was the parting of the ways to Pittsburg and Hamburg Landings. Whilst deliberating on a choice, and seriously considering our chances for supper and lodging that night, for the glamour of twilight was in the woods, a woman approached, on a gaunt gray mare, with a little boy riding behind her. She told us that she lived on the battle-ground, and kindly offered to give us such entertainment as she could. "It is but little that I have," she said in a sad sweet voice, "but such as it is, we will share with you."

church." This was said as we sat at her table lighted by a lamp composed of wick and melted lard in a tin dish, and supping upon hoe-cake which she had just baked in the ashes, some fried bacon, and coffee without milk or sugar. She was an educated woman, reared tenderly in Illinois, and with a good husband had established a comfortable home in the forest, near the Tennessee river. Now all was desolation within and without. Her six pretty and intelligent girls and boys, half clad but clean seemed to be struggling cheerfully with their mother for the right to live. Yet it was a terrible struggle, and how it



VIEW ON SHILOH BATTLE FIELD.

We expressed our willingness to be content, and followed her through woods and open fields about a mile towards Pittsburg Landing. At dark we were at her house, two small log-houses standing at a point where the battle raged most furiously.

The woman was a widow with six children. Her husband was dying with consumption when the battle began. When it was over, his spirit had fled. The faithful wife stood by him during all of that awful storm of lead and iron, which raged fearfully around them. Shells and round shot cut the trees to pieces all around her dwelling, and a shell passed through the house. "The Lord was with me," she said. "My husband died but my children were spared; but God only knows what will become of them in this desolate country, without a school or a

would terminate was a serious problem. It was the picture of thousands of other happy households in the fair South, which had been crushed into the mire of poverty by the heel of ruthless war. In that presence, the war seemed doubly infernal.

We slept very soundly in one of the log-houses, our horse stabled in an adjoining room under the same roof. The pigs were grunting under an open floor, and the refrain of the whippoorwill filled our ears. But we were soon in forgetfulness, and when we arose at dawn the cuckoo's song was sweetest and the mocking birds' varied carols filled the fresh forest air with delicious music. We went out after an early breakfast and bidding our hostess good bye with a substantial blessing, we rambled over a large portion of the field of action from Pittsburg Landing, visiting



the ruins of Shiloh meeting house, which presents only a heap of logs. There were scars made by dreadful projectiles on every side. Here were large trees decapitated; there equally large ones were pierced through the large trunks by conical shells which lodged in the trees beyond. The trees were battered and broken in almost every branch; and upon stones here and there were the blood-spots of slain and wounded men. Upon a gentle hill-side were the whitening bones of a large num-

ber of horses which had been slain in battle and afterward gathered and burned; and the little hillocks that marked the silent bed of many a slain soldier, were seen all over the battle-field.

We returned to Corinth just in time for me to take the mid-day train from Memphis, and ride eastward to Iuka Springs, where I rested, partook of the sulphur waters, and visited a battle-field near by in company with a major of Forest's Cavalry.

### FLORIDA AND ITS HISTORY.

#### *Editor of the Record:*

Some years ago my old friend, Mr. Burrows Carr, placed in my hands a few valuable historical notes relative to the early settlement and antiquities of St. Augustine. I am not able to say who wrote the notes, but have thought they were written by him—as he was an old writer. They should be preserved in a more enduring form, and your periodical seems to be the proper depository of any thing relating to the early history of American settlements.

They are *notes only*, but as such, may place the materials within the reach of some future historian, who may enlarge upon them, and give them the durability of history. With these views I place them at your disposal.

JACOB FRANK HOWE.

*New York.*

*Brief sketches of historical facts, relating to the early settlement and antiquities of St. Augustine, Florida, June 21st, 1864.*

On Easter Monday, in the year 1512, Ponce de Leon, formerly a companion of Columbus, discovered Florida, supposing then, and for some time after, it was an island: and from the countless thousands of flowers which met his eye, gave it the name of Florida.

The settlement of Florida had its origin in the religious trouble experienced by the Huguenots, under Charles the Ninth of France.

In 1562 the site where St. Augustine now stands, was an extensive village of the Selooe Indians. The name of St. Augustine was given by Melendez, because they landed on the day dedicated in their calendar to the saint of that name.

The bloody River of Mantanzas, seventeen miles south of St. Augustine, and at the south end of St. Anastasia Island, the ebb and flow of whose tides for three hundred years have failed to wash out the record of blood associated with the massacre (by Melendez) of a large number of Huguenots, cast ashore near that spot.

In 1592 twelve Franciscan missionaries from Havana, one of them a Mexican—Father Francisco Penja—who drew up in the Yamasees language an abridgement of the Christian doctrine, said to be the first compiled in any of our Indian languages.

Father Copra established a mission house at Talomato (now the Catholic Cemetery) where there was an Indian village—Father Blas de Rodriguer had a church at a village of Indians called Tapoqui, on the creek called Cano de la Leche, north of the fort, the church bearing the name of "Our Lady of the Milk." A stone church existed in that locality as late as 1795. The crucifix belonging to it is still preserved in the present Catholic church.

In 1648, St. Augustine is said to have contained about three hundred householders, a flourishing monastery of the Order of St. Francisco, with fifty friars zealous for the conversion of the Indians. In



1665 Capt. Davis, an English buccaneer, landed near, and marched direct upon the town, which he sacked and plundered without opposition. In 1681 Don Juan Marquez Cabrera, being appointed Governor of Florida, applied himself to the finishing of the castle, at this time a considerable Indian town, a little north of the fort, called Macarasi, which corresponds to the place of Judge Douglas, and now called Macariz.

In 1680 the Yamasees, a peaceful tribe, whose principal town was Macarasi, revolted at the execution of one of their chiefs; made a general attack, and drove the Spaniards within their castle, showing no quarter to any they captured.

In 1687 Don Juan de Alla, went to Spain in his own vessel to procure ammunition and men for the garrison, which he obtained, and as a reward, was allowed to bring with him twelve Spanish negroes to cultivate his fields.

In 1690 Don Diego de Quiroga Losada was appointed Governor, and finding the sea was encroaching upon the town, called a meeting of the chief men of the place, and proposed they should assist to construct a wall from the castle to the public square. The troops gave about two thousand dollars, and a donation of six thousand dollars was received from New Spain. Don Laureano de Torris succeeded Quiroga.

The present sea wall is a new structure, and extends above twice the distance. Its cost was about one hundred thousand dollars. It was building from 1837 to 1843, by the United States.

In 1732 Don Manuel Monteam was appointed Governor of Florida, and applied to the Governor of Cuba for means to strengthen the fort, and for more artillerymen, which was granted, and the work done under the direction of Don Antonio de Arredondo, an able engineer officer.

On the 25th of March, 1740, the total population of St. Augustine, of all classes, was two thousand one hundred and forty-three.

In 1763 Florida was ceded to England. The Spanish inhabitants generally left the country, which had been under Spanish

rule for near two hundred years. In 1769 Dr. Stork published a work showing a plan of the place and the fort as it now exists, with its outworks, &c.

The English constructed barracks large enough for five regiments. The material for this work was all brought from New York, although the country afforded a much better quality.

In a manuscript work by John Gerard Williams de Bahm, at the period of English occupation, the number of inhabitants from 1663 to 1771 was as follows: Householders, besides women, &c., two hundred and eighty-eight; imported by Turnbull one thousand four hundred; negroes, upwards of nine hundred; of the whites, heads of families, one hundred and forty-four were married.

On the 3d of Jan'y, 1766, the thermometer sunk to 26°, the wind from N. W. destroying the orange, limes, lemon and all other fruit trees. In 1774 there was a snow storm. The inhabitants speak of it as a white rain; it did no damage.

In 1767 Dr. Turnbull and others brought some fourteen hundred emigrants from the islands of Greece, Corsica and Minorca, and settled a colony at New Smyrna.

Governor Grant was the first English governor, who projected several lasting improvements. The roads known as the Kings Road from St. Augustine to New Smyrna, and from St. Augustine to Jacksonville, remain a lasting monument of his wisdom and desire for improvement.

In June 1784, by virtue of a treaty between England and Spain, Florida, after twenty years of British occupation, was re-ceded to the Spanish authorities, and taken possession of by Governor Zesperez. In 1793 the present Roman Catholic church was commenced, under the direction of Don Mariana de la Rocque. The cost of it was \$16,650, of which about \$6,000 was raised from the proceeds of the materials and ornaments of the old churches, \$1,000 from contributions of the inhabitants, and the remaining \$10,000 from the government. One of the four bells has the following inscription on it, showing it to be probably the oldest bell



in this country, being now one hundred and eighty years old:

"Sancte † Joseph  
Ora pro nobis,  
D. 1682."

Signifying "St. Joseph, Pray for us."

Don Enrique White was for many years Governor of Florida and died in St. Augustine. In 1812-13 the monument on the public square was erected in commemoration of the Constitution of Spain. Geronimo Alvarez was the Alcalde (mayor) under whose direction it was built. In the Spring of 1818, Gen. Jackson made his celebrated excursion into Florida, and followed the Seminoles and Creek Indians to their fastnesses, and crushed those formidable tribes for offensive operations.

On the 10th day of July, 1821, the standard of Spain, which had been raised two hundred and fifty-six years before over St. Augustine was finally lowered, and the Stars and Stripes raised in its stead.

Gen. Jackson was Military Governor of Florida, and having had difficulty with the Spanish Governor of West Florida, who attempted to withhold the public records from the United States, Gen. Jackson had to resort to compulsory measures to obtain them. Anticipating the same would be attempted at St. Augustine, dispatched Captain James R. Hunham to that place with orders to be there within seventeen days, which he accomplished, a distance of 700 miles through a wilderness country.

On application to Governor Coppinger for the public records the governor declined, and gave Capt. Hunham to understand he should resist his authority. Capt. H. then forced his way into the governor's office, found the papers nearly all packed in eleven strong boxes. He seized them all, and gave them in charge of the collector of the United States. The vessel was then lying in the harbor ready to convey those documents to Havana. It was afterwards found that the papers thus rescued were of the greatest importance to the United States. Captain Hunham still lives in the old city.

In 1823 the Legislative Council of

Florida held its second session in the Government House at St. Augustine. Governor William P. Duval was the first Governor of Florida, after its organization.

In February, 1835, East Florida, was visited by a severe frost which killed nearly all the fruit trees. Previous to this the annual income of St. Augustine from oranges was about seventy-two to seventy-five thousand dollars. The number of oranges sold was about three millions.

In December, 1835, the war with the Seminole Indians broke out, and for some years St. Augustine was full of the pomp and circumstances of war, and many sad scenes of Indian massacres took place in the neighborhood of the city.

The present United States Court House was the residence of the Spanish Governors. The Presbyterian Church was built in 1830. Trinity Episcopal Church was commenced in 1827, and consecrated in 1833 by Bishop Bowen of South Carolina. The Methodist Chapel was built in 1846. The formerly fine and venerable building at the corner of Green Lane and Bay Streets, now in a state of destruction, is considered the oldest building in the place. It was the residence of the Attorney General in English times.

The following is engraved under the arms of Spain, over the gateway of the entrance of Fort St. Marco (now Fort Marion) at St. Augustine, Florida:—

"Regnando en Espana el son Don Fernando Sexto y Seirdo Gobernador y Capitan General de esta Plaza de San Augustin de Florida, y su Province el Moriscal de Campo Du Alonzo Fernandez de Herida se conduyo este Custello el ano de 1756, dirigiendo las obras et Capitan Yuginero, Don Pedro de Brazas y Garay."

TRANSLATION.—"Don Fernando the Sixth, being King of Spain, and the Field Marshal, Don Alonzo Fernandos de Florida, being Governor and Captain General of this place, Saint Augustine, Florida, and its provinces. This fortress was finished in the year 1756. The works were directed by the Capt. Engineer, Don Pedro de Brazos y Garay."

NOTE.—The fort and works are said to have been sixty-three years in building.



*SOUTH RIVER CLUB.*

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. H. H. Brogden of Roe Down, Md., for the following interesting sketch of another one of the ancient social clubs noticed in its columns, which seem to have been special favorites among cultivated men in that state.

The date of the formation of the "South River Club" is lost; the old club house with its contents, the record book included, having been destroyed by fire. The existing records date from the 11th of February, 1742, but we have every reason to believe that its origin was of a much older date, perhaps nearly one hundred years, as we find it spoken of in the record-book in 1746 and in the newspapers of the same year as the ancient "South River Club." With some slight intermissions the entries continue to the present time, the last having been made in December, 1872.

The records begin with the following list of members, the descendants of some of whom belong to the club at this time: Robert Sanders, Thomas Stockett, James Monat, John Gassaway, Samuel Jacobs, Benjamin Stockett, John Howard, Samuel Burgess, Samuel Day, Robert Harding, Thomas Sparrow, The Rev. William Brogden, Capt Joseph Cowman, John Watkins, William Chapman, Turner Wootton, James Dick, Samuel Chambers, Dr. Samuel Preston Moore, Thomas Caton, William Chapman Jr., Capt. Anthony Beck, James Nicholson, John Brewer, Joseph Brewer, Capt. Christopher Grindall, John Jiams, Capt. Zachariah Maccubbin, Capt. James Hall, Capt. Darby Lux, Henry Gassaway, Jonathan Sellman, Charles Stewart, Richard Moore, William Reynolds, Stephen West, Jr., Capt John White.

They met and dined twice each month at a house built on a lot half an acre in size, bought for the purpose. The house has of course been repaired from time to time, as the records show, but it is, I believe, the identical one built in 1741 or '42, and which has been in use ever since. It is situated near South River, in Anne

Arundel Co., Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis. Two dinners a month were given by each member in turn, except in case of the election of chairman or the admission of a new member, each succeeding chairman and each new member serving the next club-day following his election.

The chairman was elected at the first meeting in January of every year. Shortly after this time (1742), they passed a resolution providing for one meeting instead of two each month, and they meet now as then on the first Thursday of every month. The serving member or "Steward of the day" had alone the privilege of inviting guests except when a member had a friend or friends staying in his house, he having then the right to bring such friend or friends.

The association was created solely for social and convivial purposes, gentlemen belonging to it without regard to religious or political bias. Such being the case, the framers of the rules and by-laws governing the club, appreciating the importance of avoiding subjects of conversation at all likely to lead to heated discussions, or engender ill feelings, and recognizing at the same time the probability of such things happening where an unlimited quantity of "good lime or lemon punch" must be furnished by the steward of the day, wisely prohibited the introduction of religious or political subjects. There is no reference in the record-book as to the manner of passing the time, but we can imagine with what interest in the days of no railroads, mails or telegraphs, each item of news from home or abroad would be received and discussed. Among the earliest proceedings we find mention of a contract having been made with a gentleman, a merchant of Annapolis, to furnish them as regularly as possible with English newspapers. The entries in the records relate, except on rare occasions, solely to the routine business of the club and are necessarily very monotonous, and I only



make such extracts as seem to be of general interest.

The first is "1742, Feb'y 11th. Then served Capt. Anthony Beck his first time according to rule, and at the same time it was unanimously agreed by the members present, that there should be an assessment of two shillings and six pence per man to defray the expenses of the society; it was further agreed that Mr. Robert Sanders, Mr. William Chapman and Mr. John Watkins be a committee to collect the names of the members that have ever belonged, to the best of their memories, in as much as the present list appears very defective." This was doubtless owing to the destruction of the records. I can find no report from the committee. Among the records there is an article clipped from the "Annapolis Republican" of the 28th of May, 1842, and as it refers to an occurrence which took place about the same date (1746), and also shows the antiquity of the club, I give it in full:

"SOUTH RIVER CLUB."

"We understand that this ancient club intend celebrating the coming anniversary of American Independence in a manner becoming the occasion. This is probably the oldest association of the kind in the country, being, we suspect, near two hundred years old. This institution was called ancient in the year 1746, ninety-six years ago, as will appear by the following advertisement which appeared in the "Maryland Gazette" of the 15th of July of that year:

"The gentlemen belonging to the ancient South River Club, to express their loyalty to his Majesty on the success of the inimitable Duke of Cumberland's obtaining a complete victory over the Pretender, and delivering us from persecution at home, and popery and invasion from abroad, have appointed a grand entertainment to be given at their club house on Tuesday next. The club have met at their club house, over South river, regularly on the appointed day from that time to this." And in the record-book, I find the two following entries in relation to the same event which I copy verbatim;

"1746, July ye 10th. Then served Mr. Thomas Caton, his first time, according to Rule. And at the same time it was agreed by all the Members present, That Next Thursday be appointed as a Day of Rejoicing at the Club on account of the Late Success of the Duke of Cumberland's Entirely Defeating the Pretender and all his Adherents. Also the Chairman, with the Rev. Mr. William Brogden and the worshipful Mr. James Monat, are Desired by this Society to Waite on his excellency (Thomas Bladen, Governor) To Desire his Company that Day."

And again "1746, July ye 24th, Last Thursday was observed as a day of Rejoicing by this society on account of the Glorious Victory of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland over the Rebels by Drinking of Loyal Healths, Firing of Cannon and Great Demonstration of Loyalty was shown on that Happy Occasion by numbers of Gentlemen Then Present; Also a Handsome Dinner, &c., was found by Mr. John Brewer, one of the Present Members at the Expense of the Society. Also served Mr. Thomas Caton according to rule."

About this time an application was made by a Mr. Harwood for permission to copy the rules of this "Ancient Club for a lott of gentlemen who propose forming a society of the same sort."

Though the club seems to have been kept up with a full number of members, no entry worth noticing occurs until the 4th of September, 1777, when we find the following which is the only reference there is to the war of the Revolution:

"Then served Mr. William Harwood his time agreeable to rule. At the same time the club having taken into their serious consideration the alarming situation of this state, occasioned by an invasion of the British fleet at this time, whether a continuation of this club as usual or an adjournment to a future day be advisable: Resolved that the foregoing matter be postponed until the next club-day."

On the next club-day (October 2d), the matter was again postponed to the succeeding club-day—on which day (No-



vember 6th), the record says: Then served Mr. Joseph Cowman his time agreeable to rule, the reference of the last club-day being again taken under the consideration of this club, it is resolved unanimously that this club be continued as usual agreeable to the rules thereof."

In fact it is very evident that these social meetings of the club possessed so great an attraction for the members that as far as we can see from the record, nothing but the powerful inducement of the races at Annapolis, had ever been considered a sufficient reason for a postponement of the dinner, and even on one occasion when the very unusual inclemency of the weather seemed worthy of notice, there were fifteen gentlemen present, "which all walked in a sleat occasioned by a snow which fell a few days before and is at this time three feet deep on a level."

In later years we frequently find that "no company was present owing to the inclemency of the weather" or "the condition of the roads." Mere trifles it would seem to the "men of '76"

There is no entry of special interest from this time to 1783: under date of the 2d of October of that year, appears the following:

"Then served Mr. Jonathan Sellman agreeable to rule, at the same time by his particular desire he was discontinued a member of this society. Also it was resolved in consequence of the number of members being reduced, (by deaths) that the society shall meet the first Thursday in December next, and so every other month instead of every month as formerly." This condition of affairs does not seem to have been of long duration, for on the 5th of August, 1784, the number of members was so much increased that it was resolved to return to the old custom of dining every month."

Soon after this an attempt seems to have been made to diversify the entertainment by converting the club into a sort of debating society.

The record for 2d February, 1786, says: "Then served Mr. Nick Watkins (as chairman) agreeable to rule, when it was

unanimously resolved that immediately after dinner the members should be called to order and a question be proposed by a person nominated by the society, for public discussion."

The choice fell on the Rev. Mason Locke Weems,<sup>1</sup> but as by the rules, religion and politics were excluded, he was somewhat restricted in his selection. Unfortunately the two subjects proposed seemed to excite but little interest since there is no notice of their ever having been discussed, and the debating society ceased to exist from that time.

One of the subjects was "as to the injurious effects of spirituous liquors," which considering the fine bowl of punch in all probability at that time in front of the debaters, could not have been very easy of settlement. The other was one of those questions that seems to belong rather to our time than theirs, and is likely to be settled by the woman's rights movement,—that is, whether the choice of a partner for life should be made by the man or the woman, or to put it in their homely phrase, "whether the gentlemen should covet the ladies or the ladies the gentlemen."

There is an entry of September 6th, 1787, showing that the club were disposed to make the rule in regard to the admission of members more stringent.

"After mature deliberation it was resolved that no person in future be admitted a member of this society without first applying, by himself or friend, the preceding club-day of his election, and that each absent member (if any) shall be made acquainted by the Steward of the day, of such application, and after such notice being bona fide given, he can be elected by the unanimous voice of the members present on the succeeding club-day, a member of the society."

The rule is in force at this time.

There was no meeting from October 1789, until April 1790, owing to the condition of the club house. There are several notices of the need of repairs, but

<sup>1</sup> The first biographer of Washington.



their efforts to have them made were fruitless until the autumn of 1793, when it would appear that the house was put in thorough repair, and the rules and by-laws framed, and hung on the wall, where they now hang in the same spot and frame.

The entries for the succeeding seven years from 1793 to 1800, present matter of little or no interest, but at the last date the club seems to have been very popular, and it became necessary to enforce the rule in reference to the admission of strangers to the dinners, as the following entry will show:

"2d October 1800, Then served Major William Brogden, agreeable to rule; at the same time the society took into their consideration the rules respecting the admission of strangers, for reasons obvious they have either been subverted or much neglected; therefore resolved that the Steward of the day shall always hereafter reduce to writing the names of the strangers he may have invited, and the same he shall hand round to the members previous to dining."

This rule seems to have been enforced except on extra occasions such as the 4th of July, when each member had the privilege of inviting one friend. Gambling was strictly prohibited, the only game allowed on the premises being quoits. The set of quoits now used by the club was presented to them by Mr. Joseph R. Ingersol, of Philadelphia, and in recognition of which kindness the members passed him a vote of thanks and extended him a standing invitation to dine with them whenever convenient to himself.

The association seems to have been kept up with difficulty at times. In 1832-33-34 and 35, there were but three members, Mr. D. M. C. Brogden (the present chairman), Mr. Wm. Stewart and Mr. I. N. Stockett, the last of whom was a member for 49 years; and it is said of him

(with truth I believe) that so great was his desire to preserve the organization, he would at times go on the regular club day and dine entirely alone. He became a member in 1806 and continued so until his death in 1855.

Again in 1858 and '59 there were but three members, Commodore Isaac Mayo, U. S. N., Mr. D. M. C. Brogden and Mr. Frank H. Stockett (a son of the gentleman above mentioned).

The club has gone down in some degree owing to the recent war, but during the last summer an effort was made to re-establish it which appears to have been successful; the number of members has increased, and there have been several dinners which were well attended.

The present members are Mr. D. M. C. Brogden, Chairman; The Rev. C. K. Nelson, D. D., Mr. Alexander B. Hagner, Dr. H. M. Duvall, Mr. R. P. Sellman, Mr. W. D. Stewart, Mr. James Boyle and Mr. H. H. Brogden, most of whom having a hereditary interest in the club will be earnest in their endeavors to preserve the organization. In the changes of the times such associations are no longer necessary to keep up the social intercourse of the neighborhood; and although we find it a most agreeable occasion of meeting our friends I fear the dinners must have lost a good deal of their importance as a means of communicating information from one part of the country to another.

The club no longer subscribes to newspapers, foreign or domestic as we are supposed to be provided in that way at home, but we meet in a quiet way, eat our "three meals," in compliance with the rules forbidding more, enjoy our "lemon punch" and hope to continue to do so until in our turn we hand it down to another generation.

*ROBERT MORRIS IN JAIL.*

On page 229, vol. II of the RECORD is a copy of the warrant for the commitment of Robert Morris to jail, for debt, and a query concerning it. With the query I shall have nothing to do at the present; only with Robert Morris and his imprisonment.

That imprisonment is an indelible blot on our national history. Penance cannot wipe out the guilt. It is deeply tinted with cruel ingratitude, and is one of the powerful texts of the sermons of men who believe and say that Republics are ungrateful.

The vastly important public services which Robert Morris rendered to the people of this country during the old war for Independence are well known to all students of our history. He bore the financial burdens of that war, for a long time, upon his own almost unsupported shoulders; and, humanly speaking, it is evident that the independence of the American colonies could not have been gained, but for the puissance of his credit freely given in aid of the struggle. He retired from public life with an untarnished reputation and an ample fortune.

The Tempter entered Morris' paradise. The patriot conceived a sudden passion for vast speculations. Nothing seemed too wild or too great for his financial genius; and in the dream of boundless wealth which floated before his disordered vision, he saw no impediment to an almost boundless expenditure. He was one of those who formed a great land company. From the Six Nations of Indians in the State of New York, he had purchased a domain equal in extent to that of many German princes; and they owned millions of acres in five other States of the Union. There were golden promises in these operations, and the prudent, calculating, successful merchant became a mad speculator with an ambition equally mad to excel all others in whatever he did. He bought a pasture-field on the south side of Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and there be-

gan the erection of a mansion which was to be a model of all future palatial residences in America. Major L'Enfant, a French engineer and architect, made the plans, and the deluded artist assured him that it would be completed for \$60,000. When the cellars, some of which were three stories under ground, with labyrinthine ways in which it is said, people were lost, were finished, the \$60,000 were exhausted. Yet Morris went on, selling his own notes, at times, at twenty cents on the dollar, until the roof was laid. He had imported the most costly furniture, and provided some fine statuary for the adornment of the mansion. Suddenly the bright vision faded like a dissolving view. The dishonesty or incompetency of one of his partners in the Land Company, ruined Morris and the other partner, and his fortune became a sad wreck where many other fortunes had been stranded and lost. Then came the common experience of "man's inhumanity to man." The public services of Robert Morris were obscured by the clouds of slander and detraction which suddenly enveloped him. Men spoke of his towering ambition; and pious men shook their saintly heads, saying, "It is the curse of God fallen upon his pride!" His creditors who knew him least, called him a knave and exercised that most illogical and stupid of all laws, imprisonment for debt to compel him to pay what he owed. Wiser than the "children of light," Red Jacket on seeing a man put in jail at Batavia, for debt, remarked: "He no catch beaver there!" Prosecutions were commenced, and warrants were issued. These came like murderous blows upon Morris' sensitive spirit, after that which had hurled him from sunny prosperity and wealth into the darkness of almost hopeless poverty. With an honest heart but paralyzed hand he determined to do all in his power for his creditors, but the jail had a horrible appearance, and he almost despaired. "My mind is so much disturbed about going to prison," he wrote to a friend on



the 31st of January, 1798, a month after the warrant for his arrest, published in the RECORD on page 229, was issued, "that I do not get along with business. Indeed I hardly think it worth while to submit any longer to the drudgery of it; for if I am once locked up by anybody but myself, I shall consider my ruin as sealed; and if so, why should I longer submit to the racks and tortures occasioned by the importunities and insatiable avarice of creditors that I never knew, or dealt with? I will not do it; but if I keep my present position, my exertions will be continued to make the most of my affairs, in the hope of paying everything, and of having a suitable surplus for the benefit of my family."

"I have been obliged to raise and pay \$300 for dividends on the North American Land Company's shares. I would rather have bought hay and bread with the money, but durst not."

Within a fortnight after this letter was written, Robert Morris was in the Prune Street jail, a prisoner for debt. He was then sixty-five years of age. Well might the question and answer of Whittier, in the case of Colonel Barton, have been substantially repeated on this occasion:

"What hath the gray-haired prisoner done?"

Hath murder stained his hands with gore

Ah! no! his crime's a fouler one:

God made the old man poor!"

Robert Morris had a true friend in Thomas Fitzsimmons, a native of Ireland, and an enlightened Roman Catholic. He was an extensive merchant in Philadelphia, and had been a soldier during the Revolution. He represented the city of Philadelphia in the State and National Legislatures, and was, for a long time, a Director of the Bank of North America which had been founded by Morris for the benefit of the government. He was a frequent counsellor and adviser of Hamilton, Franklin and others, and coadjutor of Morris in laying the foundation of the financial and commercial systems of the United States; and his name is attached to the National Constitution as one of its constructors.

This man was at all times the counsellor and friend of the eminent prisoner for debt. To him Morris freely unburdened his afflicted soul. A fortnight after he was cast into jail, Morris wrote as follows to this tried friend:

"I have tried in vain to get a room exclusively to myself, and hope to be able to do so, in a few days, but at a high rent, which I am unable to bear. Then I may set up a bed in it, and have a chair or two and a table, and so be made comfortable. Now I am very uncomfortable, for I have no particular place allotted me. I feel like an intruder everywhere; sleeping in other people's beds and sitting in other people's rooms. I am writing on other people's paper, with other people's ink—the pen is my own. That and the clothes I wear, are all that I can claim as mine, here. If my creditors were wise for their own sakes, they would not keep me idle here, when, if I had my liberty, I might work efficiently for their benefit."

While Mr. Morris was in prison, he frequently called on Mr. Fitzsimmons to consult with in cases of emergency. One of the brief messages which he sent to his friends is before me, written on a half sheet of rough "commercial post" paper folded in the form of note paper, and reads as follows: [Inserted on the following page.]

For four long years that eminent savior of his country's honor and credit, lay in a debtor's prison in Philadelphia, almost within the sound of the voices of speakers in the National Congress assembled there four times during his incarceration. That Congress never lifted a hand to unbar his prison doors, excepting by general legislation. Whenever a proposition was made for an appropriation to pay his debts, as a slight remuneration for his great services and sacrifices in the cause of his country, it was met with the cold plea of expediency—"It will be a bad precedent." There never could be an occasion to follow such a precedent. And when we consider that a portion of Morris' pecuniary liabilities had been incurred whilst he was acting for and assisting the government, the ingratitude becomes more appa-



rent. No European government would have allowed such a benefactor to suffer even the mortification of being thrust into prison. It was a rare opportunity for the government to have disproved the assertion that "Republics are ungrateful."

In 1802, Robert Morris was released from prison by the operation of the United States Bankrupt Law. Meanwhile

lishment in Twelfth street between Market and Chestnut streets, where her distinguished husband joined her when he left the Prune street jail. There the good man died on the 7th of May, 1806. He had experienced during the four years of comfort and peace, after his release, the realization of his hopes expressed to his ruined partner, John Nicholson, in a note

June 6. 1798  
6<sup>th</sup> Clock Evening

Sir

An Occurrence has happened  
That makes it very desirable  
That I should have a few  
Minutes conversation with  
you. Yours obed<sup>t</sup>  
Robt Morris,  
The City of New York.

FAC SIMILE OF MORRIS' NOTE.

his wife, the sister of Bishop White, had by the will of Gouverneur Morris of New York, compelled the Holland Land Company (whose domain was in Central New York) who had purchased her husband's lands in the Genesee country, to grant her a life annuity of \$ 2,000 a year before she would consent to sign certain papers whereon her name was necessary in the negotiation for the sale of some of the lands. She had a small domestic estab-

lishment in Twelfth street between Market and Chestnut streets, where her distinguished husband joined her when he left the Prune street jail. There the good man died on the 7th of May, 1806. He had experienced during the four years of comfort and peace, after his release, the realization of his hopes expressed to his ruined partner, John Nicholson, in a note written before his imprisonment, and whilst struggling among the breakers of misfortune: "Oh! what a charming and delightful thing is a gleam of hope," he wrote; "how it cheers the soul, and drives away that fiend of hell—Despair. I hope that 'the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,' will have us in keeping, and after a sufficient degree of suffering from sins and follies, he will bring balm and heal our wounds." L.



## EZRA LUNT.

On page 96, vol. II, of the RECORD, is a notice of the Diary of Paul Lunt. The following account of Ezra Lunt, the commander of the company in which Paul Lunt was Lieutenant, was written by Henry Lunt, and has been kindly communicated to the RECORD by his grandson, Mr. W. Parsons Lunt, of Boston.

EZRA LUNT, was the man who by his own good address raised the first volunteer company at Newburyport which was enrolled in the war of the revolution. This company made part of Colonel Little's regiment. His *Orderly Book* I have perused, in which the officers and privates of this company are mentioned in detail, with some of whom I was, in after life, personally acquainted. This company joined the regiment, early in the campaign of '75, marched to head-quarters and were active in the Bunker Hill Battle; and honorable mention of the same is referred to, in Swett's and Frothingham's histories.

Ezra Lunt, it appears, was highly esteemed by all the individuals of his company of volunteers. He was by nature well favored with a comely, manly appearance, compact, and in limb exceedingly well proportioned; about 5 feet 9 inches in height, of military and soldier-like deportment, quite a ruddy complexion, with light brown hair. There are at this time very good portraits of him and his wife in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Asa Dow of Wakefield, N. H. The paintings were taken prior to the Revolutionary war—by what artist, I have not learned.

Mr. Lunt was a member and communicant of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons' church at the time when the war was about breaking out.

That which made Mr. Parsons peculiarly interesting, was the fact of his taking such an ardent interest, as he did, in the cause of the Patriots of the Revolution just before the first blow in the contest was struck. He took an opportunity, on a Sabbath day to preach a discourse upon the approaching crisis, calculated to animate his audience, to a resolute determination of resist-

ance, in regard to their rights, and in favor of Independence; and after this most stirring discourse was closed, he made an address to the male portion of his society, proposing the idea of at once raising a corps of volunteers. To try their feelings in the matter he requested, that those who approved of his suggestion, would step forth into the broad aisle of the meeting house, and thus signify their assent to enlist.

Ezra Lunt (I have been from good authority, informed), immediately responded to the minister's call; advanced forthwith into the aisle and was followed by others; and this company of volunteers soon organized, with Mr. Lunt as their *Captain* and took up their march accordingly.

Capt. Lunt's company being the oldest, the *senior company* of all others in the town, of course took rank of all of them. He was promoted to Major, and was commissary to that portion of the Continental army in Little's regiment. He was, it is well known, in several battles besides that of Bunker Hill. He was in the battle of Monmouth and through the Jerseys; and gave me, personally, some interesting facts of that day. He told me that he stood very near where Gen. Washington rode up to meet Gen. Lee, on that most memorable disorderly retreat from before the British army. He informed me that he heard distinctly the words of both Washington and Lee. Washington in a quick but dignified style; said "General Lee, why this disorderly retreat, sir."—Lee, in a passionate manner, rejoined with this expression—"By G—d, Sir, American soldiers can't fight British Grenadiers." Washington most justly provoked at this, retorted with equal warmth; exclaimed with emphasis, at the utmost stretch of his voice, "By G—d they can fight any upon the face of the Earth."<sup>1</sup> The word

<sup>1</sup> This burst of anger on the part of Washington has been described by different ear-witnesses, all of whom essentially agree. In a conversation with Governor Tompkins, of New York, in 1824, while



was immediately given by the commander in chief, for the army to face right about, and not turn their backs upon the enemy, which order ran instantly, like a flash of lightning through the whole line. The result was victory and honor instead of disgrace to the Continental troops.

At the period of "Shay's Rebellion," in 1786, Captain Lunt with a drafted company, were ordered to march to the scene of the Insurrection. An army was raised by Massachusetts, under the command of General Lincoln; and I well remember seeing this company paraded in Newburyport, the day they took up their march, being at the head of Church Lane (now Market street), and directly opposite to Bishop Bass' church.

Captain Lunt just before marching orders made a very suitable soldierlike address to his men and officers on this novel and unexpected service, enforcing in set terms the necessity of military discipline and due obedience to those who were, by lawful authority over them. The whole company responded to the address in loud cheerful huzzas. The word of "forward

march" was given, but before they had reached a great distance they got the news that the rebels had dispersed, much to the satisfaction of every individual, for the commencing of a campaign in a civil war, did not seem quite enough popular to make it fully liked.

Captain Lunt, about a year after this moved off to the Ohio, upon the Miami, I think, his object being to obtain possession of the land (several thousand acres) which he was to have, by virtue of his services in the war, to which he became entitled. He never returned to his native place, and died about the year 1803. He had been a much respected member of the Rev. Mr. Murray's church and society<sup>1</sup> and being possessed of a most excellent voice, for some years took the lead in the singing choir of that meeting house, a sacred one to me—the place where my baptismal rites were performed, in the days when the Rev. Mr. Parsons was its minister, by Rev. Mr. Balch, as I have been told.

My uncle's temper was rather of an impatient quality—somewhat easily provoked—more quick to discern the faults of others, than to feel his own. The most valuable of lessons must come if it comes at all, through the medium of moral influence, without which all the gifts and merits of a man, are without honor or glory.

Captain Lunt opened a tavern just after the war. The Inn was just opposite Rev. Mr. Murray's church. He commenced the running of the first stage coach from Newburyport to Boston, which then took two days to accomplish. He had been, previous to the war, engaged in the editorial department of a newspaper in Newburyport, and appears to have been connected then somehow with the well-known Isaiah Thomas<sup>2</sup>. An impression of this

on his visit to this country, Lafayette, speaking of this event said: Washington called Lee a "damned poltroon." This, Lafayette said, was the first time he ever heard Washington swear. His excuse must be that of General Putnam, given in the broad aisle of the meeting house at Pomfret, after the war, when publicly acknowledging his profanity at seeing his troops run, at Bunker Hill—"human nature could not help it."

Lee was suspected of treason, at that time. It is related that immediately after the occurrence, Colonel Hamilton, Washington's ablest aid, leaped from his horse, drew his sword, and addressing his chief with deepest emotion, said: "We are betrayed; your Excellency and the army are betrayed, and the moment has arrived when every true friend of America and her cause must be ready to die in their defence." On the previous evening, a clergyman had warned Washington of the treacherous intentions of Lee. But the generous Chief would not believe the insinuations to be just, or the assertion of Hamilton to be true. Positive proof was revealed, a few years ago, of the double treachery of Lee. See evidence in "The Treason of Charles Lee, Major-general, second in command of the army of the Revolution," by George H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> The immediate successor of the Rev. Mr. Parsons.

<sup>2</sup> In his "History of Printing," vol. I, p. 399, Thomas says, after speaking of himself as having a printing business in Newburyport, in company with Henry Walter Tingess, "Before the close of the year, Thomas sold the printing materials to



paper, very small, I have seen at the Athenæum at Boston. The recommendation necessary for him to obtain, at the

time he opened public house, is to be seen in the Massachusetts Records of that day.

### TRUMBULL'S PICTURE OF THE SIGNERS.

The following circular issued at the time when the fine engraving of Colonel John Trumbull's picture of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington City, was ready for sale, gives an interesting history of that work of art.

The engraving was done by the now venerable Asher B. Durand, who has stood at the head of the profession of the graphic art in America, for full fifty years. He was a pupil and a partner of Peter Maverick. Trumbull saw in the pupil genius superior to that of the master, and he chose Durand to engrave the plate mentioned in the circular. That choice excited the jealousy of Maverick and "broke up the partnership," Dunlap says, when the young artist "opened a separate establishment." Durand received only three thousand dollars for the engraving, which employed him about three years.

"DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, *Published by JOHN TRUMBULL, New York, Sept. 10th, 1822.*

"This print is one of a series long since meditated by the artist, in which it was intended to commemorate the most important events, civil and military, of the American revolution, with portraits of the most distinguished actors in the various scenes. The materials for the purpose were collected many years ago, and two plates were early engraved, consecrated to the memory of General Warren and General Montgomery; but the work was sus-

pending in consequence of the political convulsions which, during 25 years, were so fatal to the arts of peace.

"The plan is now resumed, and this print has been engraved from the original Painting of the same size, which was begun in Europe in 1787.

"It represents the Congress at the moment when the committee, who drew up the declaration, advanced to the table of the President to make their report; and contains faithful portraits of thirty-six members, who were then living; and, of all others of whom any correct representation could at that early period be obtained. But as authenticity was aimed at, as far as it was attainable, no merely ideal head was admitted; and, therefore, several gentlemen who were dead, and of whom no portrait could be found, have been unavoidably omitted in the painting.

"One serious difficulty presented itself which could not be overcome. There exists no record on the Journals of Congress of the members who were actually present on that occasion; and it became necessary, therefore, to be guided principally by the original instrument which is preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, although it is well known that this was not engrossed on the parchment until several weeks had elapsed, during which some members, (among whom were George Clinton and Robert R. Livingston) were called to other duties, and did not sign the instrument; and also, that among the signatures are the names of several gentlemen, as George Clymer, Benjamin Rush, &c. who were not elected to seats in Congress until after the 4th of July.

"The recent publication of the secret Journal of the time, gives much information respecting this memorable transaction, but does not remove the difficulty above

Ezra Lunt, the proprietor of a stage, who was unacquainted with printing; but he took Tinges as a partner and the firm of this company was Lunt and Tinges. They continued their connection until the country became convulsed in the revolutionary war, soon after which Lunt transferred the press, and his concern in printing to John Mycall."—[Ed.]



alluded to; all, therefore, is done in this print, that can ever be expected in respect to authenticity.

"Two heads are also introduced of gentlemen who are known to have been members actually present, but who were conscientiously opposed to the act, as premature and unwise, and who, therefore, did not sign. John Dickinson, author of the Farmer's Letters, who in all the debates on the question, was the able and eloquent opposer of Mr. John Adams; and the late Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia.

"This work is altogether an American production; the painter and engraver being both natives of the country; the paper made by Messrs. Gilpins, at Brandywine; and the printing executed in this city.

"Should this print meet the public approbation and patronage, another of the same size will be immediately commenced from the picture now in progress, representing Gen. Washington in the act of resigning his commission to Congress, at the close of the war."

### GENERAL WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN IN 1794 & 1795.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN COOKE'S JOURNAL.<sup>1</sup>

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. John B. Linn, Deputy Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, for the copy of Captain Cook's manuscript journal.

The following journal with a brief introduction is in itself a complete history of Gen. Wayne's campaign in the years 1794 and 1795. The only other minute account of this expedition, is that of John McDonald, of Ohio, written for the "Western Christian Advocate" in 1837 or 1838, and republished in "Incidents of Border Life." They supplement each other, McDonald's giving names and adding incidents not mentioned by Cooke, while Cooke's daily entries correct McDonald's dates.

After the peace of 1783 several stipula-

tions on the side both of Congress and Great Britain were not complied with. Congress had agreed that no difficulties should be thrown in the way of the collection of debts due British merchants prior to the declaration of war; and Great Britain had agreed to surrender up all the North-western posts within the territories of the United States. Congress endeavoured by resolutions to get the Legislatures of the different States to pay these debts, but they did not think proper to comply. The British in turn determined to hold the posts until the acts of the Legislatures preventing the legal collection of these debts were repealed. Meanwhile the Indians were supplied with arms, &c. from these posts and made great havoc on our frontiers. This soon became too serious a matter for our Government to neglect, and accordingly Genl. Harmer's expedition was fitted out in the fall of 1790. He had three hundred regular troops and more than one thousand militia. They rendezvoused at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, on the 20th of September. He was so badly beaten in an engagement with the Indians that he was compelled to withdraw from the Miami country.

St. Clair succeeded him in October, 1791, with a force composed of three complete regiments of infantry, two companies of artillery and one of cavalry. Upwards of 600 militia joined him at

<sup>1</sup> Capt. John Cooke was a son of Col. Wm. Cooke, of the 12th Regiment Penna. Line. It may be said of him that he was cradled amid the din of arms, as while a small boy the family occupied one of the houses at Fort Augusta during the early part of the revolutionary struggle. He studied law under Stephen Chambers, Esq. at Lancaster in the year 1790 and 91. In 1792 he received from Gen. Washington a commission of Captain in the 4th sub Legion: raised a company of 120 men in the then bounds of Northumberland county (of whom it is said only twenty returned alive) which was sworn in at Carlisle barracks July 25, 1792. Capt. Cooke acted as Justice of the Peace many years, and died at Northumberland, Penna. July 16, 1824, in the 58th year of his age. His son Jacob Cooke, Esq. of Muncy, Pa. has preserved this journal.—[J. B. L.]



Fort Washington. He was fearfully defeated on the 4th of Nov. on the banks of a small stream that runs into the Wabash in what is now Mercer county Ohio. Sixty-eight officers killed on the spot, seventy-eight wounded, five hundred and fifty privates left dead on the ground. Capt. Slough who commanded Gen. St. Clair's advance is frequently alluded to in the journal following.

A terrible uproar arose upon the defeat of St. Clair and even Washington did not escape censure for appointing so old a man to that command. Nevertheless the new command was eagerly sought for by many of the old officers of the Revolution among whom were Gen. Wayne and General Henry Lee of the Partizan Legion. Wayne's claims prevailed and he lost no time in repairing to his post and arrived at Fort Washington in the Spring of 1793. He had besides regular troops and cavalry, a strong corps called the Sub-Legionary, raised upon the Continental establishment. He took the whole season to gather his troops together and to drill them for the Cat-like movements detailed in this journal. He remained during the winter in a fort which he had built on a western fork of the Miami to which he gave the name of Greenville, and erected a fort upon the ground of St. Clair's defeat which he called Fort Recovery. On June 9th, the Indians made a bold effort to carry the latter fort but Wayne was not to be surprised. In the Spring Todd and Barker's Kentucky brigades commanded by Maj. General Scott joined him. His reinforcement amounted to fifteen hundred men while his regular force amounted to two thousand men. The Indian force did not exceed two thousand and were in the neighborhood of the British Fort called then Fort Campbell at the Rapids of Maumee.

The journal commences with Gen. Wayne's forward movement.

Greenville,<sup>1</sup> July 26, 1794, Saturday, General order this day directed the field officer of to morrow to march at Reveille

to repair to the road to Recovery.<sup>2</sup> In compliance therewith Major John Haskill marched with the guards. Sunday 27, General order of the day directs the Reveille to beat to morrow one hour before day, the General at day-break, and the Assembly half an hour after the General, which was to be observed during the march.

28, Monday. The army took up the line of march at 7 o'clock, and after several short halts arrived at Stillwater 12 miles advanced of Greenville at 2, P. M. where it encamped, This night I was on guard No. 1.

29, Army marched at 5, A. M. made one halt and arrived at Fort Recovery 13 miles, about 2, P. M. and encamped on the north side of the creek where the Indians encamped when they attacked Fort Recovery. 30, June, a discharge of cannon fired on the arrival of the army. I had command of the front guard being senior officer on guard. Here Major Haskill with guards joined the main army.

30, Army marched at 5, A. M. two axe men detailed from each Battalion company who composed the pioneers and were put under the direction of Quarter Master Swain detailed to command this day. The army arrived at Beaver creek<sup>3</sup> at 3 o'clock P. M. 11½ miles advanced of Fort Recovery, where it was obliged to halt and encamp on account of the creek. It was so swampy that pack-horses and wagons could not pass. The general course of the road this day N. 18° E.

31st, A bridge begun and completed 100 yards long and 14 feet wide. A party of pioneers commanded by Lt. Strother under direction of Lt. Q. M. Vance sent forward to lay out the road from Beaver creek to St. Mary's, and there to await the arrival of the army Surveyors, Newman and Cowper, Newman deserted from the party and went to the Indians.

<sup>2</sup> Built by day near the ground where St. Clair was defeated on a small tributary of the Wabash now in Mercer county, Ohio, near where the town of Montezuma now stands.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> Celina now, on a branch of the Wabash.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>1</sup> Greenville, Darke County, Ohio.—[J. B. L.]



August 1, Friday, Army marched at 5 o'clock, 9 miles where we overtook the pioneers; halted at an excellent spring until 12½, then marched through a very handsome and extensive prairie, in which we crossed Gen. Harmar's track leading to Miami villages. This track was about ½ mile from the river St. Marys. The army crossed the St. Marys, encamped and threw up breast-works, when the General beat and the army recrossed the St. Marys and encamped in two lines, in front on the bank of the south side of the river. Marched this day 12 miles, course of the road from Beaver creek to St. Marys N. 23° E.

2d, Army lay in camp. Began to erect a Fort on the south side of the St. Marys<sup>1</sup> immediately on the bank of the river. This afternoon General Barber with 800 mounted volunteers overtook us. Wills<sup>2</sup> says he has seen the waters of the St. Marys so high that they were more than knee deep where the Fort stands.

3d, Army in camp awaiting the completion of the Fort. This evening a number of the officers alleged that they heard cannon fire in the direction of Roche de Boue which firing continued half an hour minutely. On the north side of the river discovered an encampment where a number of Indians had encamped after the attack on Fort Recovery on the 30th of June, in which found a bag with a quantity of paint and such trifles.

4th, Fort not quite finished notwithstanding the army marched at 5 o'clock, leaving Lt. James Underhill in command with 40 invalids. Ensign Rice of the Kentucky volunteers left here sick and died the night after. Army marched 12 miles halted and encamped on a small muddy run which empties into the Glaize. This day water scarce general course N. 18° E.

5, Marched at 5, A. M. down the run 12 miles and encamped on the same. This

evening at 5, I went on guard at No. 2 and built a picket, course N. 18° E.

6, Marched at 5. My guard being joined by Ensign Swain's composed the rear guard consisting of 68 men under my command. Spies brought information that upper Delaware creek was close by, army marched 9 miles to said creek and 3 miles down it; then halted and encamped in a very handsome situation. 300 Kentucky volunteers and two companies of spies advanced from the encampment about five miles and came to what is called the upper Delaware town on the banks of the Grand Glaize<sup>3</sup> which they say was evacuated last Spring; they also say that they discovered some Indians on horseback, whom they suppose were there as spies but who fled upon their advance. They also discovered that 18 Indians had passed it, whom they suppose the party which fired on Fort Recovery, since the army left there.

7th, Marched at 5, continued down the creek 5 miles to the mouth, then proceeded down the Grand Glaize one mile and a half and came to the upper Delaware town. Halted one hour then proceeded 4½ miles crossed the lower Delaware creek and encamped on the bank of the Grand Glaize and a small creek on the N. W. side. A party of militia out grazing fired upon and wounded an Indian but night coming on prevented their catching him. The firing alarmed the camp and the works were immediately all manned.

8th, Marched at 5, proceeded but 2 miles until we struck the upper end of the Grand Glaize towns; proceeded down the G. G. through said towns 4 miles to the confluence of the G. G. and Miami<sup>4</sup> which is an elegant situation and commands a beautiful prospect down and around the Tauway. It appears from the smoking houses and the quantity of things found, that the enemy must have recently evacuated this

<sup>1</sup> River Auglaize.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> Shanesville now, Mercer Co., Ohio.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> Capt. Wm. Wills commander of Wayne's spies.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>4</sup> Maumee is called Mineamie and Miamis in maps of 1771 and afterwards. The Miami Grand Mineamis or Rocky River.—[J. B. L.]



place and in great hurry and confusion, we found vast quantities of vegetables which were of great service to our army. Vast numbers of fields of corn both on the G. G. and the Miami, in a flourishing condition were destroyed by our army together with some hundred bushels of old corn stored in their houses.

August 9, Saturday. The foundation of a Fort was begun this day immediately on the point formed by the junction of the two rivers<sup>1</sup>. Fatigue parties detailed for cutting timber for block houses and pickets. I went on fatigue and had direction of the party cutting pickets. I cannot acquiesce with a number of officers who think this an eligible spot for a Fort. My principal objection is, that the ground on the north side of the Miami commands it. The Fort as it stands is in my opinion so near the banks of both rivers, that in the course of three years at most the banks with a part of the Fort must inevitably wash away.

10, Sunday, continued to work at the fort Wells and McClellan,<sup>2</sup> two principal spies went out with<sup>3</sup> 4 more to endeavor to find out the situation of the Indians and bring in a prisoner if possible.

11th. Aug. working at the Fort. This evening Wills and McClellan after viewing the British Fort at Roche de Bout, fell in below that place with an Indian and a squaw whom they made prisoners, and on their return to this place above the British Fort passed a pitched Markee and tent.

<sup>1</sup> Fort Defiance, Defiance Co., Ohio, [J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> See an account of the wonderful adventures of this party, "Incidents of Border Life," page 381. Capt. Wills or Wells was killed on the 15th of August, 1817, in an encounter with the Indians near Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River. McClellan was a Rocky Mountain adventurer as late as 1812, [J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> Names were Thorp, Hickman and two Millers, Henry and Christopher. See adventures of the Weizels, in the "Western Christian Advocate," 1838, written by John McDonald, who also says, Robert McClellan is the same whose name has since been immortalized by the graphic pen of Washington Irving in his "Astoria" Border life, page 368.—[J. B. L.]

After they had passed them some distance they left the prisoners under the care of two spies, the rest returned to attack the tent and markee and advanced to the north of them when Wills entered into conversation with Indians that were in them, but the Indians mistrusting seized their guns and attacked the spies who fired on the Indians. Wills says they killed three and thinks they wounded the fourth. Wills also says that he was mistaken in their numbers. Wills was wounded in the wrist some of the bones shattered. McClellan in the shoulder, some bones fractured; all the injury done our party. The wounds of McClellan and Wills will prevent them going with us, which will be some disadvantage to the operations of the army, particularly in the loss of Wills who is a valuable man.

August 12, Fort not finished, about 2, P. M. Wills and McClellan arrived with the two prisoners above mentioned. Wills gave the above information. The Indian upon examination by the commander-in-chief says the first information they received of the approach of our army was brought there about six days ago by Newman (See July, 31st): that the Indians had in contemplation to move off up the Miami towards old Miami village and to let our army pass on to the British Fort to see whether the British would fight us or not as they had always promised. That there is now below Roche de bout at the British garrison 200 British who are now working at the garrison and making it stronger. That there are but 600 warriors at that place but that Capts. McKee and Elliot have gone to collect more. That the Chipways and a small part of the Six Nations who were along with the Shawanese at Recovery the 30th of June, had all started home after that affair before they heard of our army coming. That the British garrison below Roche de bout is built on the north side of the river on a high bank with a gradual descent to the river: that the Indians were in want of provisions, the British had promised them corn but it had not yet arrived. That the Indians were well informed of the strength



of our army by Mr. Newman. That Newman advised them not attack us on our encampment, but when marching, and not to endeavor to out-flank us but to attack in a body. That he informed them how to distinguish the officers from the soldiers. That the Indians before they left this place were anxious to treat and would have sent a flag to meet our army but they were afraid we would kill the Indian who carried it. Mounted guard at picket No. 2. Cowper the Surveyor confined this day on suspicion of being in confederacy with Newman.

Aug. 13, Wednesday, Miller one of our spies,<sup>1</sup> who was retaken last Spring from the Indians after being with them a number of years, and the prisoners that was brought in by Wills on the 12th were sent out to the Indians with a flag and instructions for bringing about a treaty between the Indians and the United States. Miller directed to return in 4 days.

14th, Garrison so far completed that every preparation was made to move this day toward Roche de Boule but the indisposition of the Commander-in-chief, and the badness of the day prevented the movement of the army. Major Hunt, from New England, left as Commandant, Capt. Thompson, Lt. Young, Husband, Lt. Hyde and Major Hugas left sick.

15th, Army marched at 5, P. M. proceeded down the Tauway, nine miles to a town called Snakes town, after the chief who lived in it where the army encamped.

16, Army moved slow on account of a number of ravines, continued down the river and about 12 o'clock the indisposition of the Commander-in-Chief obliged the army to halt for about one hour, during which Miller who had been sent with proposals for a treaty joined us and brought a letter from the Indians which

he said was written by "White Eyes," a war chief and addressed to the Commander-in-Chief; "returning him thanks for his interest he expressed to have in the welfare of their wives and children. That at the time our flag met them they were on their feet to meet us. That if we remained where we were at the confluence of the rivers for ten days and in the meantime ceased to erect garrisons in their country, that in all probability we should hear from them at the end of that time." The army proceeded down the river 10½ miles this day and encamped on the bank. Soldiers on ½ flour rations this day.

17, Sunday. Marched at the usual time, halted at 11 o'clock for one hour during which an express to the Commander-in-Chief arrived. Nothing transpired. I received a letter from home via Philadelphia by the express. Army continued on, marched 14 miles to-day.

18, Marched at 7 o'clock as the General thought it expedient to have the ground reconnoitred before the army marched. Proceeded on 6 miles when the army halted for an hour. Passed this day through several indian settlements or small scattered towns. Marched 9 miles and encamped in a handsome parain opposite Roche de Boule. This place takes its name from a rock that stands in the middle of the River, the summit of which is considerably higher than the surface of the water. The rapids are ten miles in length and are called by some the "Wolf Rapids," after an indian chief belonging to the Wolf Tribe.<sup>2</sup>

19, It being thought most expedient that the army should advance with more rapidity, the Commander-in-Chief ordered a place of deposit to be erected on the ground where the army is now encamped, (41) forty-one miles in advance of the confluence of the rivers Miami and Glaise, where Fort Defiance was erected, and six miles above a British garrison on the river called Fort Miami. The building of the place of deposit detained the army this day and was manned by a detail of 6 men

<sup>1</sup> Miller valued his neck more highly than the General did. He was satisfied the Indians would not respect the message and would roast him alive. Wayne swore if they roasted him he would roast a whole hecatomb of Indians to his manes. Hon. George Chamber's monogram on Wayne. Rather grim consolation.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>2</sup> Alias, Monseys.—[J. B. L.]



from each Battalion company under the command of Captain Zebula Pike,<sup>1</sup> and the sub-leginary pay and quarter masters. This evening I went on guard Picket No. 1. This day the indians took May, one of our spies prisoner and wounded another.

August 20th, Wednesday army marched at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6. The men deposited their knapsacks and all kinds of baggage and carried nothing but a blanket and two days provisions per man. I having command of the front guard, Ensign Swain commanding my company. Moved rapidly about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles when our advanced party composed of one battalion of Kentucky Volunteers under the command of Major Price was fired upon by the indians about 400 yards in advance of my guard, who without returning the fire fled until they came in front of the guards about 80 yards, when I halted them for about a minute by ordering my guard to fire on them. They perceiving that they could not get through the guard turned off to the right of it and fled to the main army, which of consequence brought the indians in pursuing them around the right flank of the guard, when the fire commenced on the guards who returned it in very good order, but the men who were immediately on the right perceiving that the indians were around on our right got into confusion and began to fly. With a great deal of difficulty I got 13 or 14 out of the 37 rallied, and led them up to the right of the other part of the guard under the command of Captain Steel on whom the indians had commenced a heavy fire. Here we stood and gave them three well-directed fires, but they pressed so hard upon the guard, that we were obliged to retreat and fire for about one hundred yards, by which time they came on so close and in such

numbers, that I was obliged to direct the guard to make the best of their way to their respective companies.

The company Mr. Steel belonged to and mine being formed together we accidentally met them on our flight, at which time they were advancing in good order. Immediately after I joined my company, a charge was ordered<sup>2</sup> which routed the indians, and they were kept running two miles at the end of which they disappeared. The action from the first fire on the front guard lasted one hour and ten minutes, during which the indians made several desperate attempts to turn our left flank, in all which they were repulsed with considerable loss on their part. I lost out of my company five men killed and six wounded. Officers killed, Captain Campbell of the Cavalry; Lieutenant B. Towels of the Infantry—Wounded, Captain Jacob Slough, Captain Prior and Lieutenant Campbell Smith of Infantry and Captain Vanranslin of Cavalry. 22 men killed and 85 wounded. A number of the first guard were killed and wounded. The army encamped this evening within one mile of the British garrison on the river bank in a beautiful situation, from whence we could discern the officers and soldiers walking around the garrison and a flag flying.

We took immediately after the battle a French trader who had been in the battle against us. The indians were discouraged at their bad success that they got May<sup>3</sup> out of the British garrison, where they had deposited him when they came forward to meet us, and immediately put him to death.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel James Chambers of the 1st Penna. line often told the late Hon. George Chambers, that Wayne's favorite word of command was "charge the dam'ded rascals with the bayonet."—[J. B. L.]

<sup>3</sup> See August 19.

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards General Pike, killed at York (afterwards Toronto,) Upper Canada, 27th April, 1813—[J. B. L.]

*(To be concluded in the next number of the RECORD.)*



## AN EARLY VOYAGE TO CAPE COD.

That indefatigable antiquary, Rev. E. D. Neill, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, while searching in one of the great libraries of England, found among some Manuscripts the report of a voyage about Cape Cod at least five years before the Puritans landed at Plymouth. Mr. Neill had a copy of that journal written precisely in the manner of spelling, &c. of the original. The MS. was badly burned, and the copyist could only give, in some instances, fragments of words and lines. The following is his copy:

## REPORT OF CAPT. EDWARD BRAWNDE TO ADMIRAL JOHN SMITH.

We had a conuenent wind to Manhegin  
—for it pleased God to dericct him  
there— and after hauinge ended his  
voyage in— departedt the harbor  
of Manhegin the 22 July— there  
was another ship called the Blessing of  
— whereof one Arther hitchens  
was Mr wichh departed out of plim[outh]  
last of January and havinge a contrery  
passedge did not arive— the  
country before the first of Maye or the last  
of Aprill and is—  
—wasted her salt was a means of  
hendering of her voyage she cam—  
—the country the  
22 of July bounde for England and arived  
the 27 of August.

And a shipp called the daved of Plim-  
outh whereof one John Mintren Master  
being of the burthen of 120 tunnes and  
departed out of plimouth about—

—the midds of Feb-  
ruary and ariued into the countrye about  
5 or 6 daye of Aprell, she hath made a goed  
voyage and departed the countrye the 21  
of July bound for England and ariued in  
Plimouth the first of September.

There was also a shipp of London called  
the—, of the burthen of 200 whereof  
one Edward Brawnde was M'r wich de-  
parted outt of darttmouth the 8 of Marche  
and fell in with Sodquin [or Kennebec, E.  
D. N.] the 20 of Aprell & was harboured

in Manhegin the 24 of Aprell and hauing  
his boatts detayned by Sir R'd Hookins  
was constrayned to build all his boats &  
having great store of trade his voyage was  
very much damnified, yett eusing his best  
endeavor he and his companye made wth  
in litell of anny voyage.—\* \* \*

\* \* —M'r Brawnde came out  
of Manhegin the 21 of July and left his  
pinness in the countrye being bound about  
Cape Cod for the discovery of sertayne  
perell wich is told by the Sauvages to be  
there.

M'r Brawnde arived there the 28 of  
August—

—the admerall arrived into England  
—August, the other arrived about the  
5 or 6 of September—[of the year after  
Brawnde touched at Cape Cod. E. D. N.]

To all whome this doth concerne, this  
is to be sertified—Ther ar greet voyages  
to be made in New Englande upon fish  
take the times of the yeer and likewise  
upon ferrs so far as [they] be not spoyled  
by the meanes of towe many factors ther.

\* \* \* I do engage myselfe  
and men to loade a shippe of 200 betweene  
the firste of Marche and the [the letter  
here, in sentences nearly destroyed, states  
that a ship commanded by Wm. West ar-  
rived, ar d also the *Triall* at a later period.]  
mids of June, for in Marche Aprill and  
Maye is the best time of making of drye  
fish. A shippe that will carye 400,000  
New Friesland fyshe will nott carye above  
7 or 8 score from New Englande.

the countrye is good and a healthye cli-  
mett: for ought that I can se or under-  
stand the sauveges area gentell natured  
peopell and frequent the Englishe vere  
much, the countrye is worthye of prayes  
and if I were of abbilitye and able to  
venture I would venture that way as soone  
as anye waye in anye countrye that yeldeth  
such comodities as that doth, though my  
means be not able to venture yet my life  
and labour is willing and industrious att  
the uttmot of my power.

The Mr is

Edward Brawnd



his chief mate	John Benzett	Some of the comen mens names are
The second mate	Erane Tocker	John Wiles
The owner of shippe	William Treedell	Phillip Wiles
The Merchant	John Edwards	Thomas Roberts
The bosone [boatswain]	John hille	John Hept
The gonner and pilot	William Gayneye	Thomes Tobbe.
his matt	James Farre	I hope I need not writt enye more of my
The bosone's matt	John downe	mens names
The quarter m'nter's is	Nicholas Collins	So I end comending all wishes and good
	Thomas Weber	adventures in this voyage to pr'tection
	John Barrens	of the Almighty I rest
	Hennery Barteshill	Your loving friend
The steward	John Brinnelcome	Edward Brawnde
The cooks,	Nicholas Head &	To his worthye good frend }
	John Hutton	Captayne John Smith }
		admerall of New England }

### AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH BRANT.

The Record is indebted to Mrs. Catharine E. Van Cortlandt, of the Van Cortlandt Manor House, Oyster Bay, for the following sketch:

IN accordance with the suggestion of the Honorable Winslow C. Watson, that the Record shall be the literary store-house to which every student of history should bring their riches, I venture to offer a brief sketch of an original portrait of the celebrated JOSEPH BRANT, that I trust will not be unacceptable to your readers.

In the second volume of Stone's "Life of Brant," may be found an engraving from the copy taken, I think, by Catlin, from the original portrait now in the old Van Cortlandt Manor House. In 1805, Brant visited my maternal grandfather, the late James Caldwell, at Albany, and while his guest, was solicited by his son William Caldwell to sit to Mr. Ezra Ames for his portrait. He declined to do so on the score of having no fashion dress with him, considering it a compromise of his dignity to be painted in his *country garb*.

Mr. Christian Miller was an old and respected merchant of Albany. He was born in Hanau, Germany, and resided many years in Albany, where he was loved by all who knew him. He died on January 10, 1844. (A. E. A. C.)

My grandmother, who had been a silent listener to the conversation, was not to be baffled by this excuse, and putting on her bonnet quietly slipped away to the store of Mr. Christian Miller,<sup>1</sup> a few doors below her own house in State street, and purchased some calico which she quickly transformed into a sort of hunting-shirt—a few strings of wampum and a feather or two completed the needed costume, and Colonel Brant no longer had an excuse for his refusal. Mr. Ezra Ames did full justice to his sitter, and the fine portrait for which I possess the *receipt in full*, was the result.

My grandfather was the man of business Col. Brant employed, and not long since, while going over the Caldwell papers I found a package endorsed "Col. Brant's Letters." I hoped for a prize, but some autograph lover had been before me and nothing remained but some letters of a Mr. Dockstader, all *about* Brant's business but nothing *from* him.

In the winter of 1778, General Phillip Van Cortlandt then in command of the 2d New York Regiment, was sent to protect the frontier against Brant, who had destroyed much property and murdered several persons. While posted at Lagha-

wack, he found that Brant had set fire to a neighboring village, and he started in hot pursuit. General Van Cortlandt in his diary says: "While leaning against a pine tree waiting the coming up of my men, Brant ordered a *rifle indian* to kill me, but he overshot me, the ball passing three inches above my head." Many years after the war, General Van Cortlandt, one Sunday morning while attending service in the little church near Croton, noticed a well-dressed person, apparently an Indian, walk around the little building and approaching one of the low windows rest his elbow on the window-sill and listen to the service. After leaving the church General V. C., made some inquiries and was told this person was Col. Brant, who, detained on his way to New York, was stopping at Rider's tavern. He at once drove to the inn and took Col. Brant to the Manor House where he dined. Among other topics the pursuit of the Indians at

Laqhawack was discussed and Brant said, "I ordered one of my best men to pick you off but you seemed bullet-proof." Brant seemed quite content to have failed in his laudable desire and no doubt General Van Cortlandt was quite as much pleased. Over the hospitable board they fought all their battles o'er again and parted in perfect amity. Had the last wishes of General Van Cortlandt been observed and *his* portrait left in the old home he loved so well, these ancient foes might have surveyed each other for many a year. The portrait of Brant was taken when he was in his 61st year. At William Caldwell's death, it was given to his brother-in-law, the late Dr. T. Romeyer Beck, of Albany. After the death of Dr. Beck and Mrs. Helen L. Parmelee, it came into my possession and now hangs on the walls of the old Manor House while over it is festooned Brant's own sash given by him to Mr. William Caldwell.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

A CORRECTION.—In the list of the Governors of Ohio, published in the Historical Record for May, 1873, it is stated that Duncan McArthur, *Whig*, was Governor in 1830-2.

There was no Whig party in those days. It arose in 1834. The party opposed to the Democratic party in 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833, was called the National Republican party. The Whig party was formed by the union of the National Republican party with those Democrats who disapproved of the course of President Jackson, in directing the public moneys to be deposited in certain selected State banks instead of the United States Bank. This was universally, but improperly called "the Removal of the Deposits."

*Philadelphia.*

VERITAS.

MOUNT VERNON.—The newspapers tell me, that on the 15th of May last, the "Ladies Mount Vernon Association" met at the Washington mansion in annual con-

vention. The names of those present amount to only seven, namely, Miss Cunningham who resides on the estate; Madam Berghmans, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hudson, of Connecticut; Mrs. General Halstead, of New Jersey; Mrs. General Barnes, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Fitch, of Indiana and Mrs. E. B. Washington, of West Virginia. It is also mentioned that the State of Virginia was represented by a Board of Visitors, appointed by the Governor, consisting of Judge Thomas; the Confederate General Fitzhugh Lee, son of the late Robert E. Lee, and the Confederate Commissary of prisoners, Colonel Robert Ould, of Richmond.

I am, by virtue of my subscription to the fund of \$200,000 raised in almost every part of our republic, a member of that Association, with thousands of my fellow countrywomen. We have never yet seen any public notice given of the annual meetings of the Association, until



after they had been held, and I have never heard that more than half a dozen ladies, members of the Association, have been present at those meetings. The chief manager, Miss Cunningham, seems to have in her own hands, the appointment of "vice regents" or assistants, in the various States, but never makes a public report of them or her proceedings in the matter. And now we are told that there is a "Board of Visitors," appointed by the Governor of Virginia, to "make a report of the management of affairs at Mount Vernon." So Miss Cunningham said in her address of welcome to the Board.

It was understood, when we paid our money for the purchase of Mount Vernon, that the property was to be invested in the Association composed of ladies of the whole Union. So Edward Everett, who was instrumental in raising a large part of the funds, assured us and so says the charter of the association.

Can the RECORD or any of its readers give a reason for the secretiveness of the chief manager of the Association, or those associated with her, as to its affairs? And why a Board of Visitors appointed exclusively by the Governor of Virginia, should be the sole persons appointed to report upon the management? I believe that in these questions, I exhibit the laudable curiosity of the entire body of the Association composed of women in all parts of the Union. We all feel that we have a right to know about the management, and that every State wherein a member lives, should be represented in a "Board of Visitors," to report upon the affairs of the Association.

#### AN UNREPRESENTED NEW YORK WOMAN.

CHARLES THOMSON'S MONUMENT.—There is, in the Laurel Hill cemetery not far from Philadelphia, a fine granite monument erected on the bank of the Schuylkill, to the memory of Charles Thomson, the eminent Secretary of the Continental Congress, from its first formation in 1774 until its dissolution in 1789, a period of about fifteen years. The Monument is sixteen feet in height, in the form of

Cleopatra's Needle. I send to the RECORD a copy of the inscriptions upon two marble slabs:

L. A.

#### [North Side.]

"This Monument covers the remains of CHARLES THOMSON, the first and long the Confidential Secretary of the Continental Congress, and the Enlightened Benefactor of his Country, in its day of peril and need. Born, in Ireland, November, 1729. Died, August 16, 1814, full of honors and of years.

"AS A PATRIOT, his Memorial and just Honors are inscribed on the pages of his Country's History.

"AS A CHRISTIAN, His piety was sincere and enduring, his biblical learning was profound, as is shown by his translation of the Septuagint.

"AS A MAN, he was honored, Loved and Wept."

#### [South Side.]

"Erected to the Memory of an honored uncle and Benefactor, by his Nephew, John Harrison, of Delaware: Hic jacet, Homo Veritatis et Gratia."

"In memory of HANNAH, wife of CHARLES THOMSON, Died, 1807. CHARLES, great nephew of CHARLES THOMSON. Born, January 17, 1793. Died, March 26, 1820.

Their remains were all removed from Lower Merion, 1838."

THE FIRST LYNCH LAW COURT IN OHIO.—In the autumn of 1789 the second settlement in Ohio, at Columbia, contained less than a score of log cabins. Most of them were near the bank of the Ohio, a short distance below the mouth of the Little Miami. The most prominent of the settlers were Gen. John S. Gano, Rev. Stephen Gano, William Goforth, John Reily, Francis Dunlevy, (afterwards President Judge) Jacob White, Ephrian Kibby Luke Foster, (afterwards Judge) Rev. John Smith, (afterwards U. S. Senator) John Brown, James Flinn, Thomas Hubbell, Col. Oliver Spencer, Maj. Benjamin Stiles, Hezekiah Stiles, Elijah Mills, Edmund Buxton, Peter Sken Smith, James



Seward, Thomas C. Wade, Benjamin Shoemaker, Evan Shelby, Allen Woodruff, Joseph and Benjamin Cox.

One of the most useful men in this new colony in the wilderness was Peter Sken Smith. A shrewd and skilful artisan, he only amongst them all could repair and keep in working order the only hand mill in the settlement, used almost constantly for grinding their Indian corn. This he did by softening the steel, filing it sharp and then hardening it.

A trader from Redstone Old Fort (now Williamsport) on the Monongahela, arrived with a small Kentucky boat laden with flour and other produce, of which the pioneers in their new settlement were much in need. So welcome was his arrival that they lent him willing aid to carry up his dozen barrels of flour and pile them between two trees, that they might be safe from the perils of the river. Next morning it was found that one of the barrels had mysteriously disappeared during the night, much to the surprise of the trader and indignation of the villagers. They speedily assembled together and were not long in coming to a conclusion that one of their own members had stolen the flour. It was immediately determined *nem con.* that a general search should be made, some of the principal citizens proposing that their own domiciles should be examined first. This was speedily done but not until the fourteenth house was searched was the lost barrel found, in the cabin of Peter S. Smith, who proved it to be the Achan of the village. They unhesitatingly arrested him. He submitted with a very bad grace. When informed they would proceed to try him for the felony, with provoking *sang froid* he demanded their warrant, well knowing that from want of civil organization there could be none. Having no leader with supreme authority, like Joshua of old, they formed themselves into a Lynch law court, and after a fair trial found him guilty of the larceny and sentenced him to be punished with forty stripes save one, according to Hebrew law, and that he make restitution of the stolen flour to the owner. Smith now

dared them to inflict so ignominious a punishment without authority of law. They procured a stout cord with each end of which they tied his thumbs and then carrying the line over a heavy thorn-bush, proceeded to execute the sentence of their own court with a good will; each of the thirteen giving him their stripes with a hickory withe. With this degrading punishment all boldness and daring forsook him. He repaired to his cabin but was never afterwards seen in the settlement. It was supposed he found his way to the Falls of the Ohio and there enlisted in the United States Army.

This statement is made on the authority of one of the most respectable members of that primitive court, the late Judge Foster. It has been revised by the venerable Maj. Daniel Gano, a native of the very place where it occurred, now in his eightieth year.

J. FRAZER.

*Cincinnati 2 June, 1873.*

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.—The following article recently appeared in the editorial columns of the "Trenton (N. J.) Gazette." I send it to the RECORD with a hope that some of its readers may confirm or deny the truth of the narrative, for it is claimed that Philadelphia has the honor of having had the first banner with the Stripes and Stars, made within its borders:

F.

"Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, of this city, has now in her possession the first star-spangled banner ever made. Old, faded and torn, it is still in a good state of preservation, differing from those of the present day only in having twelve instead of thirteen stars upon the blue field, there being but twelve Confederate States at the time it was put together.

"It was made by the ladies of the old Swedish Church of Philadelphia, assisted by John Brown, Esq., Secretary of the United States Marine Committee. The presentation of the flag was made to John Paul Jones, by Misses Mary and Sarah Austin, the latter of whom afterwards became the wife of Commodore Barry.



"Paul Jones hoisted it on the Bon Homme Richard, and on the 23d of September, 1779, the engagement took place between her and the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough. During the fight—one of the fiercest ever known—when the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis were lashed together, the flag was cut down by a British officer. James B. Stafford (the father of Miss Stafford) caught it up and nailed it to the mast. The officer made a tremendous sweep with his saber, cutting in two the left shoulder of Stafford, felling him to the deck. This wound, owing to unskillful treatment, reopened many years afterwards, causing Lieutenant Stafford the most intense suffering during the latter part of his life. When the Bon Homme Richard was sinking, the flag was seized by one of the sailors, and transferred by Paul Jones to the American ship of war Alliance, where it remained until the close of the war. The vessel was then sold to Robert Morris, the financier, and the Alliance was refitted as a merchantman for the East India trade. The Secretary of the United States Marine Committee wrote to Lieutenant James B. Stafford that the committee with the advice of Commodore John Barry had decided to present him with the flag, medicine chest and a "tower musket" belonging to the Alliance, in consideration of his bravery in nailing up the flag when it had been cut down by a British officer, during the action between the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis.

"Lieutenant Stafford kept these relics by him until his death, some thirty odd years ago, and they are now in the possession of his only daughter, Miss Sarah Stafford. The musket alluded to weighs ten and a half pounds, has the word "Tower" engraved thereon, and the letters G. R.,—Georgius Rex.

"But of course, the most valuable relic is the banner. Miss Stafford has received many offers for its purchase; but she uniformly declined them all. But she is growing old now, and says that she is more disposed to listen to a proposition for selling than heretofore, but no trifling sum will induce her to let it pass from her

hands. What more appropriate emblem could be displayed at the Centennial Celebration than this first banner of our country made upon the spot, nearly a century before."

THE AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS.—The London correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in a letter dated London, May 3, 1873, and published in that paper the 20th of that month, after a vindication of Lord Cockburn from some of the remarks of Hon. Caleb Cushing, makes the following statement upon the subject at the head of this article:

"Before passing from the subject of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, it may interest your readers to learn that the review of the Junius controversy, on which he has been engaged for some time, will soon be published. I have reason to believe that his summing up of the evidence will prove most damaging to the Sir Philip Francis theory. Indeed, the opinion among those who have investigated this matter is becoming very strong in opposition to the claims put forward on behalf of Francis. It is easier to disprove the case in favor of one man than to advance an impregnable one in support of another. I think, however, that those most qualified to judge will end in accepting Lord Temple as Junius. I have little doubt myself as to the strength of the evidence in favor of Temple. It is most probable that when George the Third, William Pitt and Lord Grenville stated that they knew who Junius was, they were thinking of Lord Temple."

In 1837, the late Isaac Newhall, of Lynn, Mass., published at Boston, a volume entitled: "Letters on Junius addressed to John Pickering, Esq., showing that the author of that celebrated work was Lord Temple." Mr. Newhall found few believers in his theory. Was not he the first person to advance it publicly?

D. W. J.

COMMODORE BARNEY'S PASSPORT.—I send, for the RECORD, the following copy of the passport of Commodore Joshua



Barney, the original of which is in my possession. It is curious as giving a minute account of his person. L.

"UNITED STATES.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

"THE bearer hereof, Joshua Barney, aged fifty-five years, or thereabout, of the height of five feet, seven inches, brown complexion, grey hair, dark eyes, (whose name is here repeated in his own handwriting, viz.)

"A citizen of the United States of America, having occasion to pass into foreign countries about his lawful affairs, these are to pray all whom it may concern, to permit the said Joshua Barney, (he demeaning himself well and peaceably) to pass wheresoever his lawful pursuits may call him, freely and without let, or molestation, in going, staying, or returning, and to give to him all friendly aid and protection, as these United States would do in like cases.

**L.S.** IN FAITH WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the Department of State for the said United States, to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of the Independence of these States the Thirty-ninth.

"JAS. MONROE, *Secretary of State.*"

LORD LYNDBURST'S PLAGIARISM.—A writer in a late number of the London "Notes and Queries," calls attention to a remark in Lord Campbell's "Life of Lord Lyndhurst" (who is mentioned on p. 288,

vol. 4, of the RECORD, as the son of Copley the painter and born in Boston), in quoting some verses which Master Copley, at the age of fourteen years, presented to a young lady and which began:

"Thy fatal shafts unerring move,  
I bow before thine Altar, Love!"

Lord Campbell observes: "I suspect them to have been copied from a scrap book, for he has never since been known to versify." The writer in "N. & Q." remarks; "Lord Campbell did not know that his countryman, Smollett, was their author, and that they occur in "Roderick Random," in an Ode to Celia, of which the above words begin the 4th stanza."

"Master Copley," like young Jefferson, seems to have admired the love ditties of others, though not verse-makers themselves.

O. S.

PHILADELPHIA ENGRAVERS.—Is there any printed account of the early Engravers of Philadelphia? Mease in his picture of Philadelphia, in 1811: says, (page 88), "There are upward of sixty engravers in Philadelphia, and twenty more would find constant employment." I have just been attracted by the engraving on the title page of Kite's Town and Country Almanac, for 1815, representing a mansion, with fountain, surrounded by trees with, on the road in front, a long covered wagon with four horses. I think it is of very superior workmanship. I would like to know something of the engraver.

*Cincinnati.*

R. C.

### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

JOHN PINTARD AND CHRISTOPHER COLLES.

(From the collection of Samuel Ward Francis, of New Port, Rhode Island.)

The following brief note written by John Pintard to the Superintendent of the Alms House, in the city of New York, is an index to a sad story. The year when it was written, is unknown.

30th January.

Is it possible, my friend, to expend another load of wood to Mr. Colles? His necessities, I know, are very great, and it is with great diffidence that he asks this indulgence.



If more correct I can purchase him a load instead of taking it from the Alms House. But this, as you please. He resides on the second floor of the Government House.

Your friend,

*Pintard*

RICHARD FURMAN.

Below this note is the following line:

1 Load of Wood, Three Dollars,

*Colles*

John Pintard LL. D., was an active citizen of New York, where he was born in 1759, and where he died in the Summer of 1844 at the age of eighty-five years. He studied law but never practiced it. He served his country as a soldier during a portion of the Revolution, and for three years he was a clerk for his uncle Lewis Pintard, who was commissary for American prisoners in New York. Mr. Pintard was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society: was a zealous antiquary, and a judicious promoter of useful institutions.

Pintard fully appreciated the genius of Mr. Colles, who was a native of Ireland, and two years the senior of Mr. Pintard. He came to America at about the year 1765, after the death of his patron, Richard Pococke, the eminent Oriental traveller, from whose instructions he had obtained much scientific knowledge, and the mastery of several languages. From a sketch written in 1854, by the late John W. Francis, of New York, (father of the contributor of these autographs) the following facts concerning the career of Colles are derived:

Colles first appeared in public, in this country, as a lecturer on canals for supplying the city of New York with wholesome water at about the year 1772. Two or three years later he presented a plan for such supply from Westchester county. In 1784 he presented a memorial to the New York State Legislature, on the subject of navigable water-communication between the Hudson River and the Lakes, and a favorable report on the subject was made the next year, when Colles surveyed the Mohawk River and the country to Wood Creek that empties into the Oneida Lake. In 1797, his name appears among applicants for a contract to supply the city of New York with wholesome water from the Broux, in Westchester County; and in 1808 he published an interesting pamphlet on canals.

So early as 1789, Mr. Colles published a series of sectional maps of post-roads for the use of travellers, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and in 1794, he began the publication of the "Geographical Ledger." But

these projects were unprofitable, and he eked out a rather precarious existence by land surveying, occasional instruction in different departments of science, constructing band-boxes, manufacturing painters' colors and proof glasses, assisting almanac makers in their calculations, and by public exhibitions of a telescope and microscope of his own construction. He also had a marine semaphore on the Government House at the Bowling Green (foot of Broadway, New York), where he was residing at the time the above note was written. Though poor and engaged in humble employments, he was highly esteemed by such men as Dr. Mitchell and DeWitt Clinton. Jarvis, the celebrated painter thought it an honor to paint his portrait. Dr. Hosack commemorated him in his life of Clinton. And in the great celebration at the city of New York late in 1825, of the opening of the Erie Canal, when the waters of Lake Erie and the Atlantic ocean were needed, the effigy of Christopher Colles, whose remains had then lain four years in the grave, was thought worthy of a conspicuous place in the grand march, as an efficient friend and promoter of internal improvements. And yet, of all the people of the great city of New York only two besides the officiating clergyman (Rev. Dr. Creighton), had followed his body to the grave in the Episcopal burying ground on Hudson street, in the Autumn of 1821. These two men were John Pintard and Dr. Francis. No memorial stone marks that grave. Its place is doubtless forgotten.

[COL. FRANCIS BARBER.<sup>1</sup>]

(From the collection of L. J. Cist, Cincinnati.)

*Preakness, (2<sup>d</sup>) July 21st, 1780.*

*D<sup>r</sup> Sir:*

The matter between G. M.—<sup>1</sup> & his officers has at length, after much treaty & Conference, Come to this Conclusion.—The General has sent in his resignation officially & the officers have agreed not only to be tender of his Character but endeavour to check any disadvantageous

<sup>1</sup> Francis Barber was born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1751, and was educated at the college there. He was the rector of an academic institution at Elizabethtown, when the Revolutionary war broke out. He entered the Continental army in 1776, as Major, and was promoted to lieutenant.

<sup>2</sup> This name appears in the original as Preakness or Priakness. The letter must have been written near the head-quarters of Washington, as it mentions a

<sup>3</sup> General William Maxwell, of the New Jersey line.



reports that may circulate respecting him. I think upon the whole the affair well settled. The G—l yesterday morning delivered his Excellency his request in writing to resign, which is now on its way to Congress.<sup>1</sup> Last evening he made a formal surrender of his Command in the Brigade to Colo. Shriene in presence of all the field officers.—Great doings!—We are all happy: even the G— himself got drunk last night upon the strength of it. I do not deviate the least particle from the truth when I assure you, that there appears amongst all the officers as great a desire for your promotion as for the other's resignation, and that it is a matter we expect to take place, the one in immediate consequence of the other.

colonel at the close of the war. Baron Steuben highly esteemed him as assistant inspector-general of the army; and won permanent honor by continual and efficient service in the army from 1776 until the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781. He was in several of the principal battles during the war. At Newburgh, in 1783, he was riding by the edge of the wood on the day when Washington announced to the army, the signing of the treaty of peace, and was killed by the falling of a tree.—[ED.]

transaction there the day before. The head-quarters of the chief were then in Bergen county, New Jersey, can any of the readers of the RECORD give a correct clue to the real name of the place mentioned?—[ED.]

<sup>1</sup> To what defect in the character of General Maxwell, Colonel Barber here alludes, the writer cannot tell. Can any reader of the RECORD? The general had behaved well in the battle, at Springfield a month before. He was a veteran Soldier, before he entered the Continental Army; and Washington, in his letter to the President of Congress dated, "Headquarters, near Passaic, 20th July, 1780," with which he sent Maxwell's resignation, spoke of the general in high terms, whose merits were known to Congress. "I believe him to be" wrote Washington, an "honest man, a warm friend to his country and firmly attached to her interests." It may be that some private grievance colored Barber's remarks. General Maxwell's resignation was accepted by Congress, on the 28th of July, 1780.—[ED.]

I am directed by the Adj. General to request you to select one Capt. one Lieut. three Sergeants & twenty rank & file, old Soldiers, for a light infantry Company. They are to be chosen men as to body & disposition towards the Contest. Their size from five foot six to five foot ten inches. About five foot eight inches are preferred. The Company is hereafter to be filled by a proportion of draughts or newleries. This Company of twenty to be immediately formed, but to remain in the regiment until further orders. The men of it are not to be sent on any duty at a distance from quarters in order that when called for they may be at hand.

I most earnestly wish you & the regiment were here. We want both.—The Brigade are in a most disordered Confused Condition. Great preparations are making to receive the French army both as to discipline and dress.<sup>2</sup>

As there are several parts of this letter Confidential, I doubt not you will consider it such.

I wish Capt. Dayton could send my Saddle back. Be kind enough to request him.

I am Dr. Sir with much esteem, &c.



COLONEL DAYTON.

The arms are sent for & shall be forwarded.

To Col. ELIAS DAYTON.

<sup>2</sup> A French fleet under Admiral de Terney, arrived at Newport, eleven days before this letter was written, bearing to our shores a French Army, under the Count de Rochambeau. It was expected they would march immediately to the Hudson River to join the American Army.

This event was long delayed.



[BARON DE STEUBEN.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the collection of L. J. Cist, of Cincinnati.]

My friend! Col. Walker is sick; Smith, Fairlie, Neville, Mr. Keyes are dead.—Rappelier has hung himself: Of all these reports which they give out at the Louvre it is only the last which I wish may be true.

I hear nothing from any one; I have neither house nor fence, for it avails nothing to have either the one or the other when you are not sheltered from the insults of the times in the first, and when the second does not prevent strange animals from living at your expence.

Although I endeavor to practice Philosophy and to bear my annoyances with patience, this old military habit will sometimes get the better of me, and then I give the whole Catalogue of Gentlemen above named to the Devil!

As you have always stood at the head of my friends, I am sorry that by chance you now find yourself at the head of this list. But I don't know what to do. I dream only of Posts, of planks, of Carpenters, of masons, painter, glazier, upholsterer, etc.

*Vive la Liberté*, my friend!

This Country is the (a) Paradise of (to) the working man, but it is the (a) Hell to a Baron. When I return to Germany, I will avenge myself well. My shoemaker

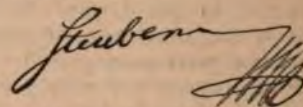
<sup>1</sup> It is known to the readers of the RECORD, that Frederic William Augustus Baron de Steuben, was a Prussian, an aid to Frederic the Great, and an accomplished officer who was much sought after in Europe, and that he came to America to fight as a volunteer, where he was made Inspector General of the Continental army, and by discipline brought order out of confusion. At the close of the war he received gifts in token of appreciation of his great public services. Among these was a tract of land in Oneida county, New York, presented to him by the legislature of that state. It consisted of 16,000 acres of wild land, on which he built himself a log-house, gave a tenth of his land to his aids North, Popham and Walker, and parcelled out the rest to twenty or thirty tenants.

The above letter bears no date, but is endorsed by Walker, "Baron, '84." It was probably written from Oneida county, whilst he was building his house.

and my tailor shall pay dear for the impertinence of their brethren in America.

Send me the newspapers, my letters, and what will be most agreeable yourself. Come up and re-establish your health with me; here we have no Rheumatism, and as for the Indigestion I will take care that you shall have none of it. You must be put out to grass; That will cool your blood, like the old Continental Horses.

I am yours with all my heart.



To Coll. BENJAMIN WALKER,<sup>2</sup> Esq.

[NATHANIEL LYON.]

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Jacob Frank for the following copy of an autograph letter of General NATHANIEL LYON and brief sketch of his public services.

Boonville, Mo.

June 29, 1861.

PETER ERBEN, Jr.

*Dr. Sir:*

Your note of the 19th inst. would be exceedingly grateful to my pride and love of approbation, were these promptings to have any part in stimulating action upon this absorbing subject of our national wellfare—the hope of our race. I only regret that what little has been done in connection with myself is not more deserving the high commendations we are all receiving. Should occasion require, I trust our services may correspond with the generosity of our countrymen.

<sup>2</sup> Col. Walker was a native of England, where, he was born in 1753. He became a captain of the 2d N. Y. Regiment, in the Continental army, having left the mercantile business for a military life when the revolution broke out. After serving as Steuben's favorite aid for about four years, he entered the military family of Washington in 1781. After the war, he was Governor Clinton's private Secretary. He became a broker in New York, and was Naval officer there during the administration of Washington. In 1797, he was appointed agent for the management of a large estate in central New York; served a term in congress from 1801, and died at Utica, in 1818.

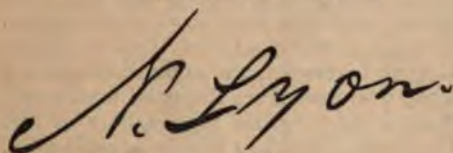


The fight near this place commenced about 8 o'clock A. M. on the 17th inst. at about 6 miles distant. The resistance was at first light, but having a better position in rear, the enemy made a firmer stand, and here occurred nearly all the casualties we suffered, consisting of two killed, nine wounded (two of whom have since died) and one missing. After this short stand our advance was obstructed only by straggling shots from scattering parties, and all of which terminated about an hour from the commencement. Our position was one of advancing upon this place from the landing about 8 miles below. From landing our troops, advancing, engaging the enemy, occupying his camp and securing it, and scouring our flanks to the city, we were occupied from 6 o'clock A. M. to nearly 12 o'clock P. M.

Troops engaged were Capt. Jas. Totten's Company "F" 2nd Artillery under Capt. Totten with light Battery of Artillery, Company "B" 2nd Inf'y, two companies of Recruits Regular Service under Lieut. Lothrop 4th Artillery, Col. Blair's Reg't 1st Missouri Volunteers under Col. Blair and six companies of the 2nd Reg't of Mo. Volunteers under Lieut. Colonel Shaffer. Hoping our countrymen may have no occasion to change their opinion of us, I am

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.



NOTE. General Nathaniel Lyon was born in Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, July 14, 1819, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Knowlton, killed near Harlem, in September, 1776. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1841, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of United States Infantry.

With the late General Robert Anderson

he served in the Seminole War in Florida. He afterward entered upon that theatre of action where so many celebrated men gained their first notoriety—the Mexican War—with the title of 1st Lieutenant. He served gallantly under General Scott at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and was breveted Captain for meritorious conduct at Cherubusco and Contreras. At the assault on the Belen Gate he was wounded. After a short service on the Californian frontier against the Indians, he was promoted to a full Captaincy and given a command in the then troubled territory of Kansas, exerting his voice and authority in the maintenance of order.

Early in 1861, as Captain Commandant of the St. Louis arsenal, he first came in collision with the strong secession element of that city, and with Home Guards under Colonels Blair and Segel broke up their rendezvous at "Camp Jackson." From that time until the Battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10th, 1861, where he paid with his heart's blood his devotion to his country he, more than any other man, contributed to the cause of Union and Order in that distracted state.

The above letter was written shortly after the battle of Boonville, Missouri, on the 17th of June, 1861, where the first hostile collision between the opposing parties in Missouri, worthy of the name of battle, took place. He had been commissioned brigadier-general of Volunteers in May, 1861.

The testimony of those opposed to General Lyon, prove him to have been an active, efficient officer. A gentleman whom I know, who served in McCulloch's army acknowledged his abilities as a General, and accused him of that good fault of relying too much on the personal magnetism of his courage in directing his men. The estimation in which he was held by the people of his own section is best shown in the profound and mournful respect shown his remains when on their way to their Eastern resting place. Of their reception in New York, I was myself a witness. Arriving from Philadelphia on Saturday, August 31st, 1861, they were



deposited in the governor's room, City Hall, and on Monday from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. were exhibited to the throngs there assembled.

The procession which conducted General Lyon's remains thence on the same day (Monday Sept. 2nd), to the New Haven depot, consisted of the 7th N. Y. N. G., two pieces of Artillery of the 4th Regt. and Cavalry of the 3d Regt., besides the officers of the 1st Division N. Y.

N. G., headed by General Sanford; the line of march being up Broadway, 9th ave. and 23rd st.

General Lyon bequeathed nearly the whole of his property amounting to about \$30,000 to the government to aid in the preservation of the Union. He held a vigorous pen; and in 1860 he published, in a local newspaper, a series of letters in favor of Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States.

### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

This is a season of the year when Societies cease action, and the RECORD will probably have no reports to make of the proceedings of any of them before September, when it is hoped synopsis of the doings at the regular meetings of the Historical societies and cognate institutions, will be sent to the editor. The following came too late for insertion in the June number of the RECORD:

**CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society was held on the evening of the 13th of May, when the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

*President.*—J. Hammond Trumbull.

*Vice Presidents.*—Henry Barnard, Henry White, Leonard Hebard, Thomas B. Butler, William Cothren, Caleb S. Henry, Ashbel Woodward, John Johnston.

*Recording Secretary.*—Lucius E. Hunt.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Charles J. Hoadley.

*Committee on Membership.*—James B. Hasmer, E. B. Watkinson, Erastus Smith, J. H. Trumbull, John F. Morris, E. W. Wells, L. M. Boltwood.

*Committee on Library.*—George Brinley, Charles J. Hoadley, Erastus Brooks.

*Committee on Exchanges.*—George Brinley, Charles J. Hoadley, Erastus Smith.

*Committee on Publication.*—J. H. Trumbull, George Brinley, Charles J. Hoadley.

*Auditor.*—E. B. Watkinson.

#### MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—

At the annual meeting of this Society, held in April, Hon. Robert Winthrop, the President of the Society, delivered a very interesting address. It was the important occasion of the first reassembling of the Society in their own building after an absence of a year, during which time it had been made fire proof. This fact gave a pleasing theme to the President, who cordially congratulated his fellow members on the auspicious event, and the fact that the treasures of the Society would henceforth be shielded from harm by fire. He recurred feelingly to the time, sixteen years before, when the Society were gathered into the room of the Dowse Library (which they now occupied), under the leadership of the venerable Josiah Quincy and John Savage, and with associates like Dr. Sparks, George Ticknor, Chief Justice Shaw, George Livermore and other distinguished men, who have since departed from earth. After a touching but brief eulogy of Mr. Livermore, President Winthrop proceeded, in conclusion, to give a sketchy outline history of the Society and their locations, since the first meeting in 1791.

After some regular business was over, Rev. Dr. Ellis made a brief address in which he mentioned that during the thirty-two years he had been a member of the Society, that membership had almost entirely changed, he being now the third



on the list. He gave a graphic and amusing picture of the Society and their collections in their earlier years of existence, when it was a serious question whether the resources of the Society would allow them to purchase three wooden chairs.

The first improvement was made in 1857, for the reception of the Dowse Library. The resuscitation of the Society, he said "was to be dated to the time of the election of the present President, (Mr. Winthrop.)

The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Society, for the ensuing year.

President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D.

Vice-presidents, the Hon. Charles F. Adams, LL. D.; the Hon. Emory Washburn, LL. D.

Recording secretary, Charles Deane, LL. D.

Corresponding secretary, the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.

Treasurer, the Hon. Richard Frothingham, LL. D.

Librarian, Samuel A. Green. M. D.

Cabinet keeper, Henry G. Denny. A. M.

Standing committee, the Rev. Robert C. Waterston. A. M., the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. M. D., Augustus T. Perkins LL. D., Robert M. Mason, William S. Appleton, A. M.

### CURRENT NOTES.

**STATUE OF ELIAS HOWE, JR.**—A statue of this eminent American inventor, of whom the Sewing Machine, the product of his brain, is the grandest monument, is to be made by Mr. Ellis the sculptor, who has completed the model. It may be seen in his atelier in the University on Washington Square, New York. The figure stands. The broad-brimmed hat which always distinguished Mr. Howe, is held in the left hand. His right arm is supported by a cane. The figure is in the costume of the time. The head—a fine study for an artist—is well modelled. In feature and costume, we shall have a true portrait of Elias Howe, Jr. the inventor of the marvellous Sewing Machine.

**SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.**—The President never draws his salary himself. His name never appears on the account books of the government Treasurer. It is drawn by the First National Bank of Washington city, to which he has given a power of attorney, and placed to the credit of the President. The warrants for the salaries of the President and Vice President, are made out at the Treasury every month, the former, under the new law, receiving \$4,166.66, a month, and the latter, \$833.33, a month. Members of the Cabinet are paid from the rolls of their respective departments, and receipt therefor the same as all other officers and workmen. The President and Vice President do not sign any pay-roll.

**BORN ON THE ICE.**—Among the survivors of the *Polaris*, the American ship lately engaged in Arctic explorations, under the late Capt. Hall, was Hans Christian and his wife, civilized and christianized Esquimaux. They, with others of that ship made

a long and dreary voyage on floating ice before they were picked up. During that dreadful voyage, the wife of Hans Christian gave birth to a child on that floating build of ice, at a point in the polar seas, one hundred miles further north than any known human habitation.

**MARTYRS OF THE PRISON SHIPS.**—For many years the collected bones of the American patriots who died on the prison ships in Wallabout Bay, now largely occupied by the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, have rested in a dilapidated tomb on Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. These have lately (June, 1873) been removed to a substantial tomb erected on the western slope of Fort Green, in the midst of the city.

**SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.**—Professor James Orton, of Vassar College for Young Women, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sailed in the *Ontario* from New York on Monday, the 23d of June, for a second scientific expedition to the Amazon, his first explorations having been made under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute. He will go up the Amazon to the head of navigation on the river Huallaga, thence crossing the Cordillera by the way of Moyabamba, will explore the rich valley of the Upper Marañon, once the seat of high civilization, under the Incas of Peru. Humboldt made a brief visit to this region, but it is very little known. Professor Orton proposes to explore the whole valley, with the sources of the Amazon. His collections of specimens of the natural history of South America, now the property of Vassar College, form a marked feature in the rapidly growing museum of that institution.



**WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN.**—For seven generations, Washingtons' head-quarters at Morristown, N. J., have been in possession of the Ford family. The house is a fine old mansion, situated on the outskirts of the village, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. On Wednesday, the 25th of June, it was sold at auction, for the sum of \$25,000. When the bids reached \$24,100, they ceased, when General Randolph stepped forward and said he would be one of four to pay \$25,000 for it, and retain it subject to the disposal of the state. Three other gentlemen, namely; Hon. George A. Halsey, General Halstead and W. V. V. Lidgerwood joined him, and the property was sold to them.

The New Jersey Historical Society will take measures to secure the mansion and grounds around it, for themselves or for the state, that it may be preserved in its present condition, forever. The thanks of all true Americans are due to the gentlemen named, for their patriotic action.

**PAYMENT OF TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.**—The late Congress, by act, fixed the salaries of officers in the Territories, at the following rates: Governor, \$3,500 per annum; Secretaries, each \$2,500; Members of each branch of the legislature \$6 a day and mileage; the President of the Council and speaker of the House of Representatives, \$10, a day; Chief clerk of each house, \$8, a day, and assistant clerk and other officers, \$5, a day.

The provisions of the act do not apply to the District of Columbia.

**MICHIGAN AWAKE.**—The people of Michigan appear to be thoroughly awake to the importance of discovering, making records of and permanently preserving every trace of the ancient races which occupied that Peninsula before the advent of the white men, and of everything relating to the history of the pioneers of its present civilization; also of the history, antiquities and statistics of that domain as a Territory and a State. The legislature of Michigan has taken steps to secure these objects, by providing for making such a collection of facts, and to establish a cabinet and museum at the State Capital for relics and curiosities, as well as for the rich minerals of the State.

Under authority of the legislature, HARRIET A. TENNEY, State Librarian, has issued a comprehensive circular, setting forth the nature and scope of the collections which it is desirable to make. That scope is broad, including general statistics, books and newspapers of all kinds, models of inventions, general and local histories, relics and curiosities of all descriptions, natural history, geological formations, fossils and minerals. Contributions of everything in these several departments are solicited. This is a most important object for the citizens of the State of Michigan to consider.

**DREWRY'S BLUFF.**—The property containing the historic height on the right bank of the James River, a short distance below Richmond, known as "Drewry's Bluff," was sold on the first of May, to a firm in Richmond, for \$10,50 an acre. It lies between the James River and the Petersburg pike, and contains 434 acres. That Bluff was made historic by the events of the late Civil War. Upon it was a fortification built by the confederates, which was absolutely impregnable to the assaults of the artillery on the gunboats of the National government. The river is narrow there. Just below the Bluff were *chevaux-de-frise*, composed of spiles and sunken vessels, and the shores were lined with rifle pits filled with sharp-shooters.

**THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.**—The Executive Committee of the U. S. Centennial Committee, met on the 29th of May, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. The following members were present: Messrs. D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; A. T. Goshorn, Ohio; Walter W. Wood, Virginia; G. B. Loring, Massachusetts; Charles H. Marshall, New York; Jas. T. Earle, Maryland; Geo. H. Corliss, Rhode Island; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Alex. R. Boteler, West Virginia; John Lynch, Louisiana; R. C. McCormick, Arizona; and W. H. Parsons, Texas.

A proposition that a full and exhaustive collection of the nobler minerals and metals, particularly of gold and silver bearing quartz and rock, should be made for the exhibition, was submitted. The importance of such a collection was discussed and shown, and the Committee on Mines was authorized to accept the proposition, and to call attention to the subject of the necessity for State and territorial organizations for the purpose of aiding in the work.

Extraordinary powers were given to the Director General Hon. A. T. Goshorn, that he might promote the efficiency of every agency employed. He was authorized to assume and exercise all such powers of the Executive Committee, in their absence, as may be found necessary to carry on the work effectively, excepting matters of general policy. He visited the Vienna Exposition to gather practical information, with the intention of giving his entire time to the work after his return. Mr. Goshorn is regarded as one of the most competent of men for the task assigned him.

The question of the advisability of employing a special agent to visit Japan, China, Muscat, Persia, and other Oriental nations for the purpose of securing a representation of the products of such nations, was discussed, but final action was postponed until the July meeting.

A communication was received, saying that at a meeting of governors of Southern States in May, at Atlanta, Georgia; a cordial promise was given of the coöperation of those States, in the cause of the celebration.



The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The time has arrived in the opinion of this committee, when it is proper that the formal delivery of the control of the grounds in the Fairmount Park, on which the International Exhibition buildings shall stand, should be made by the proper authorities of the City of Philadelphia, with a view to the immediate commencement of the erection of the buildings; and

*Whereas*, In the opinion of this committee, the 4th of July, 1873, is an appropriate day for such ceremonies as suit the occasion; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the President of this Commission and the chairman of the Committee be directed to immediately notify the authorities of the City of Philadelphia, and such other officials of the said city in whom the power to convey the said grounds is vested, that the United States Central Commission will be prepared to receive the formal transfer of said ground on the 4th day of July next, at—o'clock, if it is their pleasure then to deliver the same.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Finance be requested to prepare to break the ground for the buildings on that day, it being the intention of the Commission to immediately transfer to their power and control such parts of the said grounds as are proper for them to use.

*Resolved*, That a sub-committee of three members of the committee be appointed to act for the Commission in all the arrangements deemed necessary, and to confer with committees from the Board of Finance, the Centennial Committee of the Councils of Philadelphia, the Park Commissioners, and such other bodies as may appoint committees to arrange the ceremonies, and invite the presence of the President of the United States and other officials.

The committee then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, on the fourth Wednesday in July. On the 4th of July, the transfer above spoken of was made.

**SALE OF NATIONAL TREASURES.**—The newspapers, have very justly denounced, as an insult to American patriotism, the order issued a short time ago for the sale of trophies of American valor, with the ordnance and ordnance stores contained in 30 different arsenals and 130 forts within the bounds of the Republic. It is doubtless wisdom for the government to dispose of useless property, which has been accumulating for many years to the amount of many million dollars, but the sale of trophy-guns and other implements captured by the brave soldiers of the Republic, is inexcusable on any plea of expediency or necessity. These precious relics are almost the only enduring ones of the period of our struggles for independence in the two wars with Great Britain, and for mastery and territory, with Mexico. The associations of the trophies of the last named war, are not so pleasant to the memory of intelligent Americans, for it was

an unjust war made in the interest of trading politicians and speculators. The sooner the "Mexican trophies" are melted into "pruning hooks," the better. They are not needed to inspire our patriotism. They are only trophies of the bravery of our soldiers who won them while fighting for the support of their flag unfurled in an unjust war waged by their government. But the trophies of the struggles for independence and the rights of man, should be kept as sacred mementos of the triumph of principles on which rest the hopes of mankind for "Peace on Earth, good will towards men."

The Troy, N. Y. "Times," gives the following list of trophies in the single arsenal at Water-Vliet or West Troy:

#### A STROLL THROUGH THE ARSENAL GROUNDS.

Some of these trophies have histories which their own inscriptions make plain to the student of the annals of the past. The very first to attract notice is a small Cohorn mortar, with this inscription: "Surrendered by the Convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777." In the middle of the mortar the monogram, "G. R. 2."—*Georgus Rex*. was engraved. A blunderbuss, or hand cannon, in the model room, also attracted notice. This piece is two inches wide at the muzzle, was made in 1820, and was then called a wall piece. The soldiers who carried these guns must have been men of prodigious strength.

#### THE RED REPUBLICAN CANNON.

There are about twenty cannon, captured in different wars, which were cast in France at the beginning of the bloody revolution of 1789. They were made for the Red Republican army, and some were afterward sold to other nations, from whom they were captured by American soldiers. Some were taken by the English in battle, and were in turn taken from the English by the American patriots. Others were disposed of to the Mexicans, from whom they were captured by the American army. The Red Republicans represented the people of France, who having been nurtured in ignorance and superstition for centuries, signalized their ascent to power by excesses which were unparalleled in the history of nations. Everything which brought to their remembrance the tyranny to which they and their fathers had been subject, was abolished. The most innocent and harmless of these excesses was the changing the names of the months. Upon their cannon they inscribed the date and month, according to their new-fashioned calendar, on which they were cast. So we read on a howitzer, which with hundreds of other implements of war, now lies on the green sward north of the arsenal office. "*Bevin 9. Frimaire, De la Republique Francaise, Arsenal de Paris, Liberté, Egalité;*" which may be freely rendered: "This was cast on the 9th of the sleet month of the French Republic at the arsenal of Paris—Liberty and Equality." All of these French revolutionary cannon have



handles over the trunnions. This style was discarded long since, and is seen only on old pieces. The revolutionists gave their ordnance poetical, classical, and withal expressive names. One of the pieces at the arsenal is called, "*La Inhumaine*," and, no doubt, the christening was appropriate. Another boasts that it is "*La Victorieuse*."—"The Victorious;" but it boasts falsely, for if it were the victorious it would now be in honorable retirement in some French arsenal instead of being offered for sale by the Government of the United States. One oddly shaped piece is named "*La Singulier*." We counted a full score of these guns. Some of them were cast in the month when the Parisian multitude, bearing the red banner of liberty, marched to the Tuilleries and made demands of Louis XVI., of unfortunate memory. Some recall the eventful year, when Louis was beheaded, when war was declared against England, when the reign of terror was at its height, when Charlotte Corday murdered Marat, the unrelenting persecutor of the Girondists, when, in short, France was a nation of lunatics. And yet the Government of the United States wants to sell these mementos as old brass.

#### OTHER FRENCH ORDNANCE.

This stock of second-hand cannon also contains relics of monarchical France. Siege and field-pieces, cast long before the revolution, are embraced in the catalogue. A pair of "long nines," made in 1764, when France was at peace with all the world and called "*La Brave*," (the brave,) and "*La Docile*," (the submissive,) attract attention. One of the siege guns bears the legend, "*Ultima Ratio Regum*," (the last argument of kings:) another claim that it is "*Nec Pluribus Impar*," (not equaled by many.) This last mentioned piece is inscribed, "*A Douay J. Berenger fecit 1758*," (at Douay J. Berenger made it in 1758.) Several have this inscription engraved upon them: "Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte Duc d'Aumale." Others cast at the same time, (1742,) one year previous to the defeat of the French at Dettengen by the British, Hanoverian and Hessian army, is beautifully ornamented, and is inscribed to *Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duc de Main, Grande Master de Artillerie de Français*. On the cascable of one of these pieces the face of a man with a plug in his mouth is engraved. This plug probably served the purpose that the cards with coffins printed thereon serve in these days. Some of these trophies recall the campaigns of Marshal Saxe; others were made at the beginning of the seven year's war. One was cast in the year in which Damiens made his attempt upon the life of Louis XV. One recalls the battle of Quebec; another the expulsion of the Jesuits, and another the peace of Paris. These trophies the Government offers for sale to the highest bidder.

#### ENGLISH TROPHIES.

The Government also intends to sell the trophies which the fathers captured in our own revolution.

All of these captured pieces are embellished with the arms of the three Kingdoms of England, Ireland and Scotland, encircled with the third Edward's or the eighth Henry's delicate plea for a very indelicate act. "*Honi soit qui mal y Pense*" (Evil be to him that evil thinketh.) One or two declare "*Spectemur Agendo*," (I may be seen in the doing) and some assert that they were surrendered at the capitulation of Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. One of the siege guns, pious and patriotic, says "*Dieu Mon Droit*," (God and my duty.) This gun was probably abandoned on the field of battle, a large dent in the side near the trunnions showing that it was rendered useless by a well-aimed missile from the enemy. Probably the unfortunate fellows who manned it were rendered useless at the same time. If they escaped a miracle was wrought in their behalf. All of the mottoes are apt, and some are very noticeable. "*Tria juncta in uno*" (Three in one) refers to the union of three kingdoms. "*A Rege et Victoria*" (To the King and victory) expresses itself. One gun with this inscription was made in 1752, a year notable as that in which the old calendar went out and the new came in. Mad Anthony Wayne is brought to mind by the statement on several of the guns that they were captured at the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. One of these trophies was cast in 1744. The British lost 600 men in this intrepid assault, while Wayne's loss was less than 100. Mad Anthony earned the vote of thanks and the gold medal which he received from Congress. In 1750 while Lord Clive was conquering India and the English and French were fighting in America, one W. Bowen was making artillery for the English. He evidently had a fat contract, for all the ordnance cast about that time bear his trade mark. England, with two big wars on its hands was pious then, and even its death-dealing howitzers prayed "*Dieu defend le droit*," (God defend the right.)

Seven siege guns captured at Yorktown and Saratoga have the legend "The Right Honorable Lord George Sackville, Lieutenant General, and the rest of the principal officers of His Majesty's ordnance." This inscription was probably placed upon the guns in recognition of Lord Sackville's services at the battle of Dettengen. The student of Revolutionary history will remember this gentleman, who had a dozen different titles, as one of the bitterest opponents of American independence. He was strenuous in maintaining his convictions, and in literature, war, politics, and statesmanship his honesty and bravery were alike conspicuous—to his friends. His failure to obey orders on one occasion lost him his position, which he regained upon the accession of George III. One of the Sackville guns has this piece of good advice, "*Aut nunquam tentes aut perice*," (Either do your work perfectly or never try.) The only trophy of the war of 1812 is a six-pound gun, captured at Fort George, Upper Canada, May 13, 1813—sixty years ago almost to a day.



## OBITUARY.

## ISAAC FERRIS.

The Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D. Chancellor Emeritus of the University of the City of New York, died on Monday night, the 16th of June, at Roselle, N. J. at the age of almost seventy-five years. He was born in the city of New York the 9th of October, 1798. His early education, in preparation for a collegiate course, was intrusted to blind Nelson, a famous classical teacher. In 1816, he was graduated at Columbia College, when he accepted the position of a teacher in the Academy in the city of Albany, two months before he was eighteen years of age. With other students in the college, he had, during the war of 1812, formed a military company.

Feeling himself called to the Gospel ministry, young Ferris studied theology with Dr. John Mason, of New York, and in the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. Concluding his preparations for the ministry in 1820, he acted, part of a year, as home missionary in the then sparsely settled region of the Mohawk valley, and was then chosen pastor of a church in New Brunswick. Finally, in October, 1824, at the age of twenty-six years, he was installed pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, in Albany, where he remained many years, being his ministry always acceptable and profitable. In December, 1834, he was authorized by the classis of Albany, to organize a Third Reformed Dutch Church, in that city. Two years later he resigned his pastorate, having accepted a call to New York city.

In the year 1838, Dr. Ferris, whilst pastor of the Market Street church in New York, originated and established Rutgers Female Institute, and was its first President. It was a very successful seminary, having, at one time, five hundred pupils.

In 1853, he accepted the Chancellorship of the New York University and held that position until 1870, when he resigned after faithful services for fifteen years. He was then suffering from a disease of the heart caused by inflammatory rheumatism and withdrew from active public duties. His life had been spent in great usefulness. For thirty-five years he was president of the New York Sabbath School Union; was a member and chairman of the Distributing Committee of the American Bible Society for about twenty-eight years; President, Secretary and Executive officer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed church for about forty years, and was, for many years a corporate member of the Board of Commission of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Ferris was tall, of commanding presence, dignified in deportment, and by great kindness of heart and manners, had endeared himself to all who were so fortunate as to know him. His funeral took place on the 20th of June, at the South

Reformed church, corner of 21st Street and Fifth Avenue, in New York city. The pall-bearers were Rev's. Dr. Adams, Dr. Vermilyea, Dr. Carroll and Dr. Ormiston, Sanford Colt, Frederic de Peyster, J. W. C. Leveridge and J. M. Morrison.

## JOHN A. KENNEDY.

The city of New York in particular, and our common country in general, lost a good and useful citizen when John A. Kennedy died on the 20th of June, of paralysis of the heart. He was born in the city of Baltimore in 1803, his parents having emigrated from Ireland to that city, several years before. Having received a good common school education and learned the business of a house-painter, he went to the city of New York in 1828. He joined the Tammany Society, became a member of the Common Council and acted with that political party until the formation of the Republican party in 1856, when he became identified with that party. For many years he was an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States. As a member of the Board of Emigration in New York, he was very active and useful. At one time he was its Superintendent.

In 1859, Mr. Kennedy was appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force, and with uncommon energy he introduced reform which worked potently in favor of the peace and prosperity of the city. The police system, under his guidance became famous for its efficiency.

Mr. Kennedy was very instrumental in procuring a safe passage to Washington city, for President Lincoln in 1861, and he enjoyed the confidence of the Chief Magistrate and most of his cabinet officers, beyond that extended to most men.

Mr. Kennedy, who was loyal to the Government during the Civil War was set upon and murdered, as they supposed, by the draft-rioters in the city of New York, in July, 1863. They beat him until he was senseless, when they threw his body into the gutter. He was picked up and finally restored to health. His services in the city of New York in the maintenance of law and order at that crisis, may not be estimated. Suffering from the disease which finally terminated his life in the form of paralysis of the heart, he resigned his position as head of the police, in 1872. At the time of his death he was collector of Assessments for the city of New York.

## HIRAM POWERS.

The eminent American sculptor, Hiram Powers, died at Florence, in Italy, on Friday morning the 27th of June, when almost sixty-eight years of age. Educated at a common school at Woodstock,



Vermont, where he was born on the 29th of July, 1805, he spent his earlier youthful days on his father's farm. He was the eighth of nine sons of that honored man. The death of his father made it necessary for him to "seek his fortune." His home was in Ohio, and to Cincinnati he went, where he found employment first in the reading-room of a hotel, afterward in a produce store, and then with a watch maker. All this while he felt a secret yearning to be an artist, for the genius of the man was already manifested in the boy. At length he became acquainted with a Prussian sculptor who was in Cincinnati, engaged on a bust of General Jackson. This good-natured artist, seeing his zeal and his talent, instructed young Powers in modeling in clay, and he soon succeeded in doing meritorious work. His ambition was excited by his success; his taste and aspirations were fostered by a museum of wax-figures, which he was employed to superintend. It was at about that time that he made the figures and conducted the making of a curious automatic exhibition called "The Infernal Regions," which the writer saw on exhibition in New York, more than thirty years ago.

At the age of thirty years, Powers went to Washington city, where he found profitable employment in making busts of distinguished men. That was in the year 1835. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, had appreciated the genius of young Powers, and watched its development, it is said, with interest. He added to Powers' earnings sufficient money to allow the young artist to make a professional journey to Italy. He settled in Florence, and made that city his permanent residence for the remainder of his life.

In the year 1838, Powers produced an ideal figure of Eve. It was the first ambitious effort in marble. The great Thorwaldsen pronounced it a

master-piece. From that time he found continual employment in his chosen field of art. The following year he finished his model of the most celebrated of all his works, the "Greek Slave." He was then only thirty-four years of age. Other meritorious works followed; such as "Il Penseroso," the "Fisher Boy," "Proserpine," "California" and "America." He produced statues of Washington, Calhoun and Franklin (the latter lately unveiled at New Orleans); and busts, in marble, of several of our eminent men. He was chiefly employed in portrait sculpture. He made five copies of his Greek Slave. The last copy was made for Mr. E. W. Stoughton, when, in a letter to that gentleman, he expressed a determination not to make another. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, possesses the original. His last ideal work, "Paradise Lost," was made for Mr. N. D. Morgan, of Brooklyn, and was received by that gentleman late in 1872.

#### JESSE R. GRANT.

The father of the President of the Republic, Jesse R. Grant died at his residence, in Covington, Kentucky, on the 29th of June, from general debility, caused by old age and the effects of a paralytic stroke which he had suffered some time before. The brain softened and the old man gradually sunk into the grave.

Jesse R. Grant was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1794. There he married Hannah Simpson, from whom the President derives his middle name. Soon after their marriage, they emigrated to Kentucky, and settled at Maysville. Thence, with six children, they went to Ohio, and at the close of the Civil War, they settled at Covington, Kentucky, where the subject of this notice held the office of Post-master for several years.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

*Orations and Addresses.* By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 12mo. pp. 393. This elegant volume, printed on fine delicately-tinted paper, contains a remarkably well-executed Portrait of the Poet and Orator engraved on steel, and nineteen orations and addresses by him whose genius seems to burn with a more gorgeous flame, like that of the setting sun, as he approaches the twilight of life. Mr. Bryant has now almost attained to octogenarian honors.

The first of these orations and addresses, was spoken before the National Academy of Design in May, 1858, in commemoration of Thos. Cole, the artist, who had lately died; the last was delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of the Statue of Sir Walter Scott, in Central Park, New York, in November, 1872. The other subjects of Mr. Bryant's discourses were J. Fennimore Cooper;

Washington Irving; Fitz Green Halleck; Guilian C. Verplanck; at the Press Banquet to Kossuth; the Improvement of Native Fruits; Music in the Public Schools; Schiller; A Birth-day; Freedom of Exchange; The Electric Telegraph; The Metropolitan Art Museum; the Mercantile Library; Italian Unity; The unveiling of the Morse Statue; Shakespeare; Reform.

These orations and addresses show all the grace and beauty in prose composition which the author exhibits in verse. The work forms a fitting companion to Mr. Bryant's volumes of poetry.

*An Essay on the origin of the Names of Towns in Massachusetts, settled prior to A. D. 1775. To which is prefixed an essay on the name of the town of Lexington.* By WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachu-



setts Historical Society. This pamphlet of 37 pages contains the results of the keen and intelligent researches of one of the most careful and learned American genealogists and historical critics. Taking up the names of towns, in age, in the order in which the history of Massachusetts is naturally divided into periods, namely, the Colonial to the end of the administration of Andros; the Provincial to the Revolution, and of the State since that political and social convulsion, Mr. Whitmore shows that during the first period the names of the towns were chiefly of English origin and were given generally, to please some first settlers, who had associations of affection or interest in some town of similar name in England. He also shows by careful analysis that, each of the periods having a social and political character of its own, each had a peculiar nomenclature for its new settlements. He also shows that of the sixty towns named in Massachusetts prior to 1690, not one retained its Indian name. The curious fact is revealed, that in Plymouth and Massachusetts, both settled by Puritans, only two have scripture names—Salem and Rehoboth. It is a curious and most interesting inquiry, and the research has been faithfully and skillfully performed by the learned author.

*The Student's Constitutional History of England—The Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry the Seventh to the death of George the Second.* By HENRY HALLAM, LL. D., F. R. A. S. New York: Harper & Brothers, 12mo. pp. 747. This is one of the admirable abridgements of various historical works by William Smith, D. C. L., LL. D. which have appeared from time to time within a few years, prepared for the special use of students, and which have brought the cream of the elaborate works so abridged, within the easy expenditure of the time and money of thousands who could not afford a sufficiency of either for the original works. This, like the other of Dr. Smith's abridgements, by leaving out foot-notes, and abbreviating the less important remarks, contains a greater portion of the book as written by Hallam. He has not presumed to change the expressions of any opinions, and he has studied, he says, "to present the work as nearly as possible in the form in which he conceives the author would have wished it to appear if he had himself prepared an edition for the special use of students."

Dr. Smith has incorporated in this work, Mr. Hallam's latest additions and corrections, and adapted them to the use of students. He has also given at length the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights, of which Mr. Hallam gave only an abstract.

*Miss Beecher's Housekeeper and Healthkeeper, containing Five Hundred Recipes for economical and healthful Cooking; also many Directions for securing Health and Happiness.* Approved by Physicians of all classes. New York: Harper & Bros.

12mo. pp. 482. The first 125 pages of this work, include all the recipes; the remainder of the volume is devoted to short and carefully prepared essays on subjects of the highest importance to the family. The topics treated, indicate the scope of the work. They are as follows.

Needful Science and Training for the Family Slate; A Healthful and Economical Home; on Home Ventilation; on Warming a House; on Stoves and Chimneys; Economic Modes for beautifying a Home; on the Care of Health; Domestic Exercises; Healthful Food and Drinks; on Cleanliness; Clothing; Early Rising; Domestic manners; the Preservation of Good Temper in the Housekeeper; Habits of System and Order; Health of Mind; Care of the Aged; Care of Domestic Animals; Care of the Sick; Fires and Lights; Care of Rooms; Care of Yards and Gardens; Sewing, Cutting and Fitting; Accidents and Antidotes; Right use of Time and Property; Care of Infants; Management of Young Children; Family Religious Training, Care of Servants; Domestic Amusements and Social Duties; Laws of Health; Comfort for a Discouraged Housekeeper.

This exceedingly useful book, filling as it does a wide spread want in Families, is furnished with a full index. It has been prepared with special reference to the conditions of American Society.

*Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania.* By HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Wilkes-Barré. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brother, 12mo. pp. 419. In this volume we have a charming local history, or rather a lively, interesting and valuable chronicle of men and events in a flourishing Pennsylvania town. It is the work of the brain and hand of one eminently competent to perform the task well, and who, for half a century, has been familiar with many of the persons and events described. He has given us an outline sketch of the lives of the principal men and of the most noted events which have distinguished Plymouth from its first settlement in 1768 to 1850. With a free pencil he has sketched a picture of the social habits, customs and amusements of the early settlers, much of the material for which has been drawn from the personal intercourse of the author with the people of the town—the pioneers and their immediate descendants. He has given an outline history of the shad-fishery, coal operations and other industries of the place; of the game, old land marks, early clergymen, physicians and merchants; of the "Pennamite and Yankee war" and the Revolutionary war, of Indian outrages, captivities, &c; of town meetings, education and the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and brief biographical sketches of the heads of old families.

Is not the author in error, when he speaks of John Robinson, pastor of those "Pilgrims" who came to America in the *May-Flower*, and founded Plymouth in Massachusetts, (after which Plymouth in Pennsylvania was named) as having come to



this country with his congregation, and as the "founder of the English Dissenters' church?" Only a minority of Mr. Robinson's congregation at Leyden, in Holland, came in the *May-Flower*, under Elder Brewster; Robinson, then forty-five years of age, prepared to come with the remainder, but died (at Leyden in 1625,) before the consent of the association of English merchants could be obtained. Soon after his death, the rest of his church emigrated to America. His son Isaac came as early as 1630. Dissent appeared in the church of England, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, or soon after the establishment of the Anglican church, and that dissenting church was known, before Robinson was born, as an organization of men and women who were called Nonconformists. Robinson joined that church in 1602, when he was twenty-seven years of age.

*Washington: His Person as represented by the Artists. The Houdon Statue, its History and Value.* This is the title of a pamphlet of twenty-three pages lately published by order of the Senate of Virginia. It was written by Colonel Sherwin McRae, and appears to have been prepared from documentary and other authorities. It seems to embrace nearly all that is known of the history of that statue.

The author is mistaken in saying that Houdon, at Mount Vernon, made "a cast of the face, head and upper part of the body" of Washington. There is the best authority for saying that only a cast of the *face* was made by Houdon. An engraving of that cast may be seen at near the close of the later editions of "The Home of Washington."

The author is also mistaken in saying that the author of the "Home of Washington" probably "adopted the statement of Dunlap, which accords with his own, in representing that the cast was broken in removal from the face." Neither Dunlap nor the author of "The Home of Washington," makes any such statement concerning the cast by Houdon.

The author gives a harsh judgment in questioning the veracity of the truth-loving Elkanah Watson, in his simple account of the taking of the cast from the face of Washington, by giving an opinion that "no such scene ever occurred." Does the author fully believe the following statement made in a published oration by Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, concerning the same transaction?—"Houdon, after taking a mould of Washington's face, persisted to make a cast of his entire person. \* \* \* The hero and the sage—the man of supreme dignity, of spotless purity, and the most veiled modesty, laid his sacred person bare and prone before the eyes of art and affection!"

The statement of the late Mr. Tuckerman (not Washington Irving as the author says) concerning the "implicit fidelity" to nature displayed in Houdon's statue, and which Col. McRae repudiates, must be accepted as true by thoughtful men, when

they consider that Houdon did not even make a *drawing* of Washington's body and limbs, but only a *measurement* in feet and inches; that Charles Wilson Peale made the drawing after Houdon had returned to France, and that Gouverneur Morris *stood for the figure*, for the sculptor in Paris! Of Morris in that position, Dunlap who knows him well says: "Of what use his person could be to the artist, I cannot conceive, as there was no likeness, in form or manner between him and the hero except that they were both tall men."

We may accept the *face* of Houdon's statue as correct, because it is from a mould from life, but must come to Mr. Tuckerman's conclusion that "the statue cannot be used with mathematical exactitude as a guide which greater attention to minutiae would have secured." Is it not a little extravagant to claim absolute perfection for this statue, and upon that assumption declare that the city of Richmond, in Virginia, is "the Cnidos of the World," in art?

*A Sketch of the Life of Oliver Evans, a remarkable Mechanic and Inventor.* By Rev. GEORGE A. LATIMER, Rector of Calvary P. E. church, Wilmington, Delaware. Wilmington, J. C. Harkness 8vo. pp. 16.

This is the title of a discourse prepared in compliance with a resolution of the Historical Society of Delaware, and was read at its annual meeting in October, 1872; also on the occasion of the opening of the Wilmington and Western rail-road, the same month. It is reprinted from "Harkness' Magazine." It contains an interesting narrative of the struggles and victories of one of the greatest of American mechanics and inventors, and one of the founders of the system of steam navigation.

*The Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1872.* Edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD, with the assistance of eminent men of science. New York: Harper & Brothers 12mo. pp. 651.

This is a second volume of like title and scope, issued by Harper & Bros. under the editorial supervision of Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute. It is proposed to present a similar volume each year, containing brief records, many of them in a single paragraph, of the most important discoveries in the various branches of science, theoretical and applied, and so marking the stages of scientific advancement. A general summary of progress for the year in the different departments, prefixed to the volume, is intended to give a connected sketch of what has actually been accomplished.

The editor has the most ample means for making his RECORD of the highest order, in authority, for he has not only the assistance of men of the largest attainments in science in this country and in Europe, but is furnished with all of the best scientific serial publications of the day. In this volume may be found "in a nut shell," a complete outline report of all scientific progress during the year 1872.



# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD

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## *THE ESTAUGH HOUSE.*



The above is a view of the former dwelling house of John and Elizabeth Estaugh, near the village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, upon the site of which now stands the residence of Isaac H. Wood, Esq. It is taken from a water-colour sketch made by John E. Redman in the year 1821, many years after the death of the original occupants.

Elizabeth Estaugh was a daughter of John Haddon, a Friend who lived in

Rotherhithe, Southwark, Surrey, now part of the city of London, England.

He purchased two tracts of land in Newton Township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, soon after the first settlements were made in these parts. It is possible he contemplated removing to New Jersey with his family, but for some reason this was abandoned, and Elizabeth, then but nineteen years of age, the oldest of two daughters, his only children, emi-

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Samuel P. Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



grated in the year 1701, and occupied the only dwelling within the bounds of her father's purchase. This house stood on the brow of the hill near the side of Cooper's creek at Cole's Landing, about one mile to the north of her last residence. Soon after her arrival here she was married to John Estaugh (5th mo. 1st 1702), a public Friend then making a religious visit to America. He came from Kelvedon in Essex and had frequently been a guest at her father's house before his departure from England.

The romance thrown around this marriage by Mrs. Maria Child in her story of the "Youthful Emigrant," has added much interest to the history of these persons, and the neighbourhood where they lived.

In 1713 a new house was built of which the above is a faithful representation as it stood one hundred and eight years after that date. It was of brick (said to have been brought from England) and finished in a manner consistent with the taste and wealth of the projectors.

The first floor was divided by two parlors, one bed room, kitchen and dining room, a large hall (extending partly across the rear), pantry; and large open stairs to the attic of the main building.

Two doors opened front (one into the kitchen and one into the largest parlor), one opened into the east end (into the smaller parlor), and two in the rear (one opening into the Hall and the other into the dining room), each covered by a portico extending over a platform and steps.

The second story was divided into several bed rooms and finished throughout. The "hipped roof," (after which the present "Mansard" is somewhat patterned) made sufficient head room for an attic, but was not partitioned into rooms.

The chimneys were large and the breast-work under the mantles was ornamented with coloured tile, illustrating some story of the Bible. A pump stood in the front and one in the back yard; a distillery, blacksmith shop and many other like appliances belonged to the establishment. The walks about the yards and garden were laid with

paving tile of the pattern still used in England.

The grounds were made particularly attractive by the evergreens and shrubbery much of which was brought from England. The Yew trees and mammoth Box that still remain, are the finest specimens of their kind in the state and perhaps in America. The garden was surrounded by a brick wall, parts of which are now standing.

Here a liberal hospitality was dispensed and strangers visiting the religious meetings of New Jersey were greeted with a hearty welcome. The poor were always regarded and the demands of the needy were never turned aside.

In the year 1742, John Estaugh made a religious visit to the Island of Tortula and there died. The regard in which he was held by his wife and religious associates, is evidenced in the memorial spread out on the books of the Haddonfield monthly meeting, where he had been a consistent member in precept as well as in example.

The widow remained on the estate managing the farm and looking closely after her other property as well. Having no children of her own she adopted Ebenezer Hopkins, a son of her sister Sarah, who came from London, and resided with her at Haddonfield. He married Sarah Lord, of Woodbury creek in 1737, and died intestate twenty years after that time, leaving several children to whom Elizabeth Estaugh by her will, gave the bulk of her estate.

She died March 30th, A. D. 1762, in the eightieth year of her age. The loss of so useful a member to the society and the respect in which she was held by those around her, appeared in the notice of her death by the Haddonfield meeting. Her remains were interred in the yard where stood the house, in which assembled the religious meetings her energy and liberality had done so much in establishing; but nothing marks the spot where she was buried. This was perhaps in compliance with her own wish and conformed to the rules of the society she had adorned for so many years: but a universal regret



now exists that no "stone of memorial" had been placed at her grave as a guide to such as care to visit the last resting place of this remarkable woman.

The homestead estate passed to her grand nephew John Estaugh Hopkins, after him it remained in the family for several generations, and thence passed to the present owner. The house was destroyed

by fire in 1842, much to the regret of those who respect old things and care to preserve some land marks connecting the present with the past. The Yew and Box trees are the admiration of all, be they of modern or antiquarian taste.

J. C.

*Haddonfield, N. J.  
July, 1873.*

### GENERAL WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN IN 1794—1795.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN COOK'S JOURNAL.

*Concluded from Page 316.*

August 21. Thursday. The Army lay in camp and several flags passed between Major Campbell and General Wayne. The former were carried by Capt. Spears of the 24th Regiment, attended by a Sergeant, four Privates and ten Musicians; the latter by Captain De Butt's Aide to General Wayne, attended by a trumpeter, a Sergeant and six Dragoons. The purport of the British flag, which came first, was to let the Commander-in-chief know that he had Major Campbell's permission to pass and repass anywhere he pleased, up and down the river, keeping a certain distance from the garrison. This received no answer. The militia were sent to-day to reconnoitre the battle ground. It was discovered that the water here ebbs and flows every 24 hours.

22. Alarm at 2 A. M., occasioned by our sentinels firing upon two deserters who were deserting from us to the British garrison, one of whom the sentries killed. About 9, the British sent a flag wishing to know from General Wayne what he meant by laying 24 hours so near the garrison and under the muzzles of their Majesty's cannon. Gen. Wayne replied "that he did not know who they meant by 'their Majesty,' unless they meant the King of England, that he would go where he pleased in the territory of the United States, and wished to know who authorized them to erect garrisons on the territory of the United States, &c., &c."

The General then having set fire to all the buildings around and in sight of the garrison, together with a quantity of hay the British had cut and cocked on a flat before the garrison took the Light troops of the army and went around the garrison to view and ascertain its situation and strength, in doing which he advanced within pistol shot of the walls. This occasioned another flag from the garrison informing Gen. Wayne of his having advanced within pistol shot of their works and complaining of the indignity that was offered to their Majesty's flag by such conduct, and informing him if he did so again, they must in compliance with their duty as officers and soldiers fire upon him. This occasioned on the part of the Commander-in-chief a formal demand of the garrison which was not complied with. The pioneers were sent to reconnoitre the battle ground and bury the dead, of whom they found and buried 19. A man of Captain Gibson's company joined us to-day who had been taken by the Indians last spring, was returned via Niagara and Philadelphia; he brought dispatches for the Commander. A deserter from the garrison came to us this day.

August 23d. Saturday. After destroying all the corn around the garrison and a considerable distance below it, and reconnoitred the ground around our encampment, the army moved back over the battle ground marching in one line so as to cover the field of action and ascertain the number of killed on both sides. We found many of the enemy and from my calcula-

tion it appears the enemy lost double the number that we did. The army proceeded to the place of deposit which it reached about 4 P. M.

August 24th. After drawing provisions we proceeded on our march 9 miles, to our old encampment at 32 mile tree, where the army lay this night. A party of volunteers under the command of Major Price was left behind to watch the place we left this morning; they had not laid long before 8 Indians entered the place, whom they fired upon, and killed one and wounded five more of them. This afternoon the Indians took four men. This night two men of the 3d Sub-Legion deserted, the enemy.

August 25th. The army marched at 7 o'clock, and proceeded on to the place of our old encampment at the 19 mile tree, where we halted one hour, then proceeded on 3 miles through a very heavy rain and encamped.

August 26. Marched at 8 o'clock about 4 miles to an indian town called Girty's<sup>1</sup> town which we destroyed, together with the whole of the corn, then proceeded 10 miles to Snakestown where we encamped on our former camping ground. A party of men were this evening detached to get corn for the Legion, and to destroy all the corn they could find. Rained very hard the forepart of this day but cleared off in the evening.

August 27th. Marched at six, and after a very fatiguing march arrived at Fort Defiance about 2 P. M., where the army halted a considerable time on the opposite side of the river from the garrison, then moved about a ½ mile up the river and encamped. Cpts. Vanranslin and Slough in consequence of their wounds permitted to go home on furlough. I wrote home by the latter.

28th. A general order issued stating that as it was probable we should remain on the ground for some time, a general

review should take place on Saturday, 30th inst.

29th. General Todd with his Brigade of Volunteers started to go to Recovery, for the purpose of bringing and escorting provision from that place to the army O'Hara, Q. M. G. and Elliott contractor went on with the command. Mounted guard at the out picket.

30th. The review took place agreeably to the general orders of the 28th. The picket guard which I was on, was reviewed. I was relieved by Capt. Grayton

31. Sunday. A fatigue party ordered out for the purpose of cutting timber to repair and strengthen the garrison. A man of Captain Slough's company tried by Court Marshal for an attempt to desert, found guilty, and sentenced to fifty lashes at different times.

September 1st, Monday. Fatigue still working at garrison. The Light troops directed to make fascines for garrison.

4th, Thursday. I was on fatigue, employed in digging a ditch 16 feet wide. 8 deep.

6th. Rained very hard the greatest part of the day which prevented work at the garrison.

8th. Monday. Express arrived with information of the escorts being at Fort Adams.

9th. A Mr. Evans and Ellis, arrived from Fort Vincennes with dispatches for the Commander in-Chief, which mention that the Indians from their own account lost upwards of 200 warriors before Recovery on the 13th of June last

10th, Wednesday. Major Price arrived about 11, with a number of bullocks and about 2 P. M., General Todd with a quantity of flour. Captain Preston, Ensigns Lewis, Bowyer and Strother joined the army with this command.

11th. Major Cushing and Dr. Jones, the Chaplain to our army, arrived from Fort Washington. General Barbees' Brigade of Volunteers started for Fort Recovery, with directions to meet our army at the Miami villages with provisions for the army. They are to receive \$3 per 100 for all flour and stores they may pack out to that

<sup>1</sup> Named in honor of Simon Girty, a white man who was one of the worst men in that region of the country—more savage in his nature than the Indians.—[EDITOR]



place on their horses together with a promise that if they complete their business they may expect a discharge by the the 10th of next month.

September 12th, Friday. Orders issued directing the army to be prepared to move. A Quartermaster from each wing sent forward with the pioneers, covered by Captain Kibby's company of spies, to clear the road.

13th. A Sergeant and four Privates deserted within the last twenty-four hours. The squaw mentioned to have been taken some time since by Wills and McClellan, was this day furnished with a horse and provision and sent home with a long talk to the Indians. A general order that the army should move to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. The order of march to be the same as when we first left Greenville. Major Hurd left to command this garrison. Captains Thompson and Briett, Lieutenant Pope of Artillery, Ensign Strother, Lieutenant Robert Lee left to do the duty of Adjutant and Quartermaster. Major Cushing ordered to remain here; about 200 men left in garrison, which was nearly completed.

Sunday, 14th. Army marched at 8; marched 11 miles and encamped at 3. Rained all day.

15th. Marched at 7. Moved on about 11 miles and encamped on a small creek. Very late in the evening when we got our breastworks finished. Overtook the pioneers at 11. A part of Captain Purten's company got lost by keeping too near the river; they could not hear the signals.

16th. Marched 12 miles to the 34 mile tree where we encamped for the night. McClelland, one of our spies, reported that he had discovered two Indians who he supposed were watching the army.

September 17th Parole and C. sign early reveille. Army marched at 6, thirteen or fourteen miles to the Miami villages. The army halted better than two hours near the ground where a part of Harmer's army was defeated and directly opposite to the point formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's,<sup>1</sup> until the ground was recon-

noitred, when it crossed and encamped so late that our tents were not all pitched before dark.

18th. We were ordered to throw up strong breastworks; timber being very scarce we were obliged to make them of earth. Four deserters came to camp from the British garrison.

19th. Rained and blowed very hard all night. Men still continued to work at breastworks until about 10, when they were obliged to quit work on account of a very heavy rain. An express arrived from General Barbee informing us of his approach and that he would be at this place to-morrow. Began to build a fish-dam to cross the Miami.

20th. A very stormy night. Frequent and hard claps of thunder. Gen. Barbee arrived with his command and brought provision for the army. Several private stores were brought to camp with this command. Their prices current as follows: Mutton and Beef,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a dollar; Bacon,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a dollar; Sugar, Coffee and Chocolate, \$1 per lb; Butter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a dollar; Whiskey, \$8 per gal.; Cheese, \$1 per lb.

September 21st, Sunday. Gen. Todd's brigade of Volunteers started this morning for Greenville. Had under his command and direction all the Quartermasters' and contractors' horses for the purpose of conducting out supplies. Attended Divine service, when a sermon was delivered by Mr. Jones, Chaplain,<sup>1</sup> who chose for his text, 8 Chapter of Romans, 31 v. "But what shall we say to these things, if God is with us who can be against us." This was the first time the army had been called together for the purpose of attending Divine service since I joined it.

September 22d. Two hundred fatigue men were ordered out to cut timber and prepare to raise a garrison. The ground laid out for garrison is on the south side of the Miami, nearly opposite the confluence of the rivers St. Marys and St.

<sup>1</sup> Rev. David Jones, grandfather of Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. See Lossings "Field Book of the Revolution," II Vol. p. 165, for a biographical sketch.—[J. B. L.]

<sup>1</sup> Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana.—[J. B. L.]



Josephs. Three men deserted from the 1st sub-Legion. The men began this day to draw full rations of flour which have been stopped for some time.

23rd. A general Court Martial ordered to sit whereof Captain Ford of Artillery is President.

24th. Cornet Bliu of Cavalry, arrested by Ensign Johnston for beating and otherwise abusing the Orderly Sergeant of Captain Slough's company, when Ensign Johnston had command of it. Made up and arrest withdrawn before trial.

September 26. No salt to be had. Received a letter from Lieutenant Lee by which he informs me that 11 men have actually deserted and 8 more missing, either killed, deserted or taken; one found killed and one dead—total 21; all since the 13th inst. inclusive. Lewis Dubois, soldier of my company killed, and that they are going on with the repairs of the garrison. Miller one of our spies brought word that he has discovered an Indian and a trail of 14 or 15. A party of Kentucky volunteers was immediately dispatched after them and overtook them about sundown, but the Indians discovered them before they had made their preparations for attack, and made their escape unhurt. Fish basket nearly completed.

27th. Mr. Swayne my Ensign on fatigue. Between 12 and 1 P. M. fell an exceedingly heavy shower of hail, lasting 10 minutes; hail-stones very large.

28. Sunday. A man deserted from Captain Thompson's company. Was commanded by Captain Bines, which seems somewhat extraordinary, after McClellan reporting to the Commander-in-Chief, that he had himself, agreeable to his orders, killed one of the deserters he was sent after, and saw two more who were killed and scalped by the Indians. Contractors out of beef and bread and not a grain of salt to be had. Major Price arrived bringing with him about 150 bullocks. He informed me that 4 or 5 waiters, who had been sent in for stores for officers, and who preceded the escort, were killed about five miles this side of Greenville. Nelly Brundy taken at the same time.

September 29th, Monday. A very heavy rain at 4 P. M., with loud and sharp claps of thunder accompanied with a whirlwind, which blew down the top of a very large tree within a few steps of Gen. Wayne's markeé.

31st. The escort arrived to-day, bringing with it the Contractor and Quartermasters stores. Q. M. G. O'Hara and Major Hughes came out with it. Accounts from Philadelphia inform that Captain Lee some time since broke by a general Court Martial was appointed a Captain in Artillery.

October 2d. General Barbee with his brigade of volunteers ordered to Greenville, for the purpose of escorting out provisions. This raised great complaints among these volunteers, who expected a discharge on the promise made them some time since. Lieutenant Campbell Smith went on with this command with an unlimited furlough.

October 6th, Monday. One hundred militia turned out voluntarily to work at the garrison.

October 7th. A boat built by the artificers landed. Mr. Sharp the principal artificer told me it would carry 25 bbls. of flour.

October 8th. A block house on the bank of the river began this day. The boat launched yesterday loaded with salt and whiskey for Fort Defiance, but had not gone one mile before she was run upon a rock and sunk. The stores were all saved. McClellan and 6 or 7 spies started up the St. Josephs to reconnoitre, to be gone 4 or 5 days. The volunteers worked half a day at the block house. Lt. Charles Hyde arested by Major Hughes.

October 9th, Thursday. An express arrived this evening and brought information that Mr. Elliott, the Contractor, was fired upon and killed on his way out, between Washington and Fort Hamilton. A detachment of one light company and one troop of cavalry, to start to-morrow for Greenville. Soldiers receive  $\frac{1}{2}$  rations of flour and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of beef.

October 11th. Captain Gibson's rifle company and Captain Covington's troop of dragoons, started this morning. Capt.



Butler and Ensign Chandler went on with this command for the purpose of preparing the muster rolls of the volunteers by their return to Greenville.

12th. General Barbee arrived with provisions for the army.

October 13, Monday. A French trader, brother to one we had taken on the 20th of August arrived in camp, bringing with him three prisoners to exchange for his brother. They were received and the Frenchman liberated. One of the prisoners is a young girl about 13 years who was taken about 3 years ago above Muskingum. A brother-in-law of hers, who is now among the Kentucky volunteers, called upon the Commander-in-Chief and got her. The trader says that there were one thousand four hundred Indians in the action of the morning of the 20th of August. That 33 were killed and 76 wounded. That the chiefs were all at Detroit in council. That Captain Brant, Elliott and G. Simcoe are with them. That McKee's son was killed in the action, besides 5 other white men. That all the nations except the Shawnees are for peace. The other two prisoners are soldiers, that were taken the time Lowry was defeated. That 400 Chippewas were along with the above mentioned 400, waiting the arrival of our army, but got impatient and went home, and that the ten days required by them in their letter to Gen. Wayne, written by White Eyes, was only to gain time to endeavor to get the 400 back. That 15 of the warriors killed were Ottawas; 5 chiefs, and 10 warriors. That the Indians watch between us and the British garrison for our deserters whom they carry into their garrison and sell to the British for £25. per man, and those that will not enlist when purchased, they put to hard labor with the wheelbarrow. One of our men who deserted from Defiance, was pursued and brought back and immediately tried by Court Martial and executed.

October 14th. Kentucky volunteers left, with the consent of General Wayne, for home.

October 15th. Two soldiers arrived at 1 P. M. with dispatches from Captain

Gibson, who say they left Capt. G. at Recovery yesterday morning, with 100 horses loaded with provisions, 300 sheep and 150, bullocks; did not discover any signs on the road of Indians.

October 16th. Continued to work at the garrison. Ensign Strother left this place for Fort Defiance, taking with him the French prisoner and his brother. Captain Gibson arrived this evening with his command and brought about 30,000 rations of flour. Mr. Covington returned, but was obliged to leave 14 horses behind at Greenville.

October 17th, Friday. A boat, 40 feet long by 12 feet wide, built upon the Kentucky plan was launched to-day. It is built for the purpose of carrying provisions from this place down the Miami to Fort Defiance. The garrison still far from being finished.

18th. Captain Springer and Captain Brock marched this morning with their companies accompanied by Messrs. Webb, Jones and Blue of Cavalry, with about ninety invalid horses which they are taking to recruit. An express arrived from Greenville at 3 P. M. 24 hours on the road, who brought dispatches supposed to be of great importance to Gen. Wayne. He says Lieut. Younghusband died on the 16th, at Jefferson, and that an hour before he started 10 Canadians came to that place with a flag but for what purpose he could not tell. A general order excusing troops from fatigue this afternoon, that they may prepare to attend Divine service to-morrow.

October 19th, Sunday. At 10 o'clock church call beat, when the troops fell in and marched by platoons out of square in front of the garrison, where a discourse was delivered by Mr. Jones, Chaplain, from Romans, XIII Chap. 1st verse.

October 20th. Court Martial met at 8 o'clock, agreeable to orders of yesterday. President, Lieut. Col. Strong; members, Captains Brawley, Porter, Gibson, Purton, Wm. Lewis, Howell Lewis, Cooke, Rice, Miller, Armstrong and Tinsley. Lieut. Charles Hyde charged with ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct. He challenged



members Wm. Lewis, Porter and Miller. Adjourned  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour to have three members detailed in their place. Captains Ford, Read and Andrews appeared in place of the members objected to. Lieut. Hyde unanimously acquitted. Major Hughes who was arrested, to be tried by this court, obtained permission to resign.

October 21st, Tuesday. Fatigue discontinued by general order which detailed the companies to remain in the garrison. Garrison to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Hamtramck; companies Captains Kingsbury, Sparks, Preston, Grayton and Read; Capt. Porter of Artillery; Subaltern Strong, Bodley, Brady, Campbell, Right and Massey. Lieut. Wade to do duty of Fort Major. Express arrived with dispatches from the war office to General Wayne.

October 22d, Wednesday. Col. Hamtramck marched the troops to the garrison at 7 o'clock, A. M., and after a discharge of 15 guns and naming the fort by a garrison order, "Fort Wayne," he marched his command into it.

23d. Captain Kibby with his company of spies directed to proceed up the St. Mary's to Fort Adams, taking with him the canoe, and ascertain the situation of the river with respect to navigation. Took with him 3 days provisions.

24th. Legion on half allowance. In great expectation of Captain Springer's command.

25th. A general order against marauding, and a reward of \$25 for information of offenders. Captain Kibby sent back. An express informing the General of the impossibility of navigating the St. Mary's, and begged leave to return, but was peremptorily ordered to continue on to Fort Adams.

October 26th, Sunday. Major Hughes' resignation accepted. Captain Springer arrived bringing with him 240 bbls. of flour, which was immediately lodged in garrison. Two of the Canadians above-mentioned came to headquarters.

27th. Army took up the line of march at 11 o'clock and proceeded on General Harmer's trace about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; came to a large swamp and about 3 o'clock heard

the discharge of several cannon in our rear, which was generally supposed to be at a dinner given by Col. Hamtramck to the officers of the garrison. Encamped about 4 P. M. for the night after marching  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

27th. Marched very rapidly 16 miles; halted at night on a small stream of water.

29th. After marching about 12 miles reached the St Marys at 3 P. M. Crossed the river and encamped at one of Harmer's camps on the bank. Here lived, formerly, a Frenchman by the name of Le Source. The woods on the north side of the river to the St. Marys, very thick.

October 30th. Marched at sunrise. After thick woods for a mile and a half entered an open and extensive prairie through which we marched 4 miles and struck Gen Wayne's trace from Recovery to St. Marys. Prairie, I judge, 5 miles long and 4 miles wide. Continued our march up the St. Mary's for Girty's town, 18 miles. Captain Kibby reports very unfavorable in regard to the navigation of the river. Says it may do for canoes or pirogues in high water.

31st. Fortified our encampment and remained here all day. Our spies brought in the corn from Fort Adams and Captain Sullivan went on to Fort Wayne with 300 bullocks.

November 1st. Marched before sunrise, taking our course through some old Indian towns, until we struck Hartshorn road, cut from Greenville to Girty's town. Marched rapidly to the 16 mile tree making 21 miles to-day.

November 2d, Sunday. Marched early and rapidly. In 7 miles came to a bridge built by Major Hughes, which the whole Legion crossed and traveled 3 miles, halted and refreshed and marched in two hours 6 miles to Greenville, and after the discharge of several guns and three cheers, the men were disposed in their respective huts which we found very much out of repair.

November 3d. Lieut. Brady<sup>1</sup> arrived at

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards General Hugh Brady of Detroit.—  
[J. B. L.]



Greenville, with a command from Fort Wayne.

November 4th. Gen. Wilkinson, Col. Strong, Doctor Gen. Allison, Capt. Fort and others escorted by Lieut. Brady and command started for Fort Washington.

6th. A Sergeant of Captain Howell Lewis, who went out to hunt, fell in with a party of Indians who killed and scalped him within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of this place.

13th. The 4th Sub-Legion mustered today at 12. Four men of my company mustered for discharge for inability—Burt, Point, Moore and Hinsdale.

November 15th. Lieut. Charles Lewis obtained leave of absence. Capt. Thompson's Chicasaw Indian came into camp to obtain recompense for his services in this campaign.

November 16th. Captain Amos Lewis arrested at the request of Lieut. McCrea, for speaking words to his disadvantage.

17th. Ensign Levi McClean came in with a command loaded with flour.

19th. Court Martial convened. Captain Peters, Sub-Legion, President. Charles Hyde, Judge Advocate.

November 20th. Mr. Wallington and his detachment marched past my guard on their way to Fort Hamilton. Ensign Tom. Lewis and Lieut. Dangerfield's resignations accepted.

November 22d. Captain Bradley arrived with Mr. Newman, who left our army on its march and went to the Indians.

24th. Ensign McClean started with his command towards Hamilton. Ensign Dodd with Captain Gibson's company to Fort Recovery, to search for two pieces of cannon that were had by the Indians the 4th of November, '91.

25th. Capt. Springer started to Hamilton with his company. All the paymasters went with him for the purpose of bringing out clothing for the next year. Lieut. Hugh Brady arrived from Cincinnati with stores for officers at Fort Wayne. A number of officers got leave to go home on furlough.

26th. Ensign Dodd returned with the information that the cannon had been found, but the waters were too deep to remove them.

### *A BREEZE AT CROWN POINT.*

Ninety-seven years ago there was a little breeze among the Continental officers at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, which ruffled the temper of some of them, but resulted in nothing serious to the public welfare. It was an incident in our Revo-

lutionary history which deserves to be put on permanent record. As I have letters on the subject, which have never been published, I believe that a brief account of that breeze, with these letters; will be acceptable to the readers of the RECORD.

<sup>1</sup> On Captain Cooke's return from this campaign on furlough, he, with a number of other officers, accompanied General Wayne to Philadelphia. They called, in a body, on President Washington, and were introduced by General Wayne. They then proceeded to a fashionable boarding school, where the Captain, in the presence of Gen. Wayne and his comrade officers, clothed in his battle-worn uniform, was united in marriage to his cousin Jennie, daughter of Jacob Cooke, Esq., of Lancaster, who was there at school. Their descendants are very numerous and highly respectable people in Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre, &c. Counties.

Captain Cooke was a son of Col. Wm. Cooke, 12th Penna. Continentals. Read law in Lancaster,

where he fell in love with his cousin Jennie. Soon after his admission to the bar he was tendered a Captaincy in the 4th Sub-Legion by President Washington. Served through Wayne's campaign with such credit that the Secretary of War, James McHenry, wrote him offering to continue him as captain in the regular army. He preferred retiring when there was no actual service. He never resumed practice but engaged in farming, carrying on mill, &c., at Northumberland. Was appointed a Justice of the Peace, which office he held at his death. His Journal is written in plain round hand and has many minute details even to the amount of his gains and losses at cards, with his comrades and their names.—[J. B. L.]

In the spring and summer of 1776, a flotilla had been built by order of the Continental Congress, of which Col. Jacob Wynkoop was to be the commander. In fact, he had received a warrant to that effect, as Commodore.

There had been great delay in the construction of that vessel, caused by the tardy and inefficient action of the Congress, and the difficulty in the procurement of skilled workmen. When at near the middle of July, General Schuyler returned to Albany, from a conference with the heads of the Six Nations, at Fort Schuyler, almost the only vessel that appeared nearly ready for the service, was the *Royal Savage*, which was designed to be the flag-ship of the flotilla, a schooner commanded by Colonel Wynkoop. Schuyler put forth extraordinary energies in completing the little navy, and in the course of a month, a squadron of 12 vessels, carrying in the aggregate 485 men, 67 great guns and 94 swivels, were ready for service. Then the threatening aspect of the British at the foot of the Lake, who had driven the Americans out of Canada, made it necessary that the most energetic action should be had by the patriots at the Lake fortresses, where Gen. Gates was in command. General Arnold was then in high repute as a brave and skillful officer, and Gates entrusted him with the command of the little navy. His first sailing orders, after receiving that command, were as follows:

*Crown Point, Aug. 17th, 1776.*

Sir,

You will immediately get your vessels under sail and proceed down the Lake 7 or 8 miles; if you make any discovery of the enemy, you will immediately give me notice; if none, return as soon as possible.

B. ARNOLD, B. Genl.

To CAPTAINS SKAMEN & PERNIER.

This order excited the jealousy and ire of Colonel Wynkoop, who seems not to have fully comprehended his true relations to Arnold and the fleet, and he asserted his dignity and independent authority in the following manner, in a note addressed to General Arnold:

*On Board Royal Savage, Aug. 17th.*

Sir,

I find by an order you have given out, that the schooners are to go down the Lakes. I know no orders but what shall be given out by me, except sailing orders from the Commander-in-Chief. If an enemy is approaching, I am to be acquainted with it and know how to act in my station.

I am Sir, Yours,

JACOBUS WYNKOOP,  
Commander of Lake Champlain.

It was now Arnold's turn to assert his dignity and authority, which he did in this wise:

Sir,

I am surprised you should pretend to contradict my orders to the Captains of the schooners, at this time when we are alarmed by a signal of the approach of the enemy, and much more so, as I acquainted you some time since that the Commander-in-Chief had appointed me to take command of the Navy on the Lakes; had I not received this appointment, from my rank in the army, and as Commander-in-Chief of this post, it is your duty to obey my orders, which you have received and executed for some time past. You surely must be out of your senses to say no orders shall be obeyed but yours. Do you imagine, that Congress have given you a superior command over the Commander-in-Chief, or that you are not to be under his direction? If you do, give me leave to say you are much mistaken, and if you do not suffer my orders to be immediately complied with by sending to the Captains of the Schooners to obey them, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of convincing you of your error by immediately arresting you.

B. ARNOLD, B. G. and Commander of  
Fleet on Lake Champlain.

To Commodore WYNKOOP.

Wynkoop did not reply to General Arnold, but addressed the following letter to General Gates:

*Crown Point, Aug. 17th, 1776.*

Sir,

I have understood that General Arnold is to have the command of the Navy, and if that be so, he ought to have shown me his Power to it, but instead of that he sent an order for two of the Schooners to get under way and go down the Lake, upon some information he says he had of the approach of the enemy. Was it not his Duty to have communicated it to me, and my orders to have been given to the vessels? I have contradicted them 'til he acquainted me of with some acts of the enemy, and then I immediately issued my orders for them to go down. Sir, if that be the case, I would be glad of my Dismission from the Service, for I accepted of this command on these conditions. Major General



Schuyler has a letter which I brought up to him from Congress, that no man was to take the command from me, and when he had read the letter he told me that I need not fear, that no one should have it but me, and the Congress of New York promised me that if any one should arrive here authorized to take the command by the Honorable Continental Congress I was to be dismissed the service, and have the command of one of the frigates building, up the North River,<sup>1</sup> for I am *Resolved to go under command of no man.* I will receive general orders to sail, and how far, and will obey the Commander-in-Chief's orders, but if I have the command, I expect to give the orders to the Captains of the Fleet, when I receive them from the Commander-in-Chief. I refer your Honour to a copy of my warrant, a copy of Major General Schuyler's letter and his orders here enclosed. Sir, if you find my grievance well founded, I hope your Honour will be pleased to redress it.

I am Sir, with all due respect, your Honour's Most Obedient and very Humble Servant.

JACOBUS WYNKOOP, Commander.

General Gates replied to Arnold in conciliatory terms, convinced that Wynkoop's conduct was the result of an error of judgment or misapprehension of facts. Meanwhile General Arnold had ordered the arrest of the deficient officer, and he wrote to General Gates as follows:

*Crown Point, Aug. 19th, 1776.*

Dear General:

I received yours of yesterday. I have ordered Commodore Wynkoop to Headquarters. No

other person in the Fleet has disputed my orders. I believe the Commodore was really of opinion that neither of us had authority to command him. He now seems convinced to the contrary and sorry for his disobedience of orders. If it can be done with propriety, I wish he may be permitted to return home without being cashiered.

I am very respectfully, &c., &c.,

B. ARNOLD.

Major General GATES.

The result of this little breeze, was, that Wynkoop was allowed to quietly leave the service without a stain upon his reputation. General Schuyler wrote to General Gates on the subject, saying: "A strange infatuation seems to prevail in people. How Wynkoop should imagine that he was not to obey General Arnold's orders, he being the oldest officer on the spot, I cannot imagine."

Concerning this little flare-up, a wag at Crown Point, wrote:

"Wynkoop is a plucky lad,  
And Arnold is another;  
Both can easily get mad  
And raise a 'tarnal pother.

Old Gates, I guess, will set 'em straight,  
Without appeal to Schuyler,  
I only hope good Colonel 'Koop,  
Won't bust his angry boiler."<sup>1</sup>

### BRIG. GENERALS JAMES IRVINE AND JAMES EWING.

THE RECORD is indebted to MR. ISAAC B. CRAIG, of Pittsburg, Pa. for the following sketch.

The errors of historians respecting these men are remarkable, and calculated to perplex the general reader. Sparks confounds Brig. Gen. James Irvine with Brig. Gen. Wm. Irvine. Marshall mistakes Brig. Gen. James Ewing for Brig. Gen. James Irvine. Holmes and others follow Marshall. Saffell, in his records of the Revolutionary War, page 309, in a notice of

Brig. Gen. James Irvine, says:—"Gen. Washington, before he was properly acquainted with him, called him Ewing, which gave rise to many errors among historians about his name. To settle this question, he will be referred to in a future page." Yet, Washington was right, and Mr. Saffell makes no further reference to him that I can find.

The errors are not unnatural and arise from several circumstances. Col. Wm.

<sup>1</sup> Continental frigates were then a building at the ship-yard of Van Zandt & Tudor, at Poughkeepsie, about seventy-three miles up the Hudson. —[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> In 1774, a boiler in the works of Boulton & Watts, at Soho, England, collapsed—"burst"—without much damage, and this incident gave rise to a slang term addressed in derision to an angry man: "Don't burst your boiler."—[EDITOR.]



Irvine was captured at Three Rivers, June 8th, 1776, was exchanged May 6th, 1778, and became a Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Line. James Irvine served for a time as Colonel of the 9th Regt., Pa. Line; then became Brigadier General of Pa. Militia. Was captured at Whitemarsh, Dec. 5th, 1777, and was exchanged June 1st, 1781. James Irvine and James Ewing were both Brigadier Generals of the Pa. Militia. They were both members of the Supreme Executive Council, and their names both appear on the minutes of that body from Jan. 2, 1783, till October, 1784. They were both elected and served as Vice Presidents of that body, with President Dickenson. Here are sufficient coincidences to mislead the unwary. Then the various ways of spelling their names was calculated to perplex and confuse.

A few facts may interest your readers and enable them more readily to identify these generals.

I know not when James Irvine first entered the Continental service; he was, however, a Captain in the 1st Pa. Regt. Sept. 14th, 1775, and he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 25, 1776. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to the 9th Pa. Regt. August 4, 1777, he was still in command of that Regiment. August 26, 1777, he was appointed Brigadier General, of the Pennsylvania Militia. Dec. 5th, 1777, he was surrounded and captured at Whitemarsh, and finally sent to Long Island. In December, 1780, he with Col. Mathews, was permitted by Sir Henry Clinton, to visit Congress in behalf of his fellow prisoners on Long Island, as will be seen by the following letters:

*"Philadelphia, 16th December, 1780.*

*"Sir:*

Appointed to the honor of waiting on Congress in behalf of our unfortunate fellow-captives still in possession of the Enemy on Long Island, we are instructed to represent to that honorable Body the necessity of yielding them immediate relief and support. The keen sensation inseparable from pressing want induced them to solicit Sir Henry Clinton permission for this purpose. We will not, however, lest we wound too deeply the feelings of humanity, enter into a detail of all the complicated

ills they have experienced during the space of nineteen tedious months in which they have received no manner of support from the Public—not even had their board paid; in consequence of which some of them have been compelled to seek a wretched retreat from famine in the detested Provost of New York.

"Under cover of sundry papers which will explain to your Excellency and Congress in what manner it will now be in your power to afford relief to your unfortunate Officers, by furnishing them with such necessaries as can best be spared for that purpose. To this we earnestly beg your earliest attention; and should any further personal explanations be necessary we will be happy in attending Congress or any part of them for this purpose.

"The confidence thus reposed in us by our fellow-prisoners not only affords an opportunity of manifesting our attachment to them and attention to their wants, but also to represent our own particular situation, wherein we have received a deeper wound from our Country, than either want could impose or the severity of an enemy could inflict.

"Our vanity does not lead us to boast of more than common abilities as soldiers; but in point of attachment and readiness to do our duty when our country calls, we yield to none. Conscious of having sacrificed our interest and ease for her service, and some of us neglected the duties of a parent to a rising family of helpless children; and that since we became her soldiers we have never indulged a wish to survive the liberty of our country; we leave you to judge what must be our feelings when held up to public view to be pointed at as unworthy the rank we bore in her Army, and undeserving those liberties for which we have fought and bled, by the exchange of Officers, Prisoners of a few months date in preference to us who have endured a captivity of more than three torturing years.

"Mortifying as these reflections must, to a sensible mind, necessarily be, they are sometimes softened by the belief that they were occasioned by inattention rather than any design to injure; and that Congress will readily apply immediate relief to the wound we have received by effecting our liberation for the Prisoners still remaining in their hands, in which also we hope will be included the yet unfortunate Gentlemen in the hands of the Enemy on Long Island.—Surely justice calls for such a step and humanity adds her request for its execution.

We have the honor to be with all possible

Respect and esteem Your Excellency's Most  
Obedient and very Humble Servants,

JAMES IRVINE, B. Gen'l.  
GEORGE MATHEWS,  
Col. 9th Virg. Regt.'

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq.  
President of Congress.



*"Philadelphia, 18th December, 1780.*

*"Sir :*

" Permitted by Sir Henry Clinton, and requested and authorized by the unfortunate captive officers on Long Island, to represent in their name the distresses they have long suffered in the service of their country; and at the same time to beg that an end may at length be put to those sufferings which they have hitherto borne with more than common fortitude and magnanimity through a series of afflicting years, but which, from long unprecedentedly long continuance are at length become insupportable.

" Without incurring the imputation of vanity or being charged with assuming a merit I have no pretention to, I flatter myself I may be suffered to assert that I entered into the service of my country at an early period of the war with as much military experience, and equal zeal and attachment to her interest and happiness as most of the officers of my rank who have since been less unfortunate. A detail of the accumulated injuries I have since experienced, though painful to the recollection and troublesome in the relation, I will nevertheless venture to give, to show your Excellency the justice of my present complaint.

" Appointed to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the first Regiment of this State, I determined to devote my future life to the service of my injured country upon any terms not dishonorable. A short time however only elapsed till I had the mortification to see officers then my inferiors promoted to a rank above me; and a resolution of Congress precluding me from the possibility of regaining that rank which from my commission I was entitled to. I had no alternative but that of resigning or submitting to the indignity; I chose the former. But though constrained to leave reluctantly the Continental Army, my attachment to my country was not lessened nor my zeal for her service in any degree abated. Honored afterward with the commission of Brigadier General of the Militia of this State, I continued to exercise the duties of that office, and I hope the gentlemen with whom I had the honor to serve will bear witness to the readiness and fidelity wherewith I did my duty till I was so unfortunate as to become the captive of our enemies. To enlarge upon all the distresses and indignities inseparable from this state would be detaining your Excellency from the more important duties of your high station; but in justice to myself, permit me to say that after having borne with becoming fortitude a captivity of three tedious years of almost every species of distress, I have seen by an express resolution of Congress an officer who was captured but a few months since exchanged in preference.

" Judge sir, what must be the feelings of a man conscious of having done his duty with alacrity, served his country with fidelity; a man who has bled profusely in defence of her rights and liberties; who for her has suffered a long and painful captivity with patience and resolution; who has been tantalized with flattering prospects of liberation

which he is now never likely to experience; deluded with the ill founded hope of experiencing unsolicited that justice to which he knew himself entitled; and at last to be doomed by an act of the supreme Legislature of his country to perpetual captivity, to an endless separation from his kindred, connections, friends, in short from every blessing that can render life supportable: Judge I say the feelings attendant on such a situation, and suffer me to hope that your Excellency and Council will in your wisdom and justice afford me such relief as will most effectually tend to the reparation of the injuries I suffer.

" I am sir, with the highest respect and esteem  
Your Excellency's

Most obedient

Very humble servant,

JAMES IRVINE,"

B. Gen'l, Pa. Militia."

His Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esq.

*"Philadelphia, 18th December, 1780.*

*"Sir :*

" Nominated to the painful, though from its hoped for happy consequences, pleasing office of waiting on Congress and the Legislature of this State on behalf of my unfortunate fellow-captives on Long Island, I am instructed to lay before them the distresses to which they have been subjected, not only from a total want of almost every necessary that can render life supportable but also from the adoption of a system whereby the prisoners of this state are, as they conceive cruelly denied the advantages afforded to those of the other states; that of being exchanged for the prisoners taken by the subjects of such states respectively.

" In justice to the supreme Legislature of their country as well as in tenderness to their own injured feelings, they would willingly suppose that the resolution of Congress forbidding the future exchange of prisoners in the line of any particular state, could not be intentionally designed against the unhappy subjects of this Commonwealth; yet, when they consider the great number of Pennsylvania officers in captivity, the total neglect or inability of the public at large to relieve their urgent necessities; the consequent expense which this state must necessarily incur in administering to their wants; and recollecting the many instances wherein the gentlemen of other states have been liberated upon principles directly opposite to those now complained of, they cannot deny themselves the justice of remonstrating against a system which in its operation must unavoidably injure the gentlemen whom I have the honor to represent.

" On the subject of supplies they think it sufficient to inform this honorable House that since the 20th of May, 1779, they have received no manner of support of the public, notwithstanding repeated applications both to Congress and the Legislature of this state. Confidently relying on the wisdom

and humanity of this House, as well as on their ability to relieve their suffering officers in captivity, I will venture to suggest to them that if specie can be procured it will not only afford more immediate relief, but be also attended with less inconvenience than any other method at present practicable; but if this be impossible I have the honor to lay before you the copies of sundry papers which will fully explain how readily it may be done by sending in such articles therein specified as can best be spared. In addition to these papers I also lay before you the copy of a letter to the honorable the Congress on the subject of supplies and exchange; and the high opinion I entertain of your justice and humanity induces me to hope that nothing in the power of this House will be wanting to lessen the general distresses therein represented, or to attend to the reparation of the injuries too justly complained of.

"I have the honor to be with every sentiment of respect

Sir, your most obedient

And very humble servant,

JAMES IRVINE,

B. Gen'l, Pa. Militia."

The Hon. FREDERICK MUHLENBERG, Esq.

Speaker to the House of Assembly.

Gen. Irvine was exchanged June 1, 1781. Oct. 12, 1782, was duly elected Councillor from the City of Philadelphia, and on the 14th he took his seat in that body. Nov. 6, 1784, he was elected Vice President. Oct. 10, 1785 he resigned. He died in Philadelphia, and his grave in Christ Church burial grounds is marked by a stone bearing the following inscription.

"In

Memory of

ELIZABETH IRVINE

who died March 2d

1801

in the 67th year of her age.

and of

General JAMES IRVINE

Brother of the above Elizabeth

who died the 28th day of April 1819

in the 84th year of his age."

At Whitemarsh Gen. Irvine had three fingers shot off. Thos. Wharton, Jr. wrote that he was a brave and vigilant officer.

It is curious that Mr. Saffell should state in the Historical Record that:—"Gen. Irvine, even if indigent, had no claim under" the acts of Congress granting pensions and half-pay to officers and soldiers who served nine months or more in the Continental Line, as he had previously classed him with those entitled to half-pay, commutation, and bounty, in his Records of Revolutionary War, page 423.

Of Brig. Gen. James Ewing, who failed to cross the Delaware, we know but little. Gen. Cadwalader in a letter dated, Bristol, Dec. 26, 1776, writes: "I wrote this morning to Gen. Washington, directed to Gen. Ewing at Trenton Ferry," &c.

We have the following letter from the General to Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esq., of Philadelphia.

"Sir:—By order of his Excellency General Washington, I have sent down certain Hessian prisoners, to be disposed of, as the Committee of Safety may direct.

"A list of names is enclosed.

JAMES EWING.

"Trenton Falls, Dec. 30th, 1776."

Feb. 4, 1778, Jos. Nourse of the War Department writes that Gen. Ewing had been appointed one of the Superintendants for "laying up of magazines of flour and purchasing cattle and salted meat for the use of the army."

Nov. 21, 1778, James Ewing, Esq. was returned by the Sheriff of York County as duly elected Councillor. His election, however, was contested and Feb. 13, 1779, was decided in favor of James Thompson. Oct. 22, 1781, he was returned as duly elected Councillor for York County. Nov. 7, 1782, he was elected Vice President and served until the expiration of his term in Oct. 1784. I am under the impression that he was step-brother of the notorious Dr. Connelly.



*WILLIAM PENN AND HIS FATHER.*

The struggles of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in his early life, for a reconciliation between filial love and duty, and his conscience—the “light within,” of which George Fox had preached—“Emmanuel, God with us,” were frequent and severe. His father was a British admiral and high in the social scale. He had been knighted for his bravery and skill, and bore the proud title of Sir William Penn and a brilliant coat of arms.

Because of his skill, courage and ability in the naval service of England, Admiral Penn had, before he was thirty-two years of age, passed through the grades of Captain, Rear-Admiral of Ireland, Admiral to the Straits, and Vice-Admiral of England in the royal navy. He had also been commissioned a General. Against the Spaniards, the Dutch, and all the enemies of England he was ready to fight, and did fight valiantly. He was a commander at the capture of Jamaica in 1655, and also at the victory over the Dutch, off Lowestoffe, ten years later. In early life he had wooed and won the good Margaret Jasper, of Rotterdam, who became the mother of William Penn, and gave to his character that religious nature which marked his whole career.

Sir William Penn (the admiral) was a gay man of the world, and ambitious to win such distinction in his profession as should entitle him to a peerage. To his son William, who was born in 1644, when the young naval officer was twenty-four years of age, he looked for a worthy successor, for he showed great mental and moral vigor while he was yet a little child. Great, therefore, was his disappointment and chagrin, when he found that son, as he grew to manhood, taking a course in life directly opposite to his own.

William was an extraordinary child. Whilst he was at school at Chigwell, in Essex, before he was eleven years of age, he experienced what seemed to be spiritual manifestations of a character so marvellous, that he believed he was called, like little Samuel, to dedicate himself to the service

of God. Sometimes, while alone in his room, he would find himself enveloped in a halo of light that seemed to work in unison with peculiar inward feelings. These manifestations and their impressions faded after his return home, and at the age of fifteen years, a sober boy and of deep religious convictions, he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, as a student, with John Locke. There he met Thomas Loe, a Quaker, who easily made him a convert to the peculiar doctrines and simplicity of life of George Fox. Some of his fellow-students joined him. They not only refused to conform to the mode of worship in the college, and to wear the student's surplice, regarding them as relics and symbols of superstitions in the church of Rome, but they were aggressive, and in a violent manner, in public, young Penn stripped the robes from several of the students.

For this outrage Penn was expelled from college. His father was then at home. The conduct of his son enraged him. He would listen to no appeals—no plea of conscience, but with a heavy cane he beat William, drove him from his house, and forbade his ever re-entering it. The sweet, persuasive voice of the gentle mother brought about a reconciliation, yet it did not allay the Admiral's vexation, mortification and disappointment because of his son's fanatical conduct and what he termed low associations. These did not agree with the visions of his ambition.

William was now a bright youth of eighteen years. His father sought to win him from the soberness of Quakerism by the gay society and scenes of Paris. He sent him thither with plenty of money and perfect freedom of action. The dissipations of the French capital had no charms for him. He preferred the society of the famous Calvinist divine, Professor Amersault, and with him he studied theology. His father, still disappointed, called him home. The Admiral was pleased with the polished manners and a kind of gaiety which William had acquired abroad, yet it was evident that he was no convert to the world.



His father now induced him to study law, hoping that would turn his mind from religious contemplation to which he was prone. The terrible plague of 1665, drove the student from London. That visitation had deepened his religious feelings, and when his father had come from sea, he found his son more "fanatical" than ever. Then he sent him to Ireland to superintend estates there, hoping by that means to seduce him to the ways of the world. At Cork, William again met Thomas Loe, who induced him to attend Quaker meetings, when he was arrested with others, for this offence. He was relieved, but from that time forth he was identified with the Quaker sect.

On his return to England there was a rupture between William Penn and his father. The sweet mother again interposed. The Admiral finally consented to allow his son to practice his peculiarities if he would consent to take off his hat in the presence of his father, the King and the Duke of York. The young man retired to his room, prayed for guidance, and coming back to his father declared that he could not remove his hat in compliment to any one. The angry Admiral again turned his son out of doors. This treatment confirmed the son in the way he had chosen, and he became so prominent at the Quaker meetings, that he felt the strong arm of the law at times. The blessed influence of the mother so softened the father's heart, that he forgave William and used his own influence to shield him from the persecutions which his despised sect had to endure. After that the Admiral left William to follow the bent of his inclination, and dying three years afterward (1670) he left him his blessing and a fortune. In all these troubles William was meek and never disobedient, except in cases when he felt bound to follow the dictates of his conscience in what concerned his religious duty.

William Penn inherited and used the coat of arms of his family which seems to have been given to his father by the Herald's college at the time when he was knighted. So far Penn conformed to the "vain usages of the world." He had the device emblazoned on his family plate. It

is simple yet expressive. The shield is silver with a black centre-band on which are three silver plates called bezants, as they resemble the old Byzantine coins and indicate that the family of the wearer had been connected with the crusades. Above the band is a crescent, the badge of a second son of a family. The crest is a half-lion rampant, with a collar bearing three silver plates. The half-lion rests upon a closed helmet. The motto *DUM CLAVUM TENEAM*, "While I may hold the helm," is not the whole motto of Admiral Penn. That read *DUM CLAVUM RECTUM TENEAM*, "while I may hold the helm right." In other words, the Admiral said in substance, by his motto, "while I may hold the helm right or steady, the ship will go safely."<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The picture of the coat of arms given above, is copied from an engraving in Mr. Westcott's History of Philadelphia, which was drawn from a piece of Penn's plate, in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—[ED.]



## KING AND MINISTER CARICATURED.

Caricature and Satire never ceased their attacks upon the British monarch and his ministry during our old war for independence. They were never more bitter and unrelenting than after the news reached England, of the surrender of Burgoyne, in the Autumn of 1777. With the news went the sad story of the death of Jane M'Crea, with General Gates' exaggerations, and the popular belief in England in the picture of Burgoyne hiring Indians to murder and scalp innocent women at the bidding of the British ministry. The opposition in parliament denounced in unmeasured terms the employment of the savages in the military service in America, and made the stories of Indian cruelties a powerful point in their arguments and rhetoric. They even conjured up pictures of cannibalism, and a caricature was published, entitled "The Allies—*par nobile fratrium*," in which King George, whose private will, it was generally believed, governed the Cabinet, was represented as in close league with his savage ally, knowing the bones of a human being on which they had been feasting together. The King holds a part of a skull in his hands.



THE ALLIES.

Amongst those whose eloquent voice thundered loudest against such an alliance, was Lord Chatham. Yet he was unwilling to see the British empire dismembered, and when in the Spring of 1778, the question of American Independence was before parliament, he opposed the measure with all his might. It was, on rising to reply in a debate on the question, that he swooned, fell into the arms of supporting friends, and in little more than a month thereafter died.

Lord North was a perpetual butt for the satirists and caricaturists. Early in 1782, there was a fast waning ministerial majority in favor of continuing the war against the Americans. When that majority had been reduced to only one, North still held on to the Premiership and calmly produced his budget. In it were plans for new ways to raise money, by taxation, to carry on the war, which made the opposition furious. One of them aroused the indignation of the people, and greatly increased North's unpopularity: It was a tax on Soap. Ballads, Epigrams and Caricatures attacked the measure. It was pretended that the tax was so high that people would have to wash without soap. The caricaturists represented North as the Political Washerwoman, in various ways. One entitled "The M-n-s-r reduced; or Sir Oliver Blubber in his proper station," represented North as the new washerwoman



MARY NORTH.

trying the experiment of washing without soap. On the wall was a placard: "Linen washed 50 per cent. cheaper than at any other place in London, by Mary North, author of the treatise upon washing without Soap and many other ingenious performances." At a window before the portly figure of the disguised Minister



two washerwomen of the old practice are looking at his work, and laughing.

North did not much longer hold on to his office. He saw inevitable defeat before him, for the people were with the oppo-

sition in desires for peace with the Americans, and on the day when a resolution of censure was to be offered, he announced the resignation of the Ministry. That was in March, 1783.

### JOSEPH BRANT OR THAYEADANEGBA.

[From the Schuyler Papers.]

The following is a copy of a letter written by Joseph Brant, the great Mohawk chief, in the Mohawk language, to General Schuyler, who, in early manhood, the Mohawks had adopted and gave him the name of *Ko-ragh Than-yea-da Rayongh*. The year is omitted in the date, but the context indicates that it was written on the 23d of October, 1783, about a month before the British evacuated the city of New York and left our shores.

#### KORAGH THANYEADA RAYONGH SHAT- THONDAT.

Keagayen ne onen, i nongh, ye gagh hawise, tsi naghhe, ne a on saghs gwa-weanaghrongea, nongwanonghsyonni, oneakadinonwa, sesadogease, ne tsi na hawea, nedagwanontshadironde, ne kadinetsi inyongwayerengh, ne yongwengh, nyjongwadadigh, netkaweaniyeonheassonne, onen hetsiratogeahse, nen eyeyakhinhaghongh, ne neratigowaneaghse, Rotighsgeargeghte, Janoghsgegh, Rotitsyehayeaghnonghne, niyongwayereagh, sahonsaghsarouge, geakayea, aoriwa, netsioneasgeane, saghsongwanigonrayea, negoraghgowagh, ne tsi yongwadiriyeoghne, okneonitsionen, togh kanakhiweanarongh, ne Congress, ne Radinonwese, nekagani-reaghhsera, yagisadon, yeyongwat ian hongh onenwa, hahweyea, ne adane, agwegongh, naghgwatade geashon nene Ethonayawea, ne Kayanereaghsara, daonsedewarighontea, ne saritkaweaniyo, ne orighwage, tsinenhadiyre, ne Congress, nene Dejaron, yot gonnyea, tsi nanawea-igeaghyaghtease geagh, deyagweghre, nagwatadegeashon, yongwanonwaradon ongeagh, ne tsisagwayena wase, ne goraghgowaghyagh kati omi keateghsaragon, thaondon, ne oneakayanereaghsara Dejagwarighontea, yagwearon, kadi, yaghdeateyongwagwenyongh ne yadayongwadea-

ge, nonwa, nedagwanontshawagongh, Deyo newagegh, wakarighonni, keakayea, nene Eso tsi, waongwaneanagene, ne agwadatageashon, karines, wagwaweyeariendane, ne tsi waongwayotea, nekayarureaghsara, ha onsonderighwaghtead, inkeaghyagwanonese, dakareasarongh, ikeanonwa, haggwaghiigh heayagwasayaghwagwasotseradegha, tsi neayagwatyere, nekatiwaouni, yaghtadeyagweght, okthayagwasheatonghgwe, ne tsi nikarighwanoron, yougwayodeok hareoya, nenesadon, arek holek hinigonrayaderigh, ne Congress, ne tsi nonwa, nihodinigourouteagh, ne ughnenon kadinagyongweonwegh, nekadikanoron, ne tokatatshegongh, aghshonghthentyesarighonnyeari, onen yagwayatoreane, asckeaghtokat tea sheawea, yaghdeonneghre, ne Congress isegegh, akayageaghtaghwage, ne Rastinigonra nongwe onwegh, nonkatigh—ne tsi onea, Degenigh, ok ne shaoriwat, watyakihiweauarongh na gwaghrongh, ne Congress, newatearoseriyo tsi ne hadiwe anodea, ne Kayanereaghsara, daonsayagwarigh onden, nok nise, sadon aghsondewakateryeade, yagwearon kadi, Kanekhere, geagwitegh tsi onen, Etho mayawea, ne onea, Entewa tsyeha yea, heas katnegenensegeaonghde, ne Etho ne, heasewawegeaneataon, ne Congress, kanekhere, heaghshe Rori netsi nonwa, na karighonni, yaghtea thate yongwa dat yeagh, ok ne oniyagwanonwese, neshia Datayawea, nedejarongh, oghstoneagh, hahetewaghtendi, nenetedewayatogeah, nonwegh, Natahedewaderane, tsi haontsitonni, yeakarighwea Daghtesegeaneighnagwatadegeashon, agwaghnaya gwarighwayaderigh, netsini karigh hoteagh, ne kaya nereaghsara, donsayerigh onden, heayagwagwenionya Deyagwagatigh, neseonigea orighwagweniyo, neakaonghada yewanigeane niyawea-kati, nine egh, nesadan, ugh heagwade-



weyea nonnyea, tsinensewayere, netogeaghege, haonsayoyanerenne, kea kayeasaderyeadarak onen tho agh, agwegongh, jakhiyagthawea, ne nehenaghsghwa, togh karasane, shegongh, yederondonyotnade, nene geaniyakasa, nekati karighonni yonhight ne ok thi kaweaniyo tsi nayawea, ayago Den theni, netsi natedewadere, athajnongegh, Ethonekadi, neniyeon gwariwayea, tsi onenna Den dewadatgea, Etho ne hea tsi sewat kagh tho.

Kea kayen, yagwarighwisaks, nene o-though teniyotyerengh, nene tsi onen nonwa kayane rengh sera, yoteriwade, nene ok thuwagwegon, ronniise nejongweta, Rotiyanadonhatyese, ne onghweajagegh ka egh da, nenetsinonweughniyagwaweaniyo karighwison, Teyeonwaghwatha, 1768, ok kati thadeyakhikanere, yongweron haggwagiorighwagegh ne onen, heayagwarighwaniaton onen kadi, yongwatogeahs, to gat nongeagh, Congress Rotirighwison keateas kayea, ne okthinyagoriwa ne Ethoyegwariyese, onnyonweajagegh—yongwarhare, kadineheajagwaronge, orighwagwegongh, ne onen heajonwe, nonghwa-teanhatsera, Kayorinnigh.

Kea oni kayeatsiniyoght, tsiyagwennon, Donnyon nenegagh onghteghdetyorighwaye Riongh, tsisaghrongegagh, ne Shiyagwagh, ok Petreas rodighagh, neoninetsiniyongweatyodia neyongwadatigh ne Et-tione ne tsiniyonght, ne tsisayadon, neaghhigeagh, onganonsagwegon, thageahage onganonsagwegongh, agwagh Ethoghneyeyongwadatigh yagh kanekka oyadeyeteron, agononghsyonneageahage ne okni netogh kara, newaghskeagh, onenyodehaka, netsi, yagwanonwese, Kadi, nedaontagsaten nyeghde, net-sinikweanage tagwaweanarongea, ne Ethoghgegh, wagh hiyondon, Jacob Ried Roghyadon ne kadi ne Copy, ayagwat kagh tho—asegeaghya gwanonwise nagwagh otogea ongh orighwagwegon Winayawea—Raodiwea na Rodinonghsyonni yehadi gwagon, Rondategeashon—Orongwaghsa.

*Deyoghtsirheongh, October 23, 1783.*

WAAKZADON.

*Jos. Brant*

N.B. Neoni ahoditogeaghse, ne Congress, Roniageanonne, Raseronninne ne ügh, tyongwadearoghron, tsinaghe; wateriyogh, ronwayats Ebenezer Allen, Kayonigh, Skaawine, honiarawe, Entiagh non kaghya-donghsara, Colonel George Morgan, onghteghraghya don, etho nigaghseanoteaghne-kaghyadon, August 12th 1783, from Philadelphia, Etho nikayeringh yaghgadi aghsthonhaghd, Kariwa tsiwa a gwataghstho ikearoneaghsgwea, tsinaghayere, ahadyakea kadi, ne Radigowaneaghse, ne ahadinigonraneage neyongneadaksheagh toghsa aonothontege oghna otea ayonkhiyateweatreri, ikeagwaghse, yea yagwatenha, ne, orighwigo ne enyagwere yonkhi weanaronk yaghteyewage onseronni ayonkhinnanenhawe, yousayagwadeakaighthe kadi ne kayonrigh.

J. B.

The following is a translation of the above letter, which accompanied it:

KORAH THANYEADARAYONGH, (alias Gen. SCHUYLER) ATTEND:

It is a long time since you should have heard of the voice of us the Six Nations. You now therefore hear from us on the subject of the invitation you sent us to meet you. In our late reply to your last, we told you that you should hear from us more particularly after the return of our principal Warriors who were gone to attend a council held at Sanduska<sup>1</sup> when we promised to communicate to you the transactions of the same. We were induced to hold such a council as the king had disposed our minds to peace, who had been at war, and as we had received several Messages from Congress signifying their intention to make peace with us. Our Deputies at the Council have induced all our Brethren to accede to a peace with you; But upon the particular condition that Congress act upon some fixed principle in settling the same, and that the Terms be such as shall be honorable for both parties; For we and our Brethren do not think that we were drunk when we gave our assistance to the king: Nor do we mean to trifle, in adjusting a peace. We had it not in our

<sup>1</sup> Sandusky, in Ohio.



power to meet you at this present time agreeable to your invitation, for two reasons. The first is that the season became so far advanced before we and our brethren could get through with all our necessary business preparatory to a peace. We wish to have everything adjusted in a proper manner as we mean to make a peace ourselves without securing the Treaties settled with our ancestors. We cannot therefore lightly hurry over matters of such importance as now engage our attention. The other reason is, that you have told us that you do not yet know the minds of Congress respecting the Indians. It would therefore have created an embarrassment should we have met you before you had received justification from Congress on the subject. Or perhaps it is not the intention of Congress to communicate their minds to us through you, as we have received two speeches immediately from Congress, both containing friendly proposals of peace; but you tell us you know nothing of the matter. We say, therefore, that we will at all events meet you in Council early the ensuing Spring, by which time Congress may determine upon the matter. You will doubtless acquaint Congress with our Reasons why we have not yet met you, agreeable to your invitation. We wish you to appoint a place, somewhere between us and you, where you will meet us and kindle a Council-fire, where the business may be settled at once with us and all our Brethren. We know how to treat of peace, shall speak our own sentiments, and shall not receive instructions from any other quarter. Tho' at the same time we thank you for your offers to point out to us the measures we are to pursue to obtain a peace.

We would acquaint you that we have dismissed most of the prisoners, 'tho there are yet some few remaining with us, particularly small children, of whom there is a considerable number, whom we could not possibly convey to you this fall on account of the difficulties and hardships to which they must have been exposed at this advanced season. But when we meet you again you shall see them.

*A belt.*

We ask the reason why so many of your People, since there hath been a prospect of peace have made themselves so busy to explore the Country in quest of settlements on lands, which were acknowledged to be ours at the treaty held at Fort Stanwix in the year 1768. We have given them no interruption, but determined to enquire into the reason of their conduct from proper authority. Let us therefore know whether it is done by the direction of Congress, or whether they do it at their own accord without any authority. We expect therefore to receive an answer in full upon this particular when our messengers return.

*A Belt.*

We are apprehensive you did not fully understand our speech which we sent by Shanondo and Peter. It was sent in the name of the whole Six Nations and not in the name of any particular party, as it seems you conceived it to be. We are informed that Jacob Ried sent you our speech in writing, we therefore wish you to transmit to us a copy of the same for our perusal, as we wish to avoid all mistakes in conducting our business.

The speech of the Six Nations together with all their Brethren.

*A String.*

*Deyoghtsirheongh Oct. 23d.*

written by me

Jos. Brant, or Thayeadanegea.  
N. B.

Congress ought to be informed that a white man named Ebenezer Allen who had been a friend of ours since the commencement of the war, deserted from us and on his Return brought a Belt of Wampum and a letter dated Philadelphia Aug<sup>st</sup> 12th 1783, signed Co<sup>l</sup> George Morgan. We take no notice therefore of the message he brought, as he went without your knowledge. We desire that the Great men would pay no attention to what any bad fellow may say in our names. We shall ourselves send a messenger whenever we shall wish them to hear our voice. Nor shall we on such an occasion send a white man.

We therefore return the Belt.

*J. B.*



*THE LAST FULL-PAY PENSIONER OF THE REVOLUTION.*

*Lemuel Cook*

The Record is indebted to Mr. G. M. Copeland, of Clarendon, N. Y., for the following interesting sketch of the career of LEMUEL COOK, the last full-pay soldier and pensioner of the Revolution. Also, for the photograph of the veteran, a copy of which has been engraved for the RECORD.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the government of the United States, that at the close of our great Civil War, in 1865, there lingered but two surviving pensioners of the War of the Revolution—Lemuel Cook, of the town of Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, and Samuel Downing, of Edinburg, Saratoga Co. N. Y. On the 4th of March, 1861, there were twelve surviving revolutionary pensioners in the South: two were in Virginia, two in North Carolina, four in Tennessee and four in Georgia. Cut off from the support of the government by the great Civil Conflict, it would be interesting to know when and how these old patriots died. At the same date only twelve or thirteen revolutionary pension-

ers of the Northern States, were upon the records of the department of the Interior. In Dec., 1865, Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior reported that William Hutchings of Maine and Lemuel Cook, were the last of the revolutionary pensioners known on the records of his department—a singular omission of the name of Mr. Downing. Mr. Hutchings's original pension was only twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, and Mr. Downing's eighty dollars per year. Mr. Lemuel Cook's original pension, was one hundred dollars per year—the highest amount paid to privates of the regular service. In 1863-4, Congress increased this to \$200, and subsequently to \$500, per annum. Mr. Downing's was raised to \$480. Lemuel Cook therefore has the honor of having been the last survivor of the full-pay soldiers of the regular army of the Revolution.

Lemuel Cook was born, according to his own statement, in Plymouth, Litchfield County, Connecticut. The year of his birth is somewhat uncertain. He had an impression that he was one hundred and seven years old, but from statements made to the writer some years ago when his mind was unimpaired he was probably born in 1764 and was one hundred and two years old when he died, in 1866. He was about seventeen years of age when he entered the service of his country in the Spring of 1781. From a sketch of surviving revolutionary pensioners published in the New York Herald, Oct. 19, 1863, it appears that Mr. Cook "enlisted for the Second Light Dragoons, Col. Sheldon, but was mustered into Capt. Staunton's Company of infantry, and continued in that company and in the service of the United States until June, 1783, when he was, at the termination of the war, discharged at Danbury, Connecticut." He retained until his death a copy of his discharge, from the War Department, signed by George Washington, which states that he was a private of the Second Light

Dragoons, Connecticut. His field officers are stated as Col. Sheldon, Lieut. Col. Jamieson and Major Tallmadge.<sup>1</sup> The discharge winds up by certifying:

"The above named Lemuel Cook has been honored with the badge of merit for three year's faithful service." The date of the discharge corresponds with that given above by the Herald.

It is a singular and noteworthy fact that the last survivor of the regular army of the Revolution took part in the last great and decisive battle of the war for Independence. Mr. Cook soon after his enlistment marched with the army under the command of General Washington, to the memorable campaign in Virginia, which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis on the 19th of October, 1781.

In politics Mr. Cook was a life-long democrat. He continued to vote at town meetings and elections with great punctuality almost to the close of his life. He continued to write his name to orders and pension papers until the last year of his life. The fac simile of his signature

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Elisha Sheldon, who, the year before Mr. Cook entered the service, was in command of cavalry in Westchester County, New York. A detachment of these were at Salem when the treason of Arnold occurred. His Lieutenant, Jamieson, with Major Tallmadge and the rest of the corps, were at North Castle.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jamieson was the officer to whom the captors of Major André conducted him. With strange obtuseness of perception, he insisted upon sending André to Arnold, though the papers found on the prisoner implicated that general. He would have done so but for the remonstrances of Major Tallmadge; and contrary to that officer's advice, who suspected Arnold, Jamieson sent a letter to the traitor informing him that he had André in his custody. This was received in time to give Arnold an opportunity to escape. But for Jamieson's stupidity, Arnold would have been hanged instead of Major André.

Major Benjamin Tallmadge commanded an escort which conducted Major André to Colonel Sheldon's head-quarters at Salem. There André wrote a letter to Washington, frankly announcing his name and rank, and giving a brief account of the circumstances which had led him into his unpleasant position. He handed the letter to Major Tallmadge to read. That was the first intimation he had of the rank of his prisoner.—[ED.]

herewith given was made to an oath of loyalty and sworn to before a justice of the peace of his town.<sup>1</sup>

During the last years of his life, his autograph was sought for from all parts of the country. A Hartford publisher sent an artist to procure his photograph in the Spring of 1864—the first and only one taken of him—and he succeeded in getting a remarkably fine and correct likeness of the old soldier.

At the close of the war Mr. Cook married Hannah Curtis, of Cheshire, Connecticut, by whom he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. He had a second wife when he was about seventy years old, who died several years previous to his death. At an early day he moved to the vicinity of Utica, New York, at that time a new country and largely, as he stated, inhabited by Indians with whom he had some severe conflicts. After a short time he returned to Connecticut and remained there for a few years during which time most of his children were born. He then removed with his young family to Onondaga County, New York; thence to Bergen, Genesee County, and from the latter place to Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he resided about thirty years, and where he died on the 20th day of May, 1866.

Mr. Cook was brought up and pursued the business of a farmer until far advanced

<sup>1</sup> The following is a copy of the oath:

"I, Lemuel Cook, of Clarendon, County of Orleans, and State of New York, a Revolutionary Soldier, solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of New York, and of the United States; that I have borne and will continue to bear faithful allegiance to the said United States, giving neither aid, comfort or support to any in rebellion to its authority.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this "third day of September, 1864."

"LEMUEL COOK.

D. N. PETTINGILL,  
*Justice of the Peace.*"

The signature to this, a fac simile of which is given under the portrait, was made when Mr. Cook, was about 99 years of age. This oath was administered to all pensioners at that time, when the Civil War was at its height.—[ED.]



in life. His pension was his principal means of support during the latter part of his life. The closing years of his great age were spent in the family of his son, Mr. T. W. Cook, where,—as a memorial of her it is here recorded—he received the assiduous and *motherly* care of his excellent step-daughter, Mrs. Cook.

The funeral of Mr. Cook was held on the 23d day of May, in a beautiful grove about a mile from his residence, under the direction of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member. His remains were followed by a long procession of people from the surrounding Country and from Brockport, Holley, Albion and other villages. Four generations of the patriarch's family—great-great-great-grandchildren—were represented in the group of mourners at the funeral.

Rev. James M. Fuller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a very eloquent and appropriate funeral oration on the occasion, —Text, Psalms XLIV, 1-3:

"We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old.

"How thou didst drive out the heathen with thy hand, and plantest them; how thou didst afflict the people, and cast them out.

"For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them: but thy right hand, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto them."

The remains of Mr. Cook were buried in a retired country church-yard in the south east part of the town of Clarendon, N. Y. The Commissioners of Mt. Albion Cemetery—one of the most beautiful resting places for the dead in the country—of Albion, N. Y., offered a place of burial for him, and the time may come when the offer will be accepted and when Congress or the public will erect some suitable memorial to mark the resting place of *the last full-pay Pensioner of the Army of the Revolution.*

#### A RARE BOOK.

The Record is indebted to Mr. S. G. DRAKE, of Boston, for the following sketch of a rare book:

Some months ago, I gave you a few papers on books published by subscription before 1800. I did not cease preparing those articles for the want of materials, but for want of leisure. Perhaps the space has been better and more satisfactorily occupied. I will however venture to notice one work more, presuming there are some that appreciate notices of old and curious books. The work I now have in view is by date out of my former limits, having been printed in 1813; yet is very seldom met with, and rather an extraordinary production. Its full title is—"THE MOUNTAIN MUSE: *comprising* THE ADVENTURES OF DANIEL BOONE; AND THE POWER OF VIRTUOUS AND REFINED BEAUTY. By DANIEL BRYAN, OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA. HARRISONBURG: *Printed for the Author:* By DAVIDSON & BOURNE

1813." Duodecimo, pages 252, and 12 of subscribers names.

This is not only a remarkable production, but remarkable for the great numbers of subscribers obtained for its publication. These foot up two thousand five hundred; that is 2,500 is the number of copies subscribed for. Virginia is down for much the largest number. Kentucky next, then Tennessee; Ohio next, then Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, New York, Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi Territory. In this last but one name, Louisiana one, and Connecticut one. Although but two subscribers were obtained in New York, one of these "Whiting & Watson," took 25 copies. Residences of subscribers, other than their states are not given. Of such a large list of names it would be invidious to attempt a selection for your pages, and I therefore refer the readers to the original



work, if he can find a copy; observing that the long lists of Virginia and Kentucky names are mostly of English origin.

We look in vain in biographical works for any notice of Daniel Bryan, and he has taken good care not tell his readers anything about himself. Nor has he told us anything tangible about the subject of his great poem, which from its title every one might reasonably expect to find something, and it is fair to presume that his two thousand and odd subscribers were sadly disappointed, when they found the work contained nothing but a confused jumble of blank dithyrambics, with tropes unnumbered; rendering his flights of fancy like a balloon high in the region of the clouds without ballast of any kind to bring it to an anchor. And yet Mr. Bryan was something of a scholar. Whether he continued his poetical labors down to 1824, I do not know, but in that year he published an octavo, which he entitled "THE LAY OF GRATITUDE." This was in honor of Lafayette, who revisited the United States that year. But "The Lay of Gratitude" was much in the strain of the "Mountain Muse," though not quite as inflated in style. Perhaps our author resided in some "cloud-capped" mountain, whence he drew such inspiration. However this may have been, it is certain that few poets ever had a more inspiring subject than the wild scenes of marvellous adventure in the discovery and settlement of Kentucky.

Had the author given a proper introduction to his book, or made judicious footnotes, or notes at the end of his poem, the work might have been not only tolerable, but valuable; but he has done nothing of the kind. We have to look elsewhere for any account of Daniel Boone or his family or connections. And yet Mr. Bryan was a nephew of Boone, and probably received his name, Daniel, from him. There were among his Virginia subscribers two of the

name of BRYAN; among those of Kentucky, three, one of whom subscribed for six copies; also two of the name of Boone; among the Tennesseans were three Bryans; perhaps connections of the poet, though of this we know nothing. All we know of him is contained in Kettell's "Specimens of American Poetry," printed in 1829, sixteen years after the publication of the "Mountain Muse." Mr. Kettell tells us that Mr. Bryan was then postmaster at Georgetown, D. C., and that he had been a senator in the legislature of Virginia. Mr. Kettell gives an extract from "The Lay of Gratitude" only; and although he mentions the "Mountain Muse," it is not probable he ever saw it; and his extract from "The Lay" is not judicious.

Who ever desires a memoir of Daniel Boone, divested of all romance, should obtain that by the Rev. J. M. Peck, one of the most satisfactory biographies of the kind. Mr. Hartley has made a more extended memoir, and has wisely profited by the labors of Peck and others.

On occasion of the death of one of the Boone family in 1820, a notice was given of the great ages of several of its members. This notice was copied by Mr. Peck. In 1869, the death of Captain Samuel Boone is given, as having happened in Missouri, Callaway County, Sept. 19th, at the age of 88 years. He was a grandson of the old pioneer. About a year and a half ago appeared a notice of the death of a son-in-law of Daniel Boone, named Harvey Thatcher, at the age of 128 years; supposed to have been the oldest man in the country. As this death happened in California, our credulity was better able to sustain the shock, than if it had been on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The account adds: "He served after he was 70 with generals Harrison and Jackson, also in the Black Hawk, in Illinois."



## TWO DEEDS.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. E. H. Goss, of Melrose, Massachusetts, for the copy of a deed of land, (in manuscript,) given by Robert Carter,<sup>1</sup> of Virginia, and which was sent to Mr. Goss, by a volunteer officer in the late civil war.

The other deed (also in manuscript), for a different kind of property which then existed in the province (and afterward in the state) of New York, was communicated by another esteemed Correspondent of the RECORD.

**L.S.** THE RIGHT HONBLE THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX, of Leeds Castle, in the County of Kent, and Baron of Cameron in Scotland, and *William Cage*, of Milgate, in the Parish of Bearstead, in the said County of Kent, Esq<sup>r</sup> Devisee in trust, and Sole

<sup>1</sup> Col. Robert Carter was, for many years agent for the proprietors of a very large territory known as the "Northern Neck," in Virginia, containing nearly six million acres, and which included the region between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, and extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the head waters of the Rappahannock in the Blue Ridge, and of the Potomac in the Alleghanies. He became, in time, a very extensive landed proprietor; in fact, owning nearly the whole of the magnificent domain for which he had acted as agent, and was known as "King Carter." He was speaker of the house of Burgesses for six years, treasurer of the Colony, for many years a member of the Council, and president one year. He lived at Corotoman, Lancaster Co., on the Rappahannock River, where a church was built in 1670, by his ancestor, John, who came from England in 1649. In 1732, "King Carter" built a new and costly church on the site of the former one, where he attended with much pomp and circumstance. For a very interesting account of this man and his church, still standing, see M. Schele de Vere's "Romance of American History," pp. 159-164, who says: "In his own right he owned, besides (nearly all the Northern Neck,) three hundred thousand acres of land and eleven hundred slaves—by far the largest fortune ever owned by a private citizen in the old commonwealth," and whose epitaph over his grave at the Eastern end of his church ends with "The poor lament, having lost their comforter, the widows their protector, the orphans their father," and, that the "broad acres of the King were squandered, divided out and forfeited, till nothing is now left of his superb domain, and his kinsmen of our day seek distinction in virtues and merits that are better than 'riches and great possessions.'"

Executor of the last Will and Testament of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Catherine Lady Fairfax,<sup>2</sup> Deceased, PROPRIETORS of the NORTHERN NECK, of Virginia, to all to whom this Present writing shall Come Send Greeting; KNOW YE that for Divers good Causes and Considerations, but more Especially for and in Consideration of the Composition for our use paid unto our Agent and Attorney and for the Annual Rent hereafter reserved WE HAVE given granted and Confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and Assigns Do give grant and Confirm unto Henry Connyers of the County of Prince William, one Certain Tract or parcel of Land Containing two hundred and two Acres Situate by [burnt] in the said County of Prince William upon Goose Creek among the Broken hills that [burnt] the Creek the same being bounded as followeth Viz: Beginning at 2 white oaks on the South Side of Goose Creek (A) and running thence S<sup>o</sup>: 80<sup>o</sup>: E 160 po: to (B) an Hiccorry thence So. 35<sup>o</sup>: E 73: po: to a white oak thence West 307 po: to 2 white oaks, thence N 36<sup>o</sup>: W 138 po: to 2 red oaks and 1 white oak on the Side of the Said Creek

<sup>2</sup> This was the mother from whom the Fairfaxes inherited this vast territory in Virginia, and of whom her father, Lord Culpepper, Gov. of Va. in 1680-83, in a letter to his sister dated from Boston, Oct. 5, 1680, wrote: "I shall now marry Cate as soon as I can, and shall then reckon myself to be a freeman without clogge or charge. T. Clp'r."

The son, Thomas Fairfax, 6th lord and baron of Cameron, lived many years at the family mansion at Belvoir, on the Potomac, a few miles below Mount Vernon. George Washington was a frequent guest of the Fairfaxes, and when 16 years of age, was sent by Lord Thomas to survey the lands beyond the Blue Ridge. His report induced Lord Fairfax to visit the region, and at Greenway Court, not far from Winchester, he erected a princely residence, which he ever after occupied; and here Washington, the youthful surveyor, was often a welcome inmate, frequently indulging his taste for hunting, and improving himself by reading and conversation with Lord Fairfax, "who was a graduate of Oxford, fond of literature, and had contributed some articles to the Spectator." [E. H. G.]

then down the Creek the Several Meanders reduced S 86° : E 278 po : to y<sup>e</sup> Beginning : TOGETHER with all Rights Members and Appurtenances thereunto Belonging Royall Mines Excepted and a full third part of all Lead Copper tin Coals Iron Mines and Iron Ore that shall be found thereon TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said two hundred and two Acres of Land together with all Rights Profits and Benefits to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining except before excepted to him the said Henry Connyers his Heirs and Assignes for ever he the said Henry Connyers his Heirs and Assignes therefore YIELDING AND PAYING to us our heirs and Assignes or to the Certain Attorney or Attorneys Agent or Agents of us the said Proprietors or to the Certain Attorney or Attorneys of our heirs and Assignes Proprietors of the said Northern Neck yearly and Every year on the feast Day of Saint Michael the Archangel the fee Rent of one Shilling Sterling money for every fifty Acres of

Land hereby granted and So Proportionably for a greater or Lesser Quantity provided that if the Said Henry Connyers his Heirs or Assignes Shall not pay the before Reserved Annual Rent so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid by the Space of two whole years after the same shall become Due if Lawfully Demanded that then it shall and may be lawfull for us our heirs and Assignes Proprietors as Aforesaid our or their Certain Attorney or Attorneys Agent or Agents into the Above Granted premises to reenter and hold the same so as if this Grant had never Passed. GIVEN at our office in Lancaster County within our Said Proprietary under our Seale. WITNESS our Agent and Attorney fully authorized thereto Dated the twentieth Day of August in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign lord GEORGE the SECOND by the grace of god of Great Brittain france and Ireland KING Defender of the faith &c. Annoque Domini one thousand Seven hundred & thirty one.

Robert Carter

At a Court Continued and Held for Prince William County the Twenty Third Day of November, 1733.

This Deed from the Proprietors of the Northern Neck of Virginia to Henry Connyers for Two Hundred and Two Acres of Land Dated the Twentieth Day

of August One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty One on the Motion of John Mercer Attorney for Randolph Holbrook and Jannett his wife Was Admitted Record.

Test

C. Cocke Cl Court

*Sarah Magin's Bill of Sale for Negroe Ben 16th May, 1770.*

Know all men by these Presents, That I Sarah Magin, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ninety Pounds Current money of the Colony of New York, to me in

hand Paid at and before the Ensealing and Delivery of these Presents, by Abraham Ten Broeck, the Receipt whereof, I do hereby Acknowledge, and myself to be



therewith fully satisfied, Contented and Paid; Have Granted, Bargained, Sold, Released; and by these Presents do fully, Clearly and Absolutely Grant, Bargain, Sell and Release unto the said Abraham Ten Bröck one negro man Called Ben, to Have and Hold the said negro Man, Ben, unto the said Abraham Ten Bröck, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, forever. And I The said Sarah Magin, for myself, my Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do Covenant and agree to and with the above named Abraham Ten Bröck, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to

Warrent and Defend the sale of the above named negroe man, Called Ben, against all Persons whatsoever. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, this Sixteenth day of May, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of

THOS. HUN,

HAR. SCHUYLER.

SARAH MAGIN.



### THE PIONEERS OF THE GREAT WEST.

*Ed. Am. Hist. Record* :—The following paper was written for the "Pioneers of Licking County," to be read at their meeting, held within the banks of one of the mound-builders' fortifications, near Newark, Ohio, July 4th, 1873, which accounts for its somewhat inflated style. It may not, therefore, be exactly adapted to the pages of a grave historical Magazine. You will, in the exercise of your editorial discretion determine that point. \*

In Western Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and in the great North West, was fought, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, the battle for possession, for occupancy, for supremacy, between the civilized man and the savage. This was the fiery arena on which, in many a sanguinary contest—on many bloody battle fields—in numerous mortal combats, the white man and the Indian met in deadly hostility. Here hotly raged, for well nigh fifty years, the fierce contest between the Caucasian and the Mongolian—between Anglo Saxon emigrants and Aboriginal Americans—between the white man and the red man—between civilization and barbarism—between Christianity and Paganism! This great battle-field extended from the Allegany Mountains on the East to the Mississippi River on the West, and from the long chain of lakes on

the North to the Tennessee River on the South. At the beginning of the contest named, that is in the year 1750, this great battle-field was virtually in the possession of the savages. They roamed, in their wild freedom, through this wilderness of beauty and grandeur uninterrupted. "Lords of the soil" were they over these almost illimitable prairies, and along the banks of the wide expanse of these Northern fresh water lakes. They secured a scanty and precarious subsistence, living upon the spontaneous productions of the earth, upon the exuberant yield of the "finny tribes" of the great lakes, the large rivers and their numerous tributaries, and upon the wild animals of the wilderness and the prairies.

Here a generous, fertile soil invited culture, but the invitation was unheeded. The tranquil surface of the lakes promised a certain reward to commercial enterprise, *but there was none*. The numerous navigable streams afforded opportunities for the interchange of products between distant localities, but the savages availed themselves of none of them. Rather would these confederated barbarous Indian tribes eke out a subsistence by plunder than by labor. The ferocious, barbarian dwellers in these dark, dense forests and boundless prairies, were truly in a condition of uni-



versal, almost hopeless savagery! Not only were those immense prairies and valleys *natural*, but *moral* desolations as well. The extensive domains claimed by the red man were no less a *moral* than a *natural* wilderness! Here were no manifestations of civilization, no institutions of Christianity. Here were none of those stately, majestic Cathedrals that distinguish Christian from heathen lands. Here few, if any, were then familiar with those heaven-inspired Litanies that had been for long centuries, chaunted around the world! Here, in Nature's auditorium were only Nature's rude children, unintelligently, blindly, offering their orisons to the Great Spirit. Here were no Christian altars erected, no Christian ceremonies performed, no censer fumes inhaled, no organ-pealing psalms heard. Here were never realized by the barbaric denizens of the wilderness and the prairie, those profound experiences that stir human souls upon whom has been reflected, in full blaze, the light of a Christian civilization. Here then, the profoundest inspirations were drawn only from Nature's volume, upon which was dimly reflected the light of a heathen barbarism—a hopeless idolatry—a savage paganism. Here then the human spirit, the soul of man, was enveloped in the impenetrable gloom of heathenism, in the midnight darkness of a paganism that gave no promise of light at early dawn, at noon-day, nor at eve-tide. Here humanity rested in the cheerlessness of a state of barbarity that had no Star of Hope to lead onward and upward to higher planes of intelligence, virtue, goodness—to moral improvement! No worshippers were here in "temples made with hands!"

The Indian occupants of this great battle ground had been conquered, and ownership of soil asserted and confirmed by occupancy, respectively, by France, England and the United States, during the half century of war-fare had with them. And moreover they had ceded much of it, by treaty stipulations to their conquerors. Notwithstanding the treacherous, stealthy savages, ever jealous of territorial encroachments, and unwilling to

recognise the moral obligation to abide by a contract, still maintained a hostile attitude, and continued to plunder the frontiersmen, carry their women and children into captivity, and oft-times murder them! Thus the war was continued. Of course such a condition of affairs could not long be perpetuated. This great domain must be dedicated to Civilization, to Freedom! *And it was!* Barbarism succumbed—Civilization was established—Liberty was proclaimed—Religion triumphed! And for all these achievements we are indebted to our Pioneer fathers, which brings us to the consideration of the question as to what manner of men they were.

At the beginning of the epoch named, (1750), those who became the pioneer settlers of the Great West, lived east of, and many of them not remote from the Alleghany mountains, where they had built their cabins, cultivated some land, erected school-houses and churches, and were gradually developing a vigorous, ennobling and elevating type of American Civilization, which was slowly taking shape and form, under the modifying and healthful influences of Christianity. The government having surveyed some portions of the Western lands, titles to which had been secured by treaty, for a consideration, naturally invited purchasers and occupants, pledging to them protection and security against the savages; and thus were brought face to face, the Pioneers and the Indians. The contest between them was long and bloody, but as is known to all, the victory was complete.

No ordinary men were those brave-hearted pioneers, who wrested from wild Nature and from the untamed savages of the wilderness this fair heritage of fruitful fields, with their golden harvests and pleasant homes, and who transmitted to us the inheritance of incalculable value we now enjoy. They braved the perils of savage war-fare, and with their strong wills and brawny hands, subdued Nature. They battled successfully with the red man, and with the wilderness, endured pioneer hardships and privations, and planted and nurtured here a heroic Western Civiliza-



tion. True men were they, aye *heroic* men—Patriots—Soldiers—bold Pioneers, familiar with "war's dread alarms." Often, quite as often as was desirable, had they practical and experimental realizations of the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war." The conditions upon which alone they could maintain their existence and supremacy on the frontiers were such as to call into requisition all the heroic in their nature, as well as other high qualities. Indeed the circumstances surrounding them, and the conditions of their existence could not fail to bring out the better elements of their nature, and develop a robust, vigorous, self-reliant style of civilization.

If any community of people have lived since the dispersion on the plains of Shinar, whose history was one of peril and fiery trials, it was that of our Western pioneers! During helpless infancy they were cradled in the midst of "war's alarms"—they were nurtured through feeble childhood and dependent youth within the hearing of the fierce yells of infuriated savages—they passed their vigorous, noble, majestic manhood amidst desolation and death—they spent the years of their energetic, glorious maturity in the defense of fireside, home and loved ones, and in the wild chase and oft repeated pursuit of merciless savage warriors—they passed the earlier years of their decadence in tribulation, the infirmities of their declining years in sorrow, and the decrepitude of their old age in the midst of war, desolation, carnage and blood! Such was the life of most of the frontier settlers west of the Alleghenies, the portrayal of whose characteristics I am now attempting. The Indians' murderous paths of incursion among them, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, were often marked with the life-blood of those bold Pioneers! Many a locality became signalized as the scene of their massacres in cold blood! Many a spot was rendered immortal by the whitened skeletons of their murdered women! Many a place became distinguished as the scene of the butchery of the children of the frontiersmen!

Many trees of the forest became noted as those against which were dashed out, by the merciless Indians the brains of innocent, helpless infants! And to the settlers of after-times was made known many and many a locality where the wily treacherous savages murdered whole families, carried off their effects, burnt even to the foundation logs their humble habitations, and then, in the light of the burning cabins, rode off upon their ill-gotten, stolen horses!

The perils of their condition continually demanded the exercise of courage; the contemplation of danger, acuteness of design, and promptness and vigor of execution. Their perseverance, patience and energy have no parallel. They had to undergo untold hardships, encounter great dangers, and endure indescribable sufferings. Most of our early Western settlements were characterized by peril as well as toil—their continued existence and growth were secured by privation and sorrow, and the expenditure of tears and blood were the conditions upon which they were perpetuated! Our Pioneers were brave of necessity, and gradually formed those habits, manners and customs that naturally grew out of their peculiar situation and surroundings.

With few exceptions our frontiersmen were hunters, convertible into soldiers at an hour's notice. Soldiers they were necessarily, for they were ever liable to receive hostile visits from the treacherous savages. They knew not the day nor the hour, when for plunder and murder, the hated Indian would be skulking in the bushes or brush-heaps around their humble cabin, to apply to it the incendiary's midnight torch, or hiding in the forest surrounding the heroic pioneer's little "clearing," ready for the work of desolation and death, after the hardy, bold frontiersman shall have gone forth to his daily toil! Therefore were they wide-awake, vigilant, sagacious, of great mental activity, keen to discern approaching danger from the savage foe, always on the alert, ever ready, on threatening indications to spring for their rifles, impetuous in the pursuit of



the stealthy enemy, and oft-times implacable and merciless in dealing with the murderers of their women and little ones!

Ever ready were our Pioneers to help each other at "grubbings," "corn-huskings," "log-rollings," "raisings," "choppings," "flax-pullings," and at all other labor that required the combined effort of the neighborhood. And it was an almost universal practice among them to perform those labors by contests, dividing the work to be done between two competing parties, if practicable, and thereby achieving the largest possible results in a given time. They had great capacity for enduring fatigue, and were therefore not readily overcome by labor. Cheerfulness, patience, daring and overcoming persistence were common pioneer characteristics. A sense of mutual dependence for their common security, and for the accomplishment of their necessary labors and improvements tended to unite them together in friendship and neighborly kindness. That state of mutual dependence implied mutual obligations, and few had the hardihood, if they had the disposition, to fail to recognize practically, those reciprocal duties and obligations; and if a scurvy fellow in a neighborhood failed to do his part, he soon came under the ban of the entire community, which imperatively demanded obedience to its laws, whether written or unwritten. The necessities of the condition of the Pioneers, as here portrayed, induced the formation of those habits, the adoption of those customs, and the general performance of those acts of reciprocal kindnesses and neighborly offices, which are comparatively unknown among their descendants of the present generation.

A noble race of men were our Pioneers. Large-minded, large-hearted men were they. They were compelled by the necessities of their situation to *know* a little of almost everything, and to *do* almost everything, and hence they developed their faculties in all directions. They were most dexterous woodsmen, and possessed wonderful capacity for life on the frontiers. They adapted themselves to a remarkable

extent, to all the diversified conditions of life in the wilderness, and to the inconveniences, hardships and perils of a country sparsely settled, the inhabitants living, not in communities generally, but in isolated cabins, often times remote from each other. They were greatly skilled as ax-men, reapers, and thrashers with the flail, classes of workers now almost unknown. All the early-time buildings were constructed by the Pioneers, either of poles, that one or two men could carry, or of round logs, that it required six or more men to roll up; and later of hewed logs of still larger size; and corner-men, that is men who could carry up the corners of those structures *rapidly* and in *workman-like* manner, were in great demand at raisings. Skilled workers of this class are now rare.

Such dexterity as woodsmen did our forefathers acquire by their extended experience, that they were able, though in cloudy weather, and in a dense forest, to make out the cardinal points of the compass by the color, thickness and general appearance of the bark on the trees, and therefore seldom lost themselves for any considerable length of time. Capital rifle shots too, were most of them. Nearly all were experienced and successful hunters, and rifle shooting was one of the cherished and manly sports of those excellent marksmen. Shooting matches were among their most popular amusements, and were encouraged and sustained as a means for bringing the people together for indulgence in rifle practice. As a general rule, the most accurate marksmen, the best shots at a target, the largest winners at shooting matches, the most expert and successful hunters, were the most skillful and effective soldiers.

And in this connection I might also add, that among the Pioneers of the more primitive or rude type of civilization the game of "fisticuffs" was one at which a large per cent of them, while yet young, or in middle life even, manifested a greater or less degree of willingness to play at, in supposed vindication of manhood or honor. Many of the same class also



patronized horse racing and cock-fighting. This last named sport had special attractions to those Pioneer settlers who came to the West from Virginia. And they were not loth, many of them, to engage in foot racing and wrestling, and sometimes they made up boxing matches. They indulged in these sports merely by way of trials of speed, strength, endurance, activity, skill, dexterity—and not often for the mercenary purposes of gain. And I suppose it need hardly be stated that dancing too was one of the most popular amusements among the more youthful of our early-time Western settlers.

The Pioneers who established civilized society in these Western American forests, were the distinct types of a race of men now almost extinct. Their fame will go down to posterity, and their achievements, characteristics and merits, it is the historians province to record for the contemplation of the generations to come. Let us bear in mind our obligations to the brave men who conquered and acquired these magnificent Western regions, and established civil government, Freedom and religious institutions for us in these ancient Solitudes. Their daring enterprizes, of which the incidents are at this day but partially and superficially known, entitle them to an immortality of Fame. Let us ever bear in mind that we are now reaping the fruits of many a stormy, mayhap a bloody planting—that we are now in the midst of a summer harvest that was preceded by a seed-time of hardships, of privations, dangers, pioneer struggles of sorrow and mourning! No people have lived who more heroically met the responsibilities of their condition. Together they toiled, together they suffered, together they conducted their various labors, together they made their improvements for each other's comfort, in harmonious concert, together were they linked in amity and affection, for their common defence against a common foe, by their sense of mutual dependence and danger. There was among them such an approximation to equality of condition as to leave little ground for distinctions created by wealth and other adventi-

tious circumstances. Such were the excitements, the allurements, the sensational interests in life on the frontiers of the Great West, that our Pioneers would not exchange them, and seldom did exchange them for the "pomp, pride and pagantry" of more highly civilized life.

Many of these honored Pioneers had been officers and soldiers in our Revolutionary army, as well as in the wars with the Indians, and were, for the most part, men of intelligence and character, and of sound judgement and ability. In short they were just the kind of men to found a state in the wilderness. They were of great energy of character, of enterprize—fond of adventure and daring, and not to be intimidated by the formidable forests, by the ferocious beasts of the forest, nor by the still more to be dreaded savages that stealthily and with murderous intent roamed over the hills and valleys of this extensive Western domain. Their army experience had taught them the meaning of hardships and privations, and they were willing to encounter them.

First class men were the brave-hearted, courageous, hero-emigrants to the Great West, who, having triumphantly passed through the fiery ordeals of the revolutionary struggle, and of the Indian wars, volunteered to found states, and establish American laws, American institutions, American civilization in this hitherto uncivilized land. General Washington personally knew many of those who established the first permanent settlement within the present limits of Ohio, and writing of them he said, that "no colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that commenced at the mouth of the Muskingum river. There never were men better calculated to organize and promote the welfare of such a community. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics."

The career of the Indians had been one of perfidy, revenge, cruelty, treachery, barbarity. These were, and always had been their distinguishing traits. They struggled to maintain barbarism against civilization, with the energy of despair,



but were gradually overpowered, as they ought to have been, and as the interests of Humanity demanded. It was not written in the book of Fate, nor of Providence, that these extensive regions, this fertile portion of the Western Hemisphere should be forever dedicated to Barbarism. The "habitations of cruelty," so long occupied in these Western lands by uncivilized men, were to be totally demolished. The Sun of Freedom, of Humanity, of Civilization, of Christianity, was destined to rise in its full glory and shine resplendently on this beautiful land. Through the instrumentality of our glorious old Pioneers the light of that Sun's reflection from the Eastern horizon, gilded the tree-tops of these occidental regions with his brilliant rays. They made this heathen land to bloom with the flowers of Civilization, Morality and Religion, and this "waste howling wilderness to blossom as the rose." They built up here, over all this vast country, institutions based upon enlightened Christianity, and supplanted therewith ignorance, paganism, barbarism, idolatry. Heathenism and cruelty were superseded by an elevating, high-toned, American, Western Civilization. Barbarians were compelled by the inexorable law of Necessity to give way to the millions of enlightened freemen, now its sole occupants. Large, very large is the debt of obligation we owe to our Pioneers, whose gallantry and noble daring secured us this rich heritage, these large possessions in lands, together with the peaceable enjoyment of the protection of a government of equal rights, of laws operating equally upon all, and of equal privileges, shared alike by all who dwell under its broad aegis.

Foremost among the gallant soldiers whose conquests in our behalf, on this great Western battle-field, command our veneration, are Col. Daniel Boone, Col. John Hardin, Col. Benjamin Logan, Gen. Simon Kenton, Col. William Crawford,

Cols. Ebenezer and Silas Zane, Col. Shepherd, Capt. Samuel Brady, Col. Charles Lewis, Col. Jo Davies, Gen. Harmar, the Wetzels, the Poes, and numerous others, all long since deceased, that were equally courageous, but probably less known as military leaders.

In the front rank of statesmen, who merely as civilians, actively participated in founding states and building up Republican institutions in this Western wilderness, and who made an enduring impress for good upon the age in which they lived, were Governors St. Clair, Worthington, Meigs and Morrow; Judges Symmes, Burnet, Putnam and Sibley; Henry Clay and many others of great ability and no less meritorious, who have all, long since, paid the debt of nature.

Prominent among our many Pioneer—Soldier—Statesmen, who were intimately identified with the Great West in the triple character of Pioneers; Soldiers and Statesmen were Gens. George Rogers Clark, William Clark, Andrew Lewis, Isaac Shelby, Charles Scott, Duncan, McArthur, Anthony Wayne, Nathaniel Massie, William H. Harrison, Lewis Cass, Andrew Jackson, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, and others of equal fame, who too, are all "over the river," and have joined their contemporaries on the other shore! These all by their fortitude as Pioneers, their bravery and skill as soldiers achieved heroic fame, and for wise Statesmanship justly acquired immortal honor; and I will add in conclusion that they and hosts of their unnamed compeers have undoubted claims to our gratitude and to the gratitude of the unborn millions of coming generations, who, through the ages of the Future will be the denizens of these Western lands, acquired for us by our justly venerated Pioneer Fathers and Mothers, at the cost of incalculable toil, of great hardships, of much blood, and of many valuable lives!



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

JOHN PAUL SCHOTT.—In a recent number of the RECORD, (page 80, vol. 2, No. 14), I notice a tombstone memorial of the wife and son of John Paul Schott, inserted under the misapprehension that this was John Paul Schott, of Revolutionary memory. The inscription doubtless refers to his eldest son. It certainly does not to him—Captain John Paul Schott, was born at Berlin, Prussia, October 15, 1744,<sup>1</sup> a son of Col. Frederick Schott, of the Prussian Army. While very young, he was himself commissioned in that army, and in this service he received unusual marks of the favour of King Frederick. At the out-break of the American Revolution he chanced to be in the West Indies upon a travelling furlough. He decided to come to our assistance, devoted his travelling resources to the charter of a small vessel, and the purchase of war material, and sailed for America—arriving at the Chesapeake Bay, he passed through the blockade in a fog, flying British colors, which however, drew upon him the fire of American shore batteries.

September 5, 1776, the modest petition of John Paul Schott, supported, as he afterwards said, by "most respectable recommendations," was presented to Congress for a Captain's commission.

Sept. 6, 1776, a resolution of Congress granted the petition, and directed him to report to General Washington for service.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In a letter to the Council of Pennsylvania, dated "Garvin, Wyoming, Nov. 26, 1779," and published in the "Pennsylvania Archives," vol. viii, p. 24, Captain Schott says: "I am a Hessian born, by inclination, as well as duty bound, an American, I have the honor to be a Captain in the Continental Army, ever since the 6th day of November, 1776." The Resolution of Congress appointing him Captain, was passed September 6, 1776. He must have miswritten November for September. [EDITOR.]

<sup>2</sup> See Journal of Congress, vol. ii, p. 324. He was directed by Congress to raise a company immediately. He was sent to General Washington at New York, and a month's pay was advanced to him.—[ED.]

At the Battery in the City of New York, the efficient volunteer service of a gun in presence of General Washington, disclosed the skill of Captain Schott in artillery, and he was attached to Col. Knox's regiment. But early in 1777, he was authorized to officer and command an independent company, which was soon increased to a battalion by the addition of three other companies. Upon the retreat from the battle of Short Hills,<sup>1</sup> Captain Schott gave up his horse to a wounded brother officer, and was himself wounded and taken prisoner. He was thrown into the infamous Provost prison, the privations and cruelties of which will not be doubted by any reader of his quiet unexaggerated reminiscences of them. One example will illustrate the entire course of barbarity practised upon these prisoners. The *dead body of his cell comrade was left for days unremoved from the cell.* His treatment was alternated by offers of promotion in the British service, the rejection of which was followed by greater indignities. In Captain Schott's own language, "I had adopted America as my country, and felt too ardent an attachment to her cause to be induced to desert it by either suffering or reward." After some six months imprisonment, he was exchanged, and resumed his command. He proceeded to the Minisink to join Count Pulaski. He commanded the right wing of General Hand's Brigade, in the Western expedition under General Sullivan.

In 1780, Captain Schott was stationed with his rifle corps at Fort Wilkesbarre,<sup>2</sup> where, (Oct. 18, 1780), he married Naoma Sill, and remained until the declaration of peace. With other settlers under the "Susquehanna Company," he was involved in the land controversy between the States and memorialized the legislature of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Wyoming

<sup>1</sup> Near Springfield, New Jersey, on the 23d of June, 1780.

<sup>2</sup> In the Valley of Wyoming.

Valley settlers.<sup>1</sup> In 1786 he was a member of the Committee to regulate the Police of the settlement, and a commissioner to investigate rights of the proprietors and locate the land, and form a court to decide upon titles, &c. In 1787, he was representative to the Pennsylvania Legislature; in 1788, commissioned to command a troop of light horse; from 1790 to 1804, a Justice of the Peace; in 1795, recommissioned to command of the troop; and in 1804, he removed to Philadelphia, where he died July 18, 1829, nearly 85 years of age. His wife Naoma died Aug. 31, 1828, aged 73.

The life of Captain Schott was that of a modest upright christian gentleman, ennobled by self sacrificing devotion to the cause of popular liberty and untarnished by selfish ambitions. A more full and detailed memoir of him may be gathered from Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, Minor's History of Wyoming. Letters to Hon. Richard Rush and other authorities.<sup>2</sup>

Besides the eldest son (the John Paul referred to in the tombstone inscription), Captain Schott left three other children—his son James Schott, who was a prominent and highly respected merchant of Philadelphia, married Rebecca, daughter of Guy Bryan, Esq., (and his wife Martha, daughter of Timothy Matlack), and died at his residence on Penn Square, Oct. 23, 1870, nearly 87 years of age, leaving one son and three daughters, besides families of deceased children.

Another son George, who was a physician, died at Philadelphia, leaving de-

scendants. A daughter Charlotte, married Mr. Mandeville, a merchant, whose family are residents of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Resp.,

New York.

C. A. H.

**SQUIRE PASCHALL'S DOCKET.**—During the great Revolutionary struggle in the "times that tried men's souls," the minds of many became greatly confused in regard to the Rights and Duties of citizens, and the consequence was then, as is even now daily illustrated, that licentiousness among the masses required and almost defied the powers of the law to restrain them. Many of those "who would be free," and others who wouldn't, found themselves face to face with old Squire Paschall, then a power stript from monarchy, who was the magisterial luminary of old Southwark, as the southern portion of Philadelphia was then called.

On looking over one of his Dockets I find many curious entries which have never been published, and believing they will prove interesting to the readers of the HISTORICAL RECORD, I herewith append full copies of them, with the remark that if the old Squire was as severe on the King as he was on the Kings' English in these Docket entries, he was a tower of strength in those trying times.

J. H. C.

Philadelphia, March 1873.

*Commonwealth Ag't. Stephen Blunt.*—July 24th, 1778.—Charged with drinking Damnation to General Washington and all his army.

Defendent held in £200.

Jno. Fullerton and Jno. Waggoner held in £500 each, for his appearance at the County Sessions. Jos. Emlen and Jos. Gaven held in £100 each to prosecute.

*Commonwealth Ag't Edward Bouring.* July 23d, 1778.—Charged of Treason by assisting the British army by his acknowledgement.

Robert Black and John Patterson in £250 each for his appearance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

<sup>1</sup> A memorial, the one here alluded to, probably, is printed on page 132, of the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright's "Historical Sketches of Plymouth." It is copied by him, from Chapman's history. Mr. Wright speaks of it as "written in strong language," and says it "is supposed to have emanated from the pen of John Franklin. The composition could not be improved in those days." The memorial bears the date of January 18, 1783.

<sup>2</sup> In the 8th and 10th volumes of the "Pennsylvania Archives," may be found considerable information concerning the public life of Captain Schott.—[ED.]



*Commonwealth Ag't. Joseph Turner. Aug. 10th, 1778.*—Charged of collecting Arms from the inhabitants of Southwark, for the use of the enemy.

Defendant held in £750.

Wm. McMullin, Alex. Hamilton, Conrad Myerly and Philip Wallhamer, in the sum of £500 each to give evidence at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

*Commonwealth Ag't George Ansor. City of Philadelphia, August 10th, 1778.*—Charged on the oath of Alex. Hamilton, of being a Constable under the King of Great Britain.

Defendant held in £100.

Christopher Lamb held in £250 for his appearance at the County Sessions. Alex. Hamilton held in £100 to prosecute.

*Commonwealth Ag't Alex. Corbet. City of Philadelphia. August 14th, 1778.*—Charged of coming into the city contrary to law.

Defendant held in £150.

Levy Hollingshead held in the sum of £250, for the appearance of said Corbet. Wm. Hollingsworth held in £100 to prosecute.

*Commonwealth Ag't Samuel Gilbodey. City of Philadelphia. August 15th, 1778.*—Charged upon the oath of John Hunter of attempting to persuade the said Hunter to return to his former allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain.

Wm. Darrah in £30 to give evidence. Jno. Hunter in £500 to prosecute at the County Sessions.

*Commonwealth Ag't Charles Wigfall. City of Philadelphia.*—Charged of collecting Arms from the inhabitants of Southwark, for the use of the enemy.

Defendant held in £400.

Francis Garrick held in £500 for his appearance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Conrad Myerly and Wm. Peal in £100 each to give evidence.

*Commonwealth Ag't William Weston. August 27th, 1778.*—Charged of driving Cattle into the enemy.

Defendant held in £500.

Christopher Lamb and Samuel Goore in

£500 each for his appearance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Joseph Ogden and Wm. Young in £100 each to give evidence. Robert Ervan in £100 for the appearance of Wm. Young to give evidence as aforesaid.

Thomas Moore, by consent of John Stille and Wm. Woodhouse, Overseers of the Poor of the City of Philad., doth bind himself apprentice to Margaret Duncan, to serve till *Eighteen years*. The said mistress during said term to learn him to "Read, Right and Siffer"—at the expiration thereof to give him two suits of Freedom clothes, one whereof to be new.

August 28th, 1778.

*Commonwealth Ag't John Walker. September 9th, 1778.*—Charged of misprism of Treason.

Defendant held in £100.

Thomas Middleton in £500 for his appearance at the County Sessions. Margaret Peal, Conrad Leutner, and Zachariah Goforth in £50 each to give evidence.

*Commonwealth Ag't Samuel Coalston. September 11th, 1778.*—Charged upon the oath of John Smallwood of disarming him whilst making his escape from the enemy.

Defendant held in £100.

Jos'h. Tyson held in £100 for his appearance at County Sessions. John Smallwood in £100 to prosecute.

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"THE GINGERBREAD MAN."—I notice an article in the June No. of the RECORD entitled "The Gingerbread Man" and a statement that he was the son of Blennerhasset. Can he be the son of whom Miss Imogen Mullin wrote such a touching sketch in a little volume called "The old Brewery" published in 1854?—Mr. B. stated to Miss Mullin that he was the second son of Harman Blennerhasset, and bore the same Christian name. He studied law for three years with Mr. David Codwise, of New York, but abandoned that profession for painting and became a pupil of Henry Inman. Mr. B. spoke of his mother and of her sad and

lonely hours. She was buried in Mr. Robert Emmet's vault. He also spoke of a number of "authentic documents" and added "I lent the papers to Matthew L. Davis when he wrote the life of Aaron Burr, and I alone can give the proper information for my father's biography. Why do they not apply to me." The sketch ends with the hope that Mr. B's last hours may be comfortable and that there may be "light in the coming time." I presume some of the ladies of "The Five Points Mission" could give some account of his last days and perhaps throw light on the whereabouts of the interesting papers to which Mr. Blennerhasset alluded.

C. E. V. C.

**PUBLIC PARKS.**—The authorities of Chicago having published an elaborate report on the subject of public pleasure grounds, I give you a transcript, giving the areas of the large parks of the cities of Europe and the United States.

Windsor Park, England, has 3800 acres; Richmond Park, 2468 acres; Hampton Court and Burley, 1812 acres. In London, Hyde Park has 389 acres; Regents Park, 373 acres. Phoenix Park, Dublin, has 1752 acres; Birkenhead Park, Liverpool, has 182 acres laid out under the direction of Sir Joseph Paxton. The Bois-de-Bolougne near Paris has 2158 acres, 875 of which are open turf—607 woods—174 water—365 in roads, 171 in nurseries and flower beds. The Thier-garten at Berlin, comprises 200 acres. The Tzarskoe Selo—Summer garden at St. Petersburg, consists of 350 acres.

In the United States, Fairmount Park at Philad. has 2706 acres; New York, Central Park contains 862 acres. In Baltimore, Druid Hill Park has 500 acres; and Patterson's Park, 135½ acres. In Brooklyn, Prospect Park contains 550 acres. Boston Common and the Providence (R. I.) Park are each a mile in circumference. Cincinnati has a Park of 156 acres, St. Louis has 287 acres of public grounds distributed among fifteen small Parks; and Chicago is going to have a large Park, and has 126 acres of public grounds in small Parks now.

**"THE RIGHTS OF MAN."**—Concerning the political works by Thomas Paine, entitled "The Rights of Man," mentioned on p. 277, vol. II, of the RECORD, I find the following notice in a work published this year in London, entitled "Biographical and Critical Essays." The work is mentioned in a paragraph concerning the profane doings of the French Revolutionists:

"Not content with emptying the tombs, the heroes and heroines of the Reign of Terror danced among them: rivalling or outdoing the patrons and patronesses of the *Bal des Victimes*. Over the entrance to a cemetery was a scroll—"Bal du Zephyr"; and once on a time the patroness stood at the door distributing copies of the "Rights of Man," bound in human skin supplied to the binder by the executioner. M. Villenave possessed one of these copies. What would not an English collector give for one? What would not the drum made out of Ziska's skin fetch at Christie's, should it accidentally turn up?"

Has any reader of the RECORD ever seen a copy so bound? O. L. P.

**THE MARTYR'S MONUMENT.**—Every true American rejoices because a disgrace has been wiped out by the removal of the bones of the prison-ship martyrs, at Brooklyn, to a decent tomb. They were deposited in a vault, with imposing ceremonies, in the year 1808. It was near the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, on Hudson Avenue. A small wooden building, called an Ante-chamber, was erected over the vault, intended to be temporary, but what was then set up has remained in a dilapidated state ever since. Upon the Cupola of the "Ante-chamber" were placed inscriptions, not one of which was relevant excepting the last in the copy here given:

*North side of Cupola.*—"The Constitution of the United States consists of two parts, the supreme sovereignty and the unadulterated State Rights, one and indivisible. These have no parallel except the Sacred Decalogue by Moses. Our duties to God and man, one and indivisible."

*South Side.*—"In the city of New York, 1789, Washington began the first presidential career. The wide-spread Eagle of Union waited the order; then instantly



raised his flight in the heavens, and like the orb of day, speedily became visible to half the globe."

*West Side.*—"In 1778, the Confederation proclaimed the 13 British colonies as United States, in separate sovereignty. E. PLURIBUS UNUM. \* \* \* \* \*

In 1789, our grand national convention ordained one entire sovereignty, in strict adhesion to the Equally Sacred State Rights. Such a republic must endure forever."

*On the West broad Side.*—"The antechamber to the vault in which will be arranged the busts or other portrait insignia of the most distinguished military men and civilians of the Revolution. The governors and legislatures of the old 13 States, will confer a great favor by their soliciting and sending them to No. 21 Hudson Street, city of New York. In 1808, after the thirty years neglect, the corner stone of this tomb was laid, by the present owner, Grand Sachem of Tamanny Society.<sup>1</sup> In the same year, from the great collection of bleached bones of the Martyrs to our independence, 30 Coffins were filled, and interred in the tomb, in great display of military and civic procession, in the city of New York and Brooklyn. It was said that full 15,000 attendants, without distinction of party, were then present."

**THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE.**—In a letter to the Editor of the RECORD, a correspondent incidentally alludes to a curious instrument for domestic use, which he recently saw in the museum department of the Kentucky Public Library, at Louisville, Kentucky. He says:

"This instrument was dug from the soil of Tennessee, beneath the walls of an old uninhabited building, and is very rusty. It consists of a band of iron that passed under the chin of the victim and over a part of the head. To this was attached (or was made a part of the band) a projection inward, of chisel shape, and sharp,

which was inserted in the mouth nearly two inches. This was kept in its place, in the mouth, by another iron band which extended around the back part of the head, and was fastened by a padlock. With this instrument of torture so secured, the victim's tongue was pushed to the back part of her mouth, and there to remain quiet, or be cut in pieces by the sharp chisel-shaped projection. It was impossible for her to speak a single word, and she was most effectually bridled into silence.

This instrument, used for the suppression of inveterate scolds of the gentler sex, was the legal implement in the hands of an English husband. It was called a "brank." It was warmly commended by an English physician and local historian, as being better, in the suppression of scolds, than the "ducking stool," [see HIST. RECORD, page 204, volume I.] for the reason that in the use of the latter she might take cold between the duckings. The "brank" was safe and efficient.

It was laid down in the laws of England, that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and could be indicted and legally punished by the ducking-stool. The "brank" was also made a legal instrument of punishment at the discretion of the husband. The one in the museum at Louisville, was doubtless brought over by some victim of a scolding wife or by a bachelor who had the fear of one before his eyes."

**BENJAMIN HARRISON'S FAMILY.**—Did any of the relatives of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, live in Pennsylvania?

*New York, July, 1873. H. P. R.*

**SCALPS.**—Did the British Government, during the American Revolutionary war, offer bounties to the Indians for the scalps of the white men? Can any reader of the RECORD give an affirmative answer and where the authority can be found?

C. B. SNYDER.

*Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co. Pa.*

*July 4, 1873.*

<sup>1</sup> John Jenkins who presented the land.



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[EGBERT BENSON<sup>1</sup> AND PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT.<sup>2</sup>]

The following correspondence between Judge Benson and General Van Cortlandt, has been kindly contributed to the RECORD by Mrs. C. E. Van Cortlandt, of the Van Cortlandt Manor House.

*New York, Dec. 3, 1816.*

*Dear Sir :*

I am preparing something like a discourse for the Historical Society. The subject will be chiefly the names of Places, and I must request aid from friends in the way of Information—did I understand you right that it was your father's opinion that *Croton* was an erroneous spelling of an Indian name proceeding from an erroneous pronunciation of it? The Dutch skipper formerly called the present *Teller's Point* formerly called the present *Teller's Point*—who was this *Sarah*? Did

<sup>1</sup> Egbert Benson was a native of the city of New York, where he was born on the 21st of June 1745. A member of the Committee of Safety at the beginning of the Revolution, he was a very active promoter of the patriot cause. As a lawyer he held a high rank, and was appointed the first Attorney General of the State of New York. He was also a member of the first State Legislature, in 1777. He was chairman of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the embarkation of Loyalists for Nova Scotia, in 1783. In Congress, on the bench, as a regent of the University of the State of New York, Judge Benson always filled his place with honor. He was the first president of the New York Historical Society, before which the discourse alluded to in his letter, was delivered on the 31st of December, 1816. Judge Benson died at Jamaica, Long Island, August 24th 1833.

<sup>2</sup> Philip Van Cortlandt, was born in the city of New York, on the 1st of September 1749. He was a son of Lieut.-Governor Van Cortlandt. At the age of 19 years, he became a land surveyor; and when the Revolution broke out, he entered the patriot army as a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was soon promoted to Colonel of the second New York regiment, and did excellent service in that field. For his gallant conduct at Yorktown, he was promoted to Brigadier General. He was afterwards member of the State Assembly; of the State Convention that adopted the National Constitution; of the Senate and of the National House of Representatives. In 1824, General Van Cortlandt accompanied LaFayette in his tour through the United States. He died on the 5th of November 1831.—[EDITOR.]

you ever hear of a Blandina Bayard, an Indian Interpretress as the Proprietor of it? Will you let me hear from you as soon as conveniently may be?

Yours, sincerely,

*Egbert Benson*

To General PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT.

*Dec. 14, 1816.*

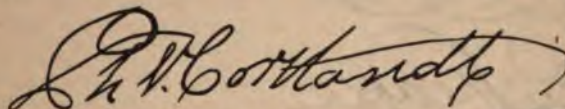
*Dear Sir :*

Your favor of the 3d, was not received until the 12th instant, or I should have done myself the pleasure to have answered it before. Croton whether properly spelled or not, I cannot ascertain, as I never heard my Father's or any other persons opinion on that subject, but suppose him to have been an Indian Chief, and that he resided on the River near Tide-water, mostly on the Flat lands, near shoals of rapids, where, in the proper seasons were taken large quantities of Shad and Herring, and in the Hills fine Venison and other Wild Game. It is also supposed that he and his Tribe occasionally resided on Kichtawank Point, which formed the North Westerly Peninsula of Kichtawank Bay or mouth of Croton River, where they procured in its vicinity many oysters, as the Banks of Shells on the Point are a sufficient evidence. They had also in the Bay wild fowl in abundance, Brant Geese and Ducks, as well as fish in great plenty. The South Westerly side of the Bay was called Parmersink, and separated from Sink-Sink by a Brook of water all in the vicinity of the confluence of the Croton and Hudson Rivers. The Indians called the Bay Kichtawank on account of the abundance of Wild Fowl frequenting it. This information I received before the Revolutionary War, from one of the first White inhabitants of Parmersink, Francis Basley, when he was near one hundred years old. It is also probable that the



Indian Chief Croton with his family and tribe from their affluent situation abounding in luxurious plenty, were at times obliged to defend themselves against Hostile Tribes of Indians, who attempted to supplant them, for there is yet the remains of a Fortified Work of Earth, made on my land, as you advance towards the Point in a commanding situation, being flanked by a salt marsh on one side and a swamp on the other; and as evidence of Battles, several graves, some of large dimensions and Height were found near the work, as well as stone Harpoons for points of arrows. William Teller and Sarah his wife, obtained permission from the Indians to settle on the Point, and became Indian Traders. They it is supposed, made a purchase. On the decease of William, his widow Sarah, continued to reside and carry on the trade, not only with the Indians, but also as occasion presented, entertained the Albany skippers, who distinguished the place by the name of Sarah's Point. Two of her sons, John and Jacobus, resided there after her decease as I well remember.

As for the Indian Interpretress you mention, Blandina Bayard, there might have been such a person, but I have no knowledge thereof.



HON. EGBERT BENSON,  
*New York.*

[CITIZENS OF BOSTON.]

*Editor of the American Historical Record:*

The following letter from prominent citizens of Boston, to Hon. Christopher Champlin, of Newport, and now in the possession of the Redwood Library, may be of interest, as illustrating the feeling of the Colonies in regard to the Stamp Act.

G. C. M.

*Newport, R. I., July, 1873.*

*Boston, June 25th, 1764.*

*Sir:*

The House of Representative of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay at the Session of the General Assembly in May last, being informed of the late act of Parliament relating to the Sugar Trade with the foreign colonies, and the resolutions of the House of Commons relating to the Stamp Duties and other taxes proposed to be laid on the British Colonies<sup>1</sup> were humbly of opinion that those measures have a Tendency to deprive the Colonists of some of their most essential Rights as British Subjects and as men, particularly the Rights of assessing their own Taxes, and being free from any Impositions but such as they consent to by themselves or Representatives.

Our agent informs us that in a conference he had with Mr. Greenville<sup>2</sup> on these Subjects, he was told that the ministry were desirous of consulting the Ease, the Quiet and good Will of the Colonies.

Such Expressions induce us to hope that there is nothing punitive in these measures, and that humble, dutiful Remonstrances may yet have this effect. But if, while these things are thus publicly handled, no Claim is made, no Remonstrance is preferred, on the Part of the Colonies, such Silence must be interpreted a tacit Cession of their Rights and an humble acquiescence under all these Burdens.

<sup>1</sup> So early as January 1764, Mr. Huske, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who had obtained a seat in Parliament, wishing to show his excessive loyalty, suggested a stamp tax for the colonies, and delighted the House of Commons who were wondering how they should replenish the exchequer, by asserting that the Americans were amply able to pay a liberal tax. So argued Prime Minister Grenville, in May, 1764, submitted the stamp act and other kindred measures, to the consideration of Parliament. On motion of the Minister, the consideration of it was postponed until the next session. The proposition excited indignation and alarm in America, and movements indicative of the feeling manifested in the above letter, were numerous and energetic in the colonies. [Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> George Grenville, the reputed author of the stamp act. He was Prime Minister at the time that the famous act was introduced into Parliament. —[Ed.]

The House have wrote fully upon this Subject to the agent of this Province, and directed him to remonstrate against these measures and to endeavour a Repeal of said act, and if possible to prevent the Imposition of any further Duties and Taxes on the Colonies. For this Purpose they were desirous of the united assistance of the Several Colonies in a Petition against such formidable attacks upon what they conceive to be the inseperable Rights of British Subjects, and that the agents of the Several Colonies might be directed by the Representatives of the

People on the Continent of North America to unite in the most serious Remonstrance against measures so destructive of the Liberty, the Commerce and Property of the Colonies. and in their Tendency so pernicious to the real Interest of Great Britain.

The House have done us the Honour to appoint us a Committee in the recess of the General Court to inform the Several Houses of Representatives of this Continent of their Desires; and We do ourselves the Honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your most Humble Servants<sup>1</sup>,

*James Otis*  
*Thomas Cushing*  
*Oxenbridge Thacher*

*Thomas Gray*  
*Cushneaf*

<sup>1</sup> James Otis was a leader in Massachusetts, in opposing the oppressive measures of Great Britain. In 1764, he published a pamphlet entitled "The Rights of the colonies Vindicated." In June the following year he moved the calling of a congress of delegates from the several colonies, to consider the Stamp Act. He was a delegate in the famous Stamp Act congress; was severely beaten by government officials in 1769, by which his intellect was impaired, and died from a stroke of lightning in 1783.

Thomas Cushing was an active patriot before

and during the old war for independence, and was an acceptable representative in the legislature of Massachusetts. He served in the Continental Congress, in the Judiciary of Massachusetts, as Lieut-Governor of Massachusetts. He was active in other departments of life, and was an esteemed friend of Washington, Franklin and other leaders.

Oxenbridge Thacher was an eminent lawyer and patriot in Massachusetts. He was the author of a popular pamphlet printed in 1764, entitled "The Sentiments of British Americans." It was levelled against the navigation act.—[ED.]



[Rev. JAMES CALDWELL.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the autograph collection of Mr. F. J. Dreer.]

July 17, 1776.

*Dear Colonel:*

Your favor of the 15th received. The soldiers were not willing to let their bateaux return with our baggage, we must therefore stow it upon the provisions when the boats return from the Little Falls, which will not be till to-morrow morning; I will take care to send on as fast as can be done with safety. The general<sup>2</sup> has acted with spirit, and forbidden all settlers from carrying liquors to Stanwix,<sup>3</sup> and from selling them without your express orders in writing. At the same time declared that he looked upon them as the pests of the army, and wished none would follow it. Simpson, he says, is a very bad man, and unworthy to be trusted. From the general's conduct and declaration you easily see if you permit unworthy persons or more than are necessary, you will incur much blame. He seemed much surprised to find so many of such vermin here with-

out regular orders. You know the sentiments of the officers are against sutlers; hope, therefore, you will consider before you license. As soon as the general arrived, an express was sent to Johnstown for nails. Upon many other articles I have not had time to talk with him. His manner of treating the Indians is after my own heart. If one of them is impudent now, he will have his due reward. But from what has passed already with the impudent Mohawk that so abused the Major<sup>1</sup> and myself one evening, I am persuaded we shall have not much more of that treatment. A little firmness makes them humble as dogs.

The news from Niagara you will hear from Mr. Rukland. To-day we shall view the ground, and it will be determined whether we build a fort here. I have discovered an excellent place on the other side of the river, directly opposite this place.

Best regards and kindest wishes to Col. White,<sup>2</sup> Major Barber and other officers; with all due respect.

Yours as ever, in love and friendship.

*James Caldwell*

COLONEL DAYTON,  
*Fort Stanwix.*

[JAMES CLARK.<sup>3</sup>]

[From the collection of Mr. E. H. Goss, of Melrose, Mass.]

*Washington, 28th Dec., 1813.**Dr. Sir:*

In the detachment of militia from Kentucky commanded by yourself last spring

<sup>1</sup> Major Francis Barber of the New Jersey troops.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Anthony Walton White, of the New Jersey troops.

<sup>3</sup> JAMES CLARK was born near the Peaks of Otter, Bedford Co., Va., in 1779, and died at Frankfort, Ky., August 27th, 1839. He was several times sent to the State Legislature, and was Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1810-12. Was an M. C., 1813-16. Judge of the Circuit Court, 1817-24; again M. C., 1825-31, and Governor of Kentucky from 1836 until his death.—[E. H. G.]

1. Reverend James Caldwell was, at the time this letter was written, acting as commissary to New Jersey troops under Colonel Elias Dayton in the upper Mohawk Valley. He was a native of Charlotte county, Virginia, where he was born in April 1734. He was ordained minister over the first Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, in 1762, and was one of the most eloquent of the advocates of the rights of the people. He acted as chaplain in the military service, for a while, and then as commissary. Being a special object of the hatred of the Tories, he was obliged to remove his family to another place, to ensure their safety from the malignity of his enemies. But this did not save them. His wife (Hannah Ogden,) was deliberately shot whilst sitting in her own house, in June, 1780, and his dwelling was burnt. On the 24th of November, 1781, the patriot was also murdered by a sentinel at Elizabethtown Point, who had been hired for the purpose. The citizens of Elizabethtown erected a marble monument to the memory of Mr. Caldwell and his wife. Their son, John, was taken to France and educated by LaFayette.—[Ed.]

2. General Philip Schuyler, then at the German Flatts, where he had gone with other Indian Commissioners to hold a conference with the Six Nations of Indians.—[Ed.]

3. Fort Stanwix, the site of the present village of Rome, on the Mohawk.



was a Capt. Joseph Clark of Clarke County. He commanded a company in Col. Dudley's Regiment and was supposed to be killed in the battle at Fort Meigs.<sup>1</sup> His wife is intitled to a pension of half pay for four years. The war department does not furnish the necessary facts to warrant the application, no return has been made to the war office of Capt. Clark, his grade or his company. You will oblige his family by sending to me a certificate, or causing it to be done from the proper officer of Capt. Clark's service and grade, and of his death if you are in possession of the fact.

I am with Great respect Sir your obt Sert

*James Clark*

Gen<sup>l</sup> GREEN CLAY  
Richmond Madison County  
Kentucky—

[JAMES CUNNINGHAM.<sup>2</sup>]  
*French Advanced Guard,*  
8th July, 1758.

*Col. Cummins:*

You are hereby directed not to send any more provincial troops down the lake. But stop them all there, as likewise all the

<sup>1</sup> Fort Meigs, named in honor of R. J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, was on the Maumee river, and the Kentucky troops under Gen. Clay, were sent to aid Gen. Harrison, then in command at Fort Meigs, which was besieged by the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh, May 1—5, 1813. A part of Harrison's plan was, upon the arrival of the troops under Clay, to attack the British batteries on the left bank of the river; and this was executed under the leadership of Col. Wm. Dudley, who

<sup>2</sup> The friend who sent the above copy of a letter from James Cunningham, wrote: "This is a copy of an autograph letter in my possession, from the hand of the detested Provost Marshall, Cunningham, in the city of New York, at the close of the Revolution." It is evidently a letter from the hand of the same man who was the Aid of the Earl of Loudon, in 1757, and who, at New York, on the 27th of February of that year, acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Colonel George Washington, to the Earl, concerning the state of public affairs in Virginia. Cunningham was, at the time this letter was written, Aide-de-camp of General Abercrombie, the successor of Loudon, in the com-

mand of the British forces in America. The "French Advanced Guard," at which point the letter was dated, was at lines of intrenchments which the French had thrown up across the neck of the peninsula, between the outlet of Lake George, and Lake Champlain. These lines were about a mile from the Fort at Ticonderoga. There Abercrombie was defeated and fell back to Lake George, leaving almost two thousand of his men dead or wounded. Fort William Henry was at the head or south end of Lake George. The letter was not written by Provost-Marshal Cunningham, whose name was William.—[Ed.]

stores that has been ordered down, except as many men as is necessary to bring all the empty Battoes down immediately, which you are to forward without any loss of Time; all the wounded are to be forwarded to Fort Edward. You'll observe the above orders. Our army who have behaved with the utmost intrepidity were obliged to give way to Batteries and the strongest Intrenchments. Forward the wounded to New York as soon as possible. Send this note to Captain Read. Forward the Heavy Artillery to New York as soon as possible. Collect the provincial troops at Fort William Henry, as we hope to advance again soon.

Finish all your stockaded Forts immediately, and particularly the Hospital. Keep a good watch and defend your post to the last. You will soon have a large body of troops down at your post. Give all the assistance to the sick and wounded you can.

I am Dr. Cummings,  
your most Hbe. Servant

*Ja<sup>s</sup> Cunningham*

Aid de Camp.

was defeated and the greater part of his command killed or captured, and Dudley himself was tomahawked and scalped. Of the 800 who followed him to the attack only 170 escaped to Fort Meigs. Leslie Combs was with Dudley in this defeat, being Captain of a company of riflemen, and was wounded and taken prisoner, and carried to old Fort Miami, where he ran the terrible gauntlet as described by General Combs himself, in the RECORD on pages 26 and 322, Vol. II.—[E. H. G.]

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[NICHOLAS HERKIMER.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the collection of Mr. M. M. Jones, of Utica.]

At a meeting of the Committee of Tryon County, on Sunday, the 11th of June, 1775, at the house of Gosen Van Alstyn. Upon reading letters from the Provincial Congress, dated the 31st of May and 3d of June, 1775, recommending the appointing of Deputies to meet in Congress with the Deputies of the different counties at New York, the question being put whether any should be sent down? which was carried in the affirmative.

The Committee having great confidence in the Integrity and Ability of Christopher P. Yates and John Malett, Esqrs., do Resolve that the said Christopher P. Yates and John Malett be Appointed, and are accordingly Appointed to be Deputies to attend the Provincial Congress without delay, and to Act in Conjunction with the members of that body, upon the very Alarming and Calamitous situation of British America. By order of the Committee.

By order of ANDREW FINCH, JR., Clerk.

*Nicolas herckheimer*

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas Herkimer, the "Hero of Oriskany," was of one of the German families who settled at the German Flatts, in the upper part of the Mohawk Valley. Although his family were opulent, according to the standard of the times, he appears to have been uneducated. An old man whom I met near the Flatts, twenty-four years ago, remembered him well, and described him as "a square-built Dutchman," and supposed him to have been about sixty-five years old at the time of his death, which was caused by bleeding, after being wounded in battle at Oriskany, a few miles West of Utica. He fought the British Tories and Indians bravely, until severely wounded just below the knee. He was conveyed to his home a short distance below Little Falls. The wound became dangerous. A young French surgeon recommended amputation. It was done so unskillfully that it was with difficulty that the blood was staunched. The surgeon remained

to watch him, out over indulgence in wine caused him to neglect his patient. The blood flowed. No other physician was near. The general convinced that he was dying, called for his bible, and in the presence of his family read, with composure, the penitential confessions of the 38th Psalm, when he closed the book, sank back on his pillow and died. He wrote his name "Nicolas Herckheimer," and so it was signed to this document as Chairman Pro-tempore. He left no children. Persons of that name, in this county, are descendants of his only brother.

One of the numerous monuments voted by the Continental Congress, but never erected, was for General Herkimer. Until 1847, no stone marked his grave in the family burying ground, when his nephew, W. Herkimer, placed a small marble slab at the head of his grave. That sacred spot is no longer in the possession of the Herkimer family.—[EDITOR.]

#### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED GERMANS.<sup>1</sup>—This is one of the oldest benevolent institutions of our State, as it probably is the first association formed by Germans in America. It was founded in the year 1764, its first annual meeting being held on the 26th of December of that year, and incorporated in 1781. The law passed early in 1765 for the better protection of emigrants landing in Philadelphia, must be put to the credit of the German Soci-

<sup>1</sup> Communicated by Professor SEIDENSTICKER.

ety, which spread before the assembly evidences of the existing abuses, and suggested the enacted law as a remedy against them. During the whole period of its more than centenary existence, the German Society has held its meetings at no more than two places. The first, the cradle of the society, is the old Lutheran school-house in Cherry street below 4th street, still standing, but of late occupied for business purposes by Messrs. Alex. Riehl and W. C. McPherson. In 1776 the society was on the point of building a Hall of its own in South Seventh st., below



Market; the contracts had been awarded, bricks, rafters, boards, shingles were deposited on the building lot, when the events of the revolution stopped the execution of the work, and the good Germans were deeply chagrined to see the English, during Howe's occupation, use their fine material for building stables. However, after a pause of 30 years, in 1806, they carried out the original design, and erected a hall of their own, which was partly rebuilt and enlarged in 1867. The lower story has for a number of years been occupied as the office of the Philadelphia Gas Company.

The society elects every year a president, two vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, an attorney and eleven directors. It also employs a librarian and an agent. The latter receives the applicants for work, medical assistance, transportation and pecuniary aid, examines into the cases and reports to the attending directors, who afford relief, so far as the means of the society allow.

The German Society owns a valuable library consisting of about 16,000 volumes, partly in the German and partly in the English language, to which its members have free access. Within a few years

a new branch has been added to the library, comprising such works, pamphlets, &c., as are connected with the history of German immigration, likewise books in the German language, printed in America. Among the latter may be found a number of Christopher Saur's Germantown prints. The society though old is vigorous and active. It counts about 1,000 members. Its presidents were all men of high repute, and several of them as well known and remembered in American circles as among our German population. The following is a complete list of them:

Henry Keppeler, (1764-1781); Lewis Weiss, (1782); Lewis Farmer, (1783-1787); General Peter Muhlenburg, (1788); Henry Kammerer, (1789); Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, (1790-1797); L. Jacoby, (1798-1800); Peter Kraft, (1801); Peter Muhlenberg, (1802-1807); George A. Baker, (1808-1816); Isaac Wampole, (1817-1832); Lewis Krumbhaar, (1833-1835, died in office); Samuel Keemle, (1836-1842); Frederick Errenkul, (1843-1847); Jacob H. Fistell, (1848-1859); Nicholas Kohlenkamp, (1860-1862); J. M. Plate, (1863-1865); William J. Horstmann, (1866-1872, died in office); George K. Zeigler, (1873.)

### CURRENT NOTES.

ORIGIN OF MARINE TELEGRAPHY.—The Philadelphia "Press," sometime ago called up the question, again, as to the origin of marine telegraphy, and says the honor is due to General Horatio Hubbell, a native of that city. In support of that opinion the "Press" copies a preamble and resolution adopted by the Councils of that city, in October, 1858, in which the "city fathers," in support of their opinions, cite General Hubbell's "memorial" (in connection with the late Colonel John F. Sherburne,) to Congress, and which was presented to that body on the 29th of January, 1849. "In that memorial" say the Councils, "the existence of a plateau or table-land between Newfoundland and Ireland was first announced to the world and designated as the spot peculiarly adapted for laying down the telegraph wire. Therefore be it *Resolved*, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the honor of having originated the gigantic project of laying a telegraph

across the Atlantic, belongs and ought to be given to Horatio Hubbell, a citizen of Philadelphia."

The RECORD notes that so early as 1842, or between six and seven years before General Hubbell's memorial was presented to Congress, Professor Morse laid a marine cable across the harbor of New York, which achievement won for him the gold medal of the American Institute, of which the writer was then a member; and in a letter to John C. Spencer, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, written in August, 1843, or nearly six years and a half before General Hubbell's "memorial" was presented to Congress, Professor Morse wrote as follows, concerning electro-magnetism and its powers: "The practical inference from this law, is, that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan, may, with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."



This was nine months before the first line of telegraph was established between Baltimore and Washington. The prophecy was fulfilled in Sept., 1858.

The RECORD would be glad to have an account of the circumstances of the discovery of the plateau or table-land between Newfoundland and Ireland, which, it is claimed, was "first announced to the world" by General Hubbell, and of which Maury, in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," written in 1854, speaks of as a "remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau." The story of that discovery would form an interesting chapter in American History. Can any reader of the RECORD give proof that the plateau was known to exist before General Hubbell announced it?

**THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.**—On the 4th of July, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, formally surrendered to the custody of the Centennial Commissioners, the grand plateau of four hundred and sixty-five acres, in the park for their use in the erection of suitable buildings for the grand Exhibition to be held there in 1876, and for whatever other use in connection with that celebration the Commissioners may see fit to put it to. The ceremony of transfer took place on the grounds so transferred.

After a prayer and invocation by Bishop Simpson, Hon. Morton McMichael, President of the Park Commission, in an eloquent address, made the formal transfer. An equally eloquent address of acceptance was then made by General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, which closed with these words: "In token that the United States Centennial Commission now takes possession of these grounds for the purpose we have described, let the flag be unfurled and duly saluted." As the flag fluttered in the breeze, the trumpeter of the City Troop gave a signal and the Keystone Battery fired thirteen guns in honor of the event.

The ceremonies were succeeded by a grand military review, a brilliant display of fireworks and a notable banquet. Every preliminary for the celebration and exhibition has now been completed, and henceforth the duties of the Commission are plain and simple, namely, to make all necessary preparations in accordance with a well-matured plan. The duty of the people of the Republic is equally plain and simple, namely, by free and liberal subscriptions to the stock of \$10,000,000, to give the Commission ample means for making the event one of the most imposing of which history has any record.

On the 5th of July, the Secretary of State addressed the following note to the representatives of foreign governments in the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Government of —, a copy of the President's proclamation announcing the time and place of holding the International Exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of soil and

mine proposed to be held in the year 1876. The Exhibition is designed to commemorate the declaration of the independence of the United States on the one hundredth anniversary of that interesting and historic national event, and at the same time to present a fitting opportunity for such a display of the results of the art and industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances obtained and successes achieved in the interest of progress and civilization during the century which will have then closed. In the law providing for the holding of the Exhibition, Congress directed that copies of the proclamation of the President setting forth the time of its opening, and the place at which it was to be held, together with such regulations as might be adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, should be communicated to the diplomatic representatives of all nations. Copies of those regulations are herewith transmitted. The President indulges the hope that the Government of — will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the Exhibition, and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage the cooperation in the proposed celebration: and he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in still greater advantages to science and industry, and, at the same time, serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsists between the Government and people of — and those of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

**PORTRAITS OF THE SECRETARIES OF WAR.**—The Secretary of War has undertaken to collect a gallery of portraits of all the Secretaries of War, from the organization of our Government under the National Constitution, until the present time. He has been successful in procuring the use of original paintings or of good copies, to have copies made from, of a large portion of them, but yet lacks portraits of the following gentlemen: *George Graham* of Virginia; *W. H.* and *George W. Crawford* of Georgia; *Lewis Cass* of Michigan; *Benjamin F. Butler* of New York; *Roger Griswold* of Connecticut and *Charles M. Conrad* of Louisiana. The Secretary of War will be thankful for information concerning good portraits of these men.

**PEALE'S WASHINGTON BEFORE YORKTOWN.**—At the last meeting of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, held at Mount Vernon, on the 15th of May, the heirs of the late Rembrandt Peale, presented to the Association a large picture by that artist, of Washington before Yorktown, valued at \$10,000. In the picture Washington is represented on horseback.

The presentation was formally made in the west parlor of the Mount Vernon mansion, by Mrs. Underwood, daughter of Mr. Peale, and last surviving executor of his will, in behalf of the heirs of his estate. It was made in the presence of the regents of the Association, and a Board of Visitors appointed by the State of Virginia. Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, the Life President of the Association, formally accepted the picture, which was before them.

**FRANKLIN'S STATUE.**—A marble statue of Franklin, by Hiram Powers, which was presented to the city of New Orleans by Mr. C. A. Weed, was unveiled there, at the middle of June, 1873.

**SOUND.**—At Intercourse, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a tavern built of logs, was erected in 1786, and was called the "Cross-Keys." It was lately pulled down, and most of the logs were observed to be perfectly sound.

**DOME OF THE CAPITOL.**—It is said that the dome of the Capitol, at Washington City, is the largest structure of the kind, in the world, made of iron. Its weight is said to be 8,000,000 pounds or 400 tons. It is the highest structure in the United States.

## OBITUARY.

### JOHN WELLS FOSTER.

A bright luminary in the firmament of intellectual cultivation in America, disappeared on the 29th of June, 1873, when John Wells Foster, LL. D., died at his residence at Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago.

Dr. Foster was a native of Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1815. Receiving the rudiments of education in the common school, he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1831, and was graduated there with high honors. After leaving college, he studied law for awhile in Massachusetts, and continued it afterward in Zanesville, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar. But Civil Engineering had more attractions for him, and he made that his profession. He was allured by a natural inclination into the study of geology and metallurgy; and so profound were his attainments, that he was soon recognized as authority in these sciences. When Eastern capitalists determined upon the purchase of mineral lands in the West, they relied implicitly upon the judgement of Mr. Foster, as one of the first of experts, sending him to examine lands and report upon their resources. In the course of these examinations he explored wide regions, and made archaeological discoveries which led him to a thorough cultivation of that branch of research. He soon ranked among the first archaeologists of the country, and his published works on the antiquities of the West are regarded as highest authority among scientific scholars.

When Professor Mather made the geological survey of the state of Ohio, Mr. Foster, who had been his pupil, was chosen to be his assistant. He was soon appointed to an independent field of action, and he made a thorough exploration of a portion of the coal-fields of that State. With Professor J. D. Whitney, Mr. Foster completed a survey of the copper regions of Lake Superior, and published a very interesting account of it. That was in 1847. The survey and the publication were made under the direction of Congress, and is considered one of the most valuable reports ever made to that body. They also made a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting at Cincinnati, in 1851. At the conclusion of that report, Professor Agassiz rose and said, it was one of the grandest generalizations ever made in American geology.

Mr. Foster returned to his native State, and there became an influential politician in the "Know-Nothing" organization. He was made a member of Governor Gardner's Executive Council; and so great was his influence that he was regarded as the real Executive of the State. Circumstances soon severed his connection with that party. With the Governor, the present Vice-President (Henry Wilson,) and other Massachusetts members of the party, he attended a secret council of the Order held in Philadelphia. It was divided by the question of slavery, and he and Wilson, and others who favored emancipation, withdrew from the organization and joined the infant Republican party. From that time forward, he was a zealous champion for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Foster forsook politics for the more congenial pursuits of science, and in 1858, he settled permanently in Chicago. He made explorations extending from the Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, and gathered a vast amount of materials in all cognate branches of science. Soon afterward he published his first important work entitled "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, including Sketches of the Topography, Botany, Climate, Geology and Mineral resources; and of the progress of development in population and material wealth." It was issued in 1869, by the well known Chicago house of S. C. Griggs & Co. It was followed by several minor publications, among the most notable of which were the following: "Descriptions of Samples of Cloth from the Mounds of Ohio;" "On the Antiquity of Man in North America, and Description of certain Stones and Copper Implements used by the Mound Builders;" "Recent Discoveries in Ethnology as connected with Geology;" "On certain peculiarities in the Crania of the Mound-Builders;" "On the Pottery of the Mound-Builders."

Dr. Foster's special study in his later years was archaeology. For twenty years he studied and investigated the mysterious mounds in the West; and at the time of his death, a volume entitled "Pre-historic Races of the United States, &c.," carefully prepared by him had been issued from the press of Messrs. Griggs & Co., a few weeks. It was in every respect, the crowning work of his life, and we may be truly thankful that he lived to complete it.



Dr. Foster had been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He was also Professor of Natural History in the University of Chicago, which honored itself by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was thoroughly known among the scientific men of Europe, and numbered among his intimate friends and correspondents, Tyndall, Huxley, Lyell, Sir John Lubbock and other lights in England.

Dr. Foster was a fine specimen of a man, physically, mentally and morally. His death was caused by inflammation of the liver, at the age of fifty-eight years. His funeral services were held at Hyde Park, on Tuesday the 1st of July.

#### JOSEPH ANDREWS.

On the 7th of May, 1873, Joseph Andrews, artist, died in Boston, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, on the 17th of August, 1805. The death of his father left him to the care of an excellent mother at an early age. Whilst visiting his brother in Boston, Joseph saw a sign which read: "Abel Bowen, Engraver." Having felt a desire to learn that art, he went into Mr. Bowen's establishment and enquired if he wanted an apprentice. He did not, but treated the youth most kindly. Six months afterward Mr. Bowen took young Andrews as a pupil. His principal business, at that time, was wood engraving, and lettering door-plates.

Young Andrews received his first instructions in engraving pictures on copper, (steel was not then used,) from Mr. Hoogland, who had been an engraver for Bowen. In 1827, he went to Lancaster,

Massachusetts, where, with his brother, he set up, an engraving and printing establishment. He soon found employment in making illustrations for the "Annals" which were then fashionable. His first engraving from a painting and his first execution on steel was done in 1829, from a picture by Alvan Fisher.

In 1835, Mr. Andrews went to England for improvement in his art, and received instructions from Mr. Goodyear, then one of the best engravers in that country. With that gentleman he went to France, and whilst there he engraved a head of Franklin after an oil painting by Duplessis, for the "Works of Franklin" edited by Dr. Sparks. It forms the frontispice to the third volume. He returned home; and in 1840 he again went to Europe where he staid two years, engraving whilst he was in Paris six plates for the "Galerie Historique de Versailles."

Mr. Andrews made a short visit in Europe in 1853, and returning he commenced in 1855, his greatest work, entitled "Plymouth Rock 1620," from a painting by Rothermel of Philadelphia. It was not completed until 1869, having employed about one half of the artist's time for fourteen years.

Mr. Andrews was a modest man of genius, who aspired after great achievements in art, but who found little opportunity for satisfying his cravings. Line engraving was his delight, but other methods of production, more expeditious and less expensive, satisfied the public taste, and he was left without opportunities for a display of that genius which he undoubtedly possessed. The demands of daily life compelled him to employ his graver principally on portraiture. In this branch of the art he excelled, and his works, in that line will always rank among the best of those of the early American engravers.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

*American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies: July, 1873.* This number contains the following named articles: "The Medals of Washington;" "Medal of James III. the Pretender;" "The coins of Rome;" "The New Coinage of Germany;" "Fictitious Discovery of Coins;" "American Archaeology;" "The Swedish Mint;" "Mr. Savage's collection of coins of the Emperor Decius;" "The Cross on the Five Cent Piece;" "Scandinavian Coins;" "Balmanino' Sale;" "Sales of American coins in London;" "Numismatics;" "Transactions of Societies;" "The Jewish Tribute Money;" "Coins ploughed up;" "International Coinage;" "Editorial;" "Currency."

*The New England Historical and Genealogical*

*Register and Antiquarian Journal.* This well conducted quarterly magazine, for July, is filled as usual with a very large amount of interesting matter. Its contents consist of "Sketch of the life of Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D.D.;" "U. S. Navy and Naval Academy Register;" A source of Biographical and Genealogical information; English Wills; Notes on the Belcher Family; Letters of Dr. Franklin; Mrs. Jane Mecom; Josiah Flagg; Richard Bache, &c; Rules of Dr. Franklin's Junto; The Burning of Falmouth; The Shapleigh, Stilemen, Martin, Cutts, Trueworthy and Jose families of New Hampshire and Maine; Record Book of the first church in Charleston; Journal of Captain Eleazar Melvin's Company; Shirley's expedition, 1754; Letters from John Barber in Shirley's expedition of 1755;

and Muster Roll of Captain Paul Brigham's Company, 1775-77; Russell Phillips; The Marsten family of Salem; The Dunster and Wade families; Notes and Queries; Societies and their Proceedings; Book Notices.

*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.* This well-conducted and useful quarterly magazine, for July, 1873, fully sustains its high character established by former issues. Its contents are as follows: Memoir of the Rev. Dr. Harry Munro; The American Family of Woodhull; English and Dutch Intermarriages; Records of the First Presbyterian Church of New York city; Descendants of Rev. Benjamin Woolsey; Society's Proceedings, Notes & Queries, &c.

*Sketch of the Life of Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1751-1790.* By ALBERT HARRISON HOYT. Boston: 8vo., pp. 14. This is a beautiful reprint (fifty copies,) from the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for July, 1873, of which Mr. Hoyt is Editor. It is an interesting outline sketch of the career of a faithful and successful minister of the Gospel, who labored in Elizabethtown and the adjacent county for forty-three years. He was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, where he was born in 1726. He was first a lay reader in St. John's Church, and after his ordination in England, 1851, he was rector of the same Church until his death in 1790. Being a royalist, he was in England during a portion of the War for Independence. He declined the appointment of Bishop of Nova Scotia. As a controversialist, Dr. Chandler held an able pen.

*Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 1872-3.* 8vo., pp. 144. This handsomely printed volume of useful matter, was prepared by Rev. Edwin M. Stone, Librarian of the Northern Department of the Society, under the direction of the Committee of Publication. It contains a list of the Officers; Committees; Life, Resident, Honorary and Corresponding members of the Society, with a record of their proceedings from April 2, 1872 to January 21, 1873, their annual meeting.

Mr. Stone's report of his Department abounds with the most interesting and important matter. It contains ancient letters and accounts concerning the controversy between Roger Williams and certain Quakers, and an admirable review of the chief work of the Society during the fifty years of its existence. In that review may be found an interesting narrative of the discovery and investigation of the inscriptions on the rock at Dighton, and the correspondence concerning the "Old Tower" at Newport, &c.

The work also contains an account of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Society, on the 19th of January, 1873, with the annual address by Hon. Z. Allen and a poem by Henry C. Waterston.

*An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky, under Colonel William Crawford, in 1782, with Biographical Sketches, Personal Reminiscences and Descriptions of Interesting Localities. Including also, Details of the Disastrous Retreat, the Barbarities of the Savages, and the awful Death of Crawford by Torture.* By C. W. BUTTERFIELD. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 8vo., pp. 403.

This is the comprehensive title of a work which reveals one of the most interesting as well as the most startling chapters in American History. It is from the hand of a native of a County of Ohio, named in honor of the officer whose deeds he commemorates; and he appears to have executed it with great fidelity. He has brought out from unsuspected hiding places, a large amount of information upon the subject of Crawford's campaign, and especially concerning his awful death among the savages employed by the British, a circumstance which aroused the most intense indignation throughout the country. Washington made the event the subject of a special communication to Congress.

Crawford's Expedition was fitted out under the immediate supervision of General William Irvine, then in command of the Western Department. The troops rendezvoused at Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio river a short distance below Steubenville. The march began late in May. The army reached Sandusky in a few days, and had a fight with the Indians on the 4th of June. The savages were in such force that the Americans fell back. The Indians pursued, and at Olentangy there was another fight. Colonel Crawford had been captured and was afterward sacrificed by the Indians with the most cruel tortures. Of all these movements, the book contains minute descriptions, as well as personal sketches and a detailed account of the treatment of Crawford. The materials have been largely drawn from the papers of General Irvine, in the possession of his grandson, Dr. William A. Irvine, of Irvine, Warren County, Pa., and the public archives at Washington, Harrisburg, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the State Library at Columbus, &c. A finely engraved portrait of General Irvine, from a painting by Pine, forms the frontispiece.

*Report of the Proceedings of the Memorial Meeting in honor of the late Mr. Joseph Andrews, Engraver, held at the Rooms of the Boston Art Club, on the evening of May 17, 1873.* Boston: 8vo., pp. 21. The title of this beautifully printed pamphlet published by the Boston Art Club, is so full that it is only necessary to add that on the occasion, Mr. S. R. Kœhler read a brief biographical memoir of Mr. Andrews which was followed by an eloquent address by Rev. R. C. Waterston. Both of these productions are printed in the pamphlet.



# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

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*TIMOTHY DWIGHT AND THE GREENFIELD ACADEMY.*



GREENFIELD ACADEMY.

About twenty years ago I spent a few days with a friend then living in a pleasant cottage on the shore of Long Island Sound, at Southport, Connecticut. In one of our little excursions we ascended Greenfield Hill, a little north of Fairfield, famous for its Church and Academy which the eminent Timothy Dwight occupied for about twelve years. Both were then standing, and I made a sketch of the Academy which was in a somewhat dilapidated state, although it was yet used for a

school-house. It was established by Mr. Dwight at the close of the Revolution.

That extraordinary man was one of the most indomitable of workers with brain and muscle, this country has ever produced. His mother was a remarkable woman, and began the mental training of this child whilst he was yet a mere infant. He read the Bible correctly and fluently when he was four years of age. At the age of six years he was sent to a grammar school, and in 1765, when he was thirteen years

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Samuel P. Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.



of age, he entered Yale College as a pupil. For awhile he seemed dull, but finally he made the most rapid progress in his studies, and was graduated in 1769, with high honors. Two years later he was appointed a tutor in Yale College, where he remained six years.

Young Dwight had exhibited in some verses, the genius of a true poet, and when the old war for independence began, and whilst it was kindling, he inspired his countrymen with fervor by the production of patriotic songs. In the Summer of 1777, he was licensed to preach, and in the Autumn of that year he was appointed Chaplain to a brigade in the division of General Putnam, and joined the army at West Point. There he composed patriotic songs and delivered stirring addresses; and from the summit of a high ridge opposite West Point, known as the Sugar Loaf, on which the Americans had planted batteries, he conceived and "blocked out" that stirring poem beginning,

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,  
The Queen of the world and the child of the  
skies."

Dwight's father died in 1778, leaving a widow with twelve children. Timothy was the oldest son, and upon him was laid the task of assisting his mother in the maintenance of her family. He had already a wife and children, dependent on him for support. Resigning his chaplaincy, he took his family to his native home in Northampton, Massachusetts, and there, for a series of years he performed an amount of labor that seemed incredible. During the week he worked on and managed the farm. He supplied some neighboring church on the Sabbath; established and sustained a school for both sexes which became widely and favorably known; represented the town in county conventions, and for two years was a member of the State Legislature. His constituents invited him to serve them in the Continental Congress, but he declined because he wished to devote himself to the christian ministry.

In 1783, Mr. Dwight was ordained pas-

tor of the Congregational church at Greenfield, in Connecticut. His salary was insufficient for his support, and he established an Academy, the building for which was the one mentioned and delineated in this paper. With the assistance of some friends, he erected the structure in 1784, upon one of the most beautiful sites in all that region. In his poem entitled "Greenfield Hill," which he wrote whilst he was at the head of that Academy, he describes the view from the belfry of the building, as follows:

"Heavens, what a matchless group of beauties rare  
Southward expands! where, crowned with yon tall  
oak,

Round Hill the circling land and sea o'erlooks;  
Or, smoothly sloping, Grover's beauties rise,  
Spreads its green sides and lifts its single tree,  
Glad mark for seamen; or, with ruder face,  
Orchards and fields, and groves, and houses rare,  
And scattered cedars, Mill Hill meets the eye;  
Or where, beyond, with every beauty clad,  
More distant heights in vernal pride ascends;  
On either side a long, continued range,  
In all the charms of rural nature dress'd,  
Slope gently to the main. Ere Tryon<sup>1</sup> sunk  
To infamy unfathomed, through your groves  
Once glisten'd Norwalk's white ascending spires,  
And soon, if Heaven permit, shall shine again.  
Here, Sky-encircled Stratford's churches beam  
And Stratfield's turrets greet the roving eye.  
In clear, full view, with every varied charm  
That forms the finish'd landscape, blending soft  
In matchless Union, Fairfield and Green's Farms  
Give lustre to the day, Here, crown'd with pines,  
And skirting groves, with creeks and haven's fair  
Embellish'd, fed with many a beauteous stream,  
Prince of the waves, and ocean's favorite child,  
Far westward fading, in confusion blue,  
And eastward stretch'd beyond the human ken,  
And mingled with the sky; there Longa's Sound<sup>2</sup>  
Glorious expands."

It was said at the time of our visit, that no less than seventeen houses of worship might be seen in Fairfield and the adjacent

<sup>1</sup> General William Tryon, who was governor of New York when the Revolution broke out, led a marauding party into Connecticut, and wasted several places along the borders of Long Island Sound. On the 12th of July they laid Norwalk in ashes. Two churches, eighty dwellings, eighty-seven barns, twenty-two stores, seventeen shops, four mills and five vessels, were burned.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Long Island Sound.



villages from the belfry of Greenfield church.

Whilst laboring at Greenfield for the church and state, Mr. Dwight received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the college of New Jersey, at Princeton; and in 1795, on the death of Dr.

Stiles, Dr. Dwight who was then Professor in Yale College, and preaching in the college chapel every Sunday, was chosen President of that institution. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1810, by Harvard University; and he died at New Haven in the Spring of 1817.

### *THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN 1785.*

The RECORD is indebted to Dr. Jacob Frank Howe, of New York, for the following sketch:

The English Church in America suffered while this country was under British rule, from two circumstances; the national dislike that the more powerful colonist had to Prelacy, a dislike growing out of the civil wars of the old country; and the distance and therefore lack of proper supervisory power of its diocesan, the Bishop of London. Many attempts were made by the colonist here, especially by those of the oldest church establishment in America, that of Virginia, to obtain an American Episcopate, but the jealousy of authority ever manifested by England crops out here as elsewhere, and all efforts were futile.

Prospering in spite of the dislike of its neighbors and fears of those who should have been its friends, the church spread its sheltering arms over all the colonies, and here as in the old country, counted among its members many of the first in the land. At the Revolution, if by reason of its peculiarly strict Ritual, its clergy as a body were rather more inclined to conservatism than their more Puritanly bred brethren, its lay members were among the first to assert the love they bore their country and hatred of all tyranny. And the Church may well be proud of her patriotic martyrdom; for to her members separation in the then state of affairs looked like nothing less than ecclesiastical death, so strict were the regulations which bound her to England.

After the severance of the authority of the English Bishops over the Church in

America, by the acknowledgement of our Independence, it became a matter of great importance to all concerned to establish an independent ecclesiastical government adapted to the changed condition of affairs. Accordingly there was held at Brunswick, New Jersey, in May, 1784, a meeting of a few clergymen of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with one in New York, in the following October. Nothing much was done, however, at either of these meetings, and it was not until the next year, 1785, on September 27th, in Philadelphia, that anything like a regular convention of clerical and lay deputies took place, or that an approach to real work was attempted. At this last convention were delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina; and while sitting, the changes in service were introduced and acted upon, which were afterwards published together in a book ever since known as "the Proposed Prayer Book."

By this convention also a correspondence with the Prelates of the Mother Church was begun and eventually crowned with success as to the establishment of an Independent American Episcopate. Massachusetts was not represented in this convention, but held a meeting of its own clergy about the same time in Boston, and made some radical changes in the Liturgy, which were not approved in the General Convention.

At first there was but little desire to alter the Liturgy only so far as to agree with the results of the Revolution, but as



time passed on, the individual prejudices of its members were shown in several attempts to radically change the prayer book. The first controversy was begun on a motion of a lay delegate from Virginia, (Hon. Mr. Page), to leave out the first four petitions of the Litany, and substitute one of his own, deeming it more consonant to his ideas of the Divine Persons. He objected to the word Trinity as unauthorized by Scripture, and that only leaving out the fourth petition in which that word occurred, would the other petitions be liable to the charge of acknowledging three Gods. Dr. West, of Baltimore, opposed the motion vehemently and it was lost. The next subject discussed was the advisability of having a special service for the Fourth of July. The motion was especially unfortunate as conflicting with the political prejudices and feelings of many ardent workers in the American Church, in whose breasts still lingered an affection for the Mother Country. It was felt to be a political test of the more cruel nature, inasmuch as the principal object of the Convention was the establishment of more moderate religious tests. It was also looked upon as a willful offence to the English Church and government, from whom we were expecting the boon of an Episcopate. By its advocates it was claimed that as the Revolution was now an accomplished fact, all the clergy of the American Church should, as good citizens, conform to its results. The motion for such a service was carried, and what was yet more strange, this service was principally arranged, and the prayer embraced in it, composed by a clergyman (Dr. Smith), who during the Revolution was more than suspected of conservatism, and who violently opposed the Declaration of Independence. The service however, was never a popular one, and gradually fell into desuetude.

On the article a dispute arose in regard to that on justification, which however was finally settled, as in the thirty-nine articles. And on the subject of original sin, a discussion was also excited, which, however, as it did not end in effecting any

change in the church's interpolation of that subject, need not be further referred to.

The publication of the proposed book was entrusted to a committee, who succeeded in getting a small edition through the press in the following Spring. The book was not accepted with much favor by some of the State Conventions, which met in the following Spring and Summer; one or two of them repealing it. It was used, however, until the triennial Convention of July 28th, 1789, acknowledging the Episcopacy of Bishops. White and Provost, (with Bishop White presiding, entered on a review of the Liturgy, and the result of their discussion was the Book of Common Prayer as now used. The imprint of the Proposed Book never having been large, and so soon abandoned as a guide for service has become very scarce, and but few, even of the best theological libraries have it.

I have referred above to the fact that the Convention of 1789, acknowledged the Episcopacy of two Bishops, the first in a direct line, which the American Church ever had. As soon as Great Britain had ceased in her efforts to subjugate us, a few young gentlemen of the South, educated to be clergymen, embarked for England to be consecrated, but as the then Bishop of London (Dr. Lowth), could not do so without requiring engagements of them inconsistent with their allegiance to their own country, their application was unsuccessful.

About this time Mr. John Adams, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, applied to M. de St. Saphorin, Minister of Denmark, for permission from the Danish Church (which with the Swedish is also Episcopal), to consecrate these ministers. Referred to the theological faculty of the country, they declared their willingness so to ordain candidates for America, on condition of their signing the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the political parts of them. The readiness thus manifested by the Danish Church was most kind and christian-like, and although never taken advantage



of, was highly appreciated at the time by our government.

Although two of the Eastern States were represented by clergymen in the Convention in New York, in October, 1784, yet they took no very active part, and in that of 1785, they were not represented. Connecticut felt herself restrained doubtless by a step she had taken antecedently.

In March, 1783, Dr. Samuel Seabury was recommended to the English Bishops for consecration as Bishop by the clergy of that State—the testimonials in his favor—one Jeremiah Leaming, D.D., Charles Inglis, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and Benjamin Moore, D.D., assistant minister of the same, with some others. Dr. Seabury not meeting with success in his desire for consecration from the English Bishops, turned to the nonjur-ing Bishops of the Church in Scotland, who ever since the rebellion of 1688, remaining steadfast in their allegiance to the exiled Stuart family, had been put under penal laws, which only this century has seen completely removed. Being successful here, he was consecrated at Aberdeen, Scotland, on November 14th, 1784, by Bishops Kilgour, Petrie and Skinner. Bishop Seabury returned at once to Connecticut, and began officiating as Bishop, but a doubt existing in the minds of many as to the validity of his ordination, he was not given that place among the Bishops as the priority of his ordination seemed to deserve. This discussion which at one time threatened to divorce a large branch from the American Church, was soon settled, however, by the abolition of part of the penal laws against the Scottish Bishops in 1792, when as they were received in their proper character in England, their ordination in this country was of course acknowledged of full force, and the subject was allowed to subside.

The General Convention of 1785, began a series of correspondence with the English Bishops, relative to ordination in the direct line, and sent to them the edited book of Common Prayer. In answer the English prelates while desirous to do all

in their power to further the interests of the Church, declare their dissatisfaction with many of the alterations of service made by the Convention. The minor changes they pass over as comparatively unimportant; but they express great desire that the Nicene and Athanasian creeds should be included in the American edition, and that the words "He descended into Hell," in the Apostle's creed should be restored. They also objected to an article of the constitution seeming to subject future Bishops to a trial by presbyters and laymen. On the receipt of the letters in October, 1786, a meeting of the Convention was called, and the objections considered, when all but the Athanasian creed was restored, the objectionable article having been previously altered. The Convention returned an answer to England with the changes which they had made, but before this they had received a letter from the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, dated July 4th, 1786, enclosing an act of Parliament, giving power to the English Bishops to consecrate for the Church outside the British dominions, and free from all fealty to the government of the same, only with the express denial of the same ordained persons of the power to officiate in his Majesty's dominions.

When this was received the deputies of the several States were called on to chose persons for the office of Bishop, when were chosen the Rev. Samuel Provost, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, New York; the Rev. William White, D.D., of Christ and St. Peter's Church, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. David Griffith, D.D., of Fairfax Parish, Virginia. The last being compelled from ill health to decline the office, the two former embarked on November 2d, 1786. Arriving in Falmouth after eighteen days, they were received in the most cordial manner by the English clergy. After remaining in England most of the Winter, they were consecrated in the Chapel at the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth, on February 4th, 1787, by the Most Reverend John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Most Reverend William Markham, Archbishop of York,

presented. And the Assistant Bishops were the Right Reverend Charles Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Right Reverend John Hinchliff, Bishop of Peterborough. The sermon was from the text: Let all things be done decently and in order. 1 Cor. 14, 40, in reference rather to the authority of the Church than the peculiarity of the occasion. Among the ministers present, although not officiating was the Rev. Mr. Duché, who preached the sermon before Congress on the Decla-

ation of Independence, and afterwards fled the country for Toryism.

Leaving London on the 5th, they sailed from Falmouth on February 17th, and after a voyage of seven weeks landed in New York, on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, April 7th, 1787.

Such was the work of the first General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, and from such beginnings has sprung the widely extended and still extending American Church.

### A LOYALIST'S POEM.<sup>1</sup>

The following is a copy of a Poem, in manuscript, found among the papers of Peter Kemble, Esq., a Loyalist, who lived in Whitehall Street, New York. It has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Editor of the RECORD, by his son Richard Kemble, Esq., of Cold Spring on the Hudson, N. Y.

#### THE TIMES.

A POEM BY CAMILIO QUERNO, POET LAUREAT TO THE CONGRESS.

*Facit Indignatio Versum.*—JUVENAL.

#### PART THE FIRST.

When Faction, brandishing her horrid sting,  
Infects the People, and insults the King;  
When foul Sedition sculcs no more concealed,  
But grasps the Sword, and rushes to the Field;  
When Justice, Truth and Law are in disgrace,  
And Treason, Fraud, and Murder fill the Place;  
Smarting beneath accumulated Pain,  
Shall we be silent? Shall we not complain?  
We will, we must, though mighty LAURENS frown,  
Or HANCOCK<sup>2</sup> with the rabble hunt us down.

<sup>1</sup> This poem bears internal evidence of its having been written in the Summer, or at the beginning of the Autumn of 1777, probably in Philadelphia. At that time no one could guess, from the aspect of affairs, what would be the issue of the struggle. The war had spread over the whole original thirteen States, and was raging in the vast wilderness west of the Allegheny mountains. Tryon was laying waste the villages along the shores of Long Island Sound, and a land and naval force were devastating south eastern Virginia. Faction was all rife in Congress, and the tardiness of the French in extending pecuniary aid, filled the Americans with the gloomy apprehensions. The Continental money was fast becoming worthless as currency, and the Loyalists everywhere, a dangerous and active. [Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> John Hancock and Henry Laurens had been Presidents of the Continental Congress, the first from 1775 until the Autumn of 1777, and the latter succeeding him in Nov., 1777, and remaining in that office until December, 1778.—[Ed.]

Should AT LEE<sup>3</sup> summon to his savage bar,  
To Tremble at his nod be from us far.  
Champions of Justice, we alike disdain  
The Guards of WASHINGTON,<sup>4</sup> the Lies of PAINE;<sup>5</sup>  
And greatly brave, without one anxious throb,  
The wrath of Congress, or its Lords, the Mob.  
Bad are the Times, almost too bad to paint;  
The whole Head sickens, the whole Heart is faint;  
The State is rotten, rotten to the Core,  
'Tis all one bruise, one putrifying Sore.  
Here Anarchy, before the gaping Crowd  
Proclaims the People's Majesty abroad:  
Then Folly runs with Eagerness about,  
And prompts the Cheated Populace to spout;  
These Paper Dollars<sup>6</sup> meagre Famine hold,  
The Votes of Congress Tyranny unfold.  
With Doctrines strange in Matter and in Dress,  
There sounds the Pulpit and here groans the Press.  
Confusion blows her Trump, and far and wide  
The Noise is heard, the Plow is thrown aside;  
The Awl, the Needle and the Shuttle drops;

<sup>3</sup> Colonel Samuel J. At Lee, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the earliest, and the most active and persistent of the patriots of that Province and State. He had commanded a Pennsylvania company in the French and Indian wars. In the battle on Long Island at near the close of August, 1776, he commanded an advanced battalion, behaved with great skill and courage, was made a prisoner, and remained for sometime in the hands of the British. He was afterward Indian Commissioner and was member of the Continental Congress, from 1778 to 1782. He died in 1786, at the age of 48 years.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> Allusion is here made to Washington's "Life Guard," commanded by Captain William Colfax, grandfather of Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Paine's series of pamphlets entitled "Common sense," which were scattered broadcast throughout the colonies, probably did more than any other instrumentality to fire the popular heart with desires for independence, and to promote the union of the colonists in the struggle.—[Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> Bills of Credit issued by the Continental Congress. The first emission was in the Summer of 1775, and the last early in 1779.—[Ed.]



Tools change to Swords, and Camps succeeds to Shops;

The Doctor's Glyster-pipe, the Lawyer's Quill,  
Transformed to guns, retain the Power to Kill.  
From Garrets, Cellars, rushing through the Street,  
The new-born Statesmen in Committee meet;  
Legions of Senators infest the Land,  
And mushroom Generals thick as mushrooms stand.

Ye Western Climes where youthful Plenty smiled,  
Ye Plains just rescued from the dreary Wild,  
Ye Cities just emerging into Fame,  
Ye Minds new tinged with Learning's sacred Flame,

Ye People, wondering at your swift increase,  
Sons of United Liberty and Peace,  
How are your Glories in a Moment fled!  
See! Pity weeps and Honor hangs her Head.  
O! for some magic Fire, some wondrous Spell,  
To call the Furies from profoundest Hell!  
Arise, ye Fiends from dark Cocytus' brink,  
Soot all my Paper, Sulphurize my Ink;  
So with my Theme the Colours shall agree,  
Brimstone and black the Livery of Lee.<sup>1</sup>  
They come, they come, Convulsions leave the Ground,

Earth opens; lo! they pour, they swarm around;  
About me throng unnumbered hideous shapes,  
Infernal Wolves, Tygers, Bears and Apes;  
All Pandemonium stands revealed to sight:  
Good Monsters, give me leave and let me write.  
They will be noticed; Memory set them down,  
Tho' Reason stand aghast and Order frown.

Whence and what art thou, execrable Form?  
Rough as a Bear, and roaring as a Storm.  
Aye, now I know thee, LIVINGSTON<sup>2</sup> art thou;  
Gall in thy Heart and mischief on thy Brow;  
Coward, yet cruel; Zealous, yet profane;  
Havoc, and Spoil and Ruin are thy Gain.  
Go, glut like Death, thy vast insatiate Maw,  
Remorseless swallow Liberty and Law;  
At one enormous stroke a People slay;  
But thou, thyself, shall perish with thy Prey.

Who, who is this, more gentle and humane,  
Whose words fall softer than the Vernal Rain?  
Beneath his honey'd Tongue, yet Poisons lurk,

<sup>1</sup> Major-General Charles Lee, a native of England, who had served in the British Army in America, and was appointed by the Congress one of the four major-generals at the organization of the Continental Army. He was a coarse, fiery, erratic man, brave and skillful as a military leader, yet not a man to be trusted, for he was naturally jealous of others and prone to be treacherous.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey. Before the Revolution he wrote much and powerfully against the scheme of introducing Episcopacy into America as the State religion. He was an early and earnest patriot, and he handled the Tories of New Jersey without gloves. To the Loyalists he appeared like a devouring bear. The British tried, several times, to kidnap that "Don Quixotte of the Jerseys," as they called him, he being tall and thin like the Spanish knight, but he always eluded them. He was in command of the State militia; and after Governor Franklin was deposed in June, 1776, he was chosen governor of the State, and held that office until his death in 1790.—[Ed.]

Say, is it Belial, or JOHN JAY of York!

'Tis JAY;<sup>3</sup> to him these Characters belong—  
Shun sense of Right, with fix'd Pursuit of Wrong,  
An Outside Keen, where Malice makes abode,  
Voice of a Lark, but venom of a Toad.

'Semblance of *Worth* not *Substance* he puts on,  
And Satan owns him for his darling Son.

Flit not around me thus, pernicious Elf,  
Whose love of Country terminates in Self;  
Back to thy gloomy shades detested Sprite,  
Mangler of Rhetoric, Enemy of Right;  
Curs'd of thy Father, Sum of all that's base,  
Thy sight is odious, and thy name is CHASE.<sup>4</sup>

What Spectre's that, with Eyes on Earth intent,  
Whose God is Gold, whose Glory 's Cent per Cent;  
Whose Soul, devoted to the love of Gain,  
Revolts from feelings noble or humane;  
Let friends, let Family, let Country groan,  
Despairing Widows shriek and Orphans moan;  
Turn'd to the Centre, where his Riches grow,  
His Eye regards not spectacles of Woe.  
MORRIS,<sup>5</sup> look up, for to thy name we spell,  
On Earth BOB MORRIS, Mammon 'tis in Hell.  
Wretch, who hath meanly sold thy native Land,  
Tremble, thou Wretch, for Vengeance is at hand;  
Soon shall thy Treasures fly on Eagle's Wings,  
And Conscience goad thee with a thousand Stings.

Of head erect, and self-sufficient Mien,  
Another MORRIS<sup>6</sup> presses to be seen:  
Demons of Vanity, ye know him sure;  
This is your Pupil, this is *Gouverneur*.  
Some little Knowledge, with some little Sense,  
More Affectation far, and more Pretence;  
Such is the Man, his Tongue he never baulks,  
On all Things talkable he boldly talks.  
A Specious Orator, of Law he prates  
And pompous Nothing mingles in Debates;  
In other Times, unnoticed he might pass—  
These Times can make a Statesman of an Ass.

Strike up Hell's music, roar infernal Drums,  
Discharge the Cannon, Lo! the Warrior comes  
Here comes not such as on th' Ohio's Banks,

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Jay, then thirty-four years of age, was a leader in the Civil Service in New York. He had married Sarah, the beautiful daughter of Governor Livingston, in 1774. His influence in the Patriot ranks was potential, and his social rank among the highest in the land.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> Samuel Chase, of Maryland. He was an energetic leader among the Republicans of his State, and was the chief instrument in moulding public sentiment there in favor of a declaration of Independence, which he warmly advocated, and the written manifesto of which, he signed.—[Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> Robert Morris, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, who was the great Financier of the Revolution, and whose private credit sustained the cause when the Congress had no credit at all. He was one of the most unselfish patriots of that period.—[Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> Gouverneur Morris, lawyer, orator and statesman. He was a native of New York, and was a delegate in the Continental Congress for that State from 1777 to 1780, serving on several important committees. He was one of the most energetic of men; alive to every subject that attracted society, and ever ready to converse upon any topic. He served the country in diplomatic stations abroad, after the Revolution, and was the literary author of the National Constitution.—[Ed.]

But rampant at the head of ragged Ranks.  
Hunger and Itch are with him, GATES and  
WAYNE,<sup>1</sup>

And all the Lice of Egypt in his Train.  
Sure these are Falstaff's soldiers, poor and bare,  
Or else the Rotten Regiment of Rag Fair.  
Bid the French Generals to their Chief Advance,  
And grace his Suite; O! Shame, They've fled to  
France.

Wilt thou, great Chief of Freedom's lawless Sons,  
Great Captain of the Western Goths and Huns;  
Wilt thou, for once, permit a private Man  
To parley with thee and thy Conduct Scan!  
At Reason's bar hath Cataline been heard,  
At Reason's bar e'en Cromwell hath appear'd.  
Successful or successful, all must stand  
At her Tribunal, and hold up their Hand.  
Severe but just; the Case she fairly states,  
And Fame or Infamy, her sentence Waits.  
Hear thy Indictment, WASHINGTON, at large;  
Attend and listen to the Solemn Charge.  
Thou hast supported an atrocious Cause,  
Against thy King, thy Country and the Laws;  
Committed Perjury, encouraged Lies,  
Forc'd Conscience, broken the most sacred Ties;  
Myriads of Wives and Fathers at thy Hand,  
Their Slaughtered Husbands, Slaughtered Sons  
demand.

That Pastures hear no more the lowing Kine,  
That Towns are desolate, all, all, is thine.  
The frequent Sacrilege that pain'd my Sight,  
The Blasphemies my Pen abhors to write,  
Innumerable crimes on thee must fall,  
For thou maintainest, thou defendest all  
Wilt thou pretend that Britain is in fault!  
In Reason's Court a Falsehood goes for nought.  
Will it avail with subterfuge refin'd,

<sup>1</sup> General Anthony Wayne and General Horatio Gates, Wayne, at about the time this Poem was written, performed a most gallant exploit in the capture of Stony Point, on the Hudson River.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> John Roberts and Abraham Carlisle, members of the Society of Friends or Quakers, in Philadelphia, were active secret foes of the patriots, giving information of great importance continually to the British and Tories. Under the meek garb Carlisle was a Torquemada exercising the functions of an inquisitor. He kept secret watch of the movements of

To say such deeds are foreign to thy mind.  
Wilt thou assert that, generous and humane,  
Thy nature suffers at another's Pain!  
He who a Band of Ruffians keeps to Kill,  
Is he not guilty of the Blood they spill!  
Who guards M'KEAN, and JOSEPH READ, the Vile,  
Help'd he not to murder ROBERTS and CARLISLE?<sup>2</sup>  
And who protects Committees in their Chair,  
In all their shocking Cruelties must share.  
What could, when half way up the Hill to Fame,  
Induce thee to go back and link with Shame?  
Was it Ambition, Vanity or Spite,  
That prompted thee with Congress to unite?  
Or did all these within thy Bosom Roll?  
Thou't Heart of Hero, with a Traitors' Soul  
Go, wretched Author of thy Country's Grief,  
Patron of Villainy, of Villains Chief;  
Seek with thy cursed Crew the Central Gloom,  
E'er Truth's avenging Sword begins thy doom.  
Or Sudden Vengeance or Celestial Dart  
Precipitate thee with augmented Smart.

O! Poet! seated on thy lofty Throne  
Forgive the Bard who makes thy words his own.  
Surprised; I trace in thy Prophetic Page,  
The Crimes, the Follies of the present Age  
Thy Scen'ry, Sayings, admirable Man,  
Pourtray our struggles with the dark Divan.  
What Michael to the first Arch-Rebel said,  
Would well rebuke the Rebel Army's Head.  
What Satan to the Angelic Prince replied,<sup>3</sup>  
Such are the words of Continental Pride.  
I swear by Him who rules the Earth and Sky,  
The dread Event shall equally apply;  
That CLINTON's warfare is the war of God,  
And WASHINGTON shall feel the Venge-ful Rod.

*End of the First Part.*

citizens of Philadelphia, whilst Howe had possession of that city, and communicated to that General the names of obnoxious Whigs. On one occasion when a detachment was sent by Howe to fall upon a party of American militia on the road toward Frankford, Roberts and Carlisle, who would not bear arms for the Americans, for the wealth of the Indies, piloted these troops to the massacre of their countrymen. These facts being proved, they were hanged in Philadelphia, in November, 1778.—[Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> See Milton's "Paradise Lost."

### THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY.

On the formation of the government of the Confederate States at Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1861, S. R. Mallory, who had been a representative of Florida in the Senate of the United States, was appointed Secretary of the Navy.

The Congress of the Confederate States assembled at Montgomery on the 29th of

April, 1861, where measures were taken for fitting out a navy for the use of the "Seceded" States. They authorised President Davis to issue letters of marque and general reprisal in such forms as he should think proper, under the Seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the





*President of the Confederate States of America*  
 TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS  
**REETING**

*I now do that reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotic Valor, Ability and Skill of*

*I do appoint him*  
*in the Marine Corps of the CONFEDERATE STATES*  
 to rank as such from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

*And he is to observe and follow such Orders and*  
*Directions from time to time as he shall receive from me or the future PRESIDENT of the Confederate States of America or his Superior Officer set over him according to the Rules and Discipline of the Marine Corps.*

BY THE PRESIDENT.

*Given under my Hand at*  
*day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight*  
*Hundred and \_\_\_\_\_*

*Secretary of the Navy*



1864

United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof. The tenth section of the Act offered a bounty of ten dollars for each person who might be on board any armed ship or vessel belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which should be burned, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as a privateer, of equal or inferior force. Also a bounty of twenty-five dollars for every prisoner captured by a privateer, and delivered to an agent of the Confederacy, in any of its ports.

Before the assembling of the Congress, Jefferson Davis issued letters of marque. Six National revenue cutters in possession of the Confederates, and as many more private vessels purchased from the owners, were soon afloat as privateers, and threatening the commerce of the United States with serious peril. The first privateer that was fitted out by Mr. Mallory, was named *Lady Davis*, in honor of the wife of Jefferson Davis.

Lacking skilled labor, the Confederates turned to England for aid in the construction of privateering vessels. Such aid was gladly given. Vessels for depredations upon American commerce were fitted out, armed, manned and victualled in British ports. The best heavy guns known to the British marine—Armstrong, Whitworth, Blakeley and other rifled cannon of heaviest weight, were put on board of them, and the commanders were each furnished with a commission from the Confederate States government, handsome in design, handsome in execution and handsomely printed on finest vellum, the whole done in England. A fac simile of one of these commissions is here given, from Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War." It is a little less than one third the size of the original. The material and execution of the instrument is much superior to those issued by the National Government. The space within the wreath on the trophy vignette at the bottom is the place for the seal.

According to "A Register of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the

Navy of the Confederate States, to January 1, 1864," printed at Richmond, the Navy Department was composed of the Secretary of the Navy, with a chief Clerk, three inferior clerks, and messenger; an Office of Orders and Details; Office of Ordnance and Hyrography; Office of Provisions and clothing, and Office of Medicine and Surgery. That "Register" contained several hundred names of officers, including all ranks known in the National Navy, from Admiral down. There were one Admiral (Franklin Buchanan), twelve Captains, three provisional captains, forty-one commanders and a large number of inferior officers. Of the higher grade of officers, a large number of them had belonged to the National Navy.

At the time this "Register" was made up, there were several of the Anglo-Confederate vessels on the high seas waging war against the commerce of the United States; and they had already captured 193 American merchant ships, whereof all but 17 were burned. The aggregate value of these vessels and their cargoes was the sum of \$13,455,000. So dangerous became the navigation of the ocean for American vessels, that about 1000 American ships were sold to foreign merchants, chiefly British. This was the logical and hoped for conclusion of the early proclamation by the British Queen that the Confederates must be regarded as possessing "belligerent rights," and treated as a separate nation. British greed with admirable forecast, saw that the concession of belligerent rights would lead to privateering, and the driving of the carrying trade of the Americans into British bottoms. To these bottoms, full two thirds of the carrying trade between the United States and Europe, was driven. For this advantage, and with the hope and expectation that free trade would follow the triumph of the Confederates, the British Government, the avowed enemy of Slavery, did all in its power to perpetuate Slavery by assisting the course of the Confederates. The selfishness of the British, so placed in opposition to their boasted *philanthropy* was the subject of the following keen



epigram in the London *Punch* entitled  
 "Shop and Freedom;"

"Though with the North we sympathise,  
 It must not be forgotten,  
 That with the South we've stronger ties,  
 Which are composed of cotton.

Whereof our imports' mount unto  
 A sum of many figures;  
 And where would be our calico,  
 Without the toil of niggers?

The South enslaves their fellow men  
 Whom we love all so dearly;  
 The North keeps commerce bound again  
 Which touches us more nearly.

Thus a divided duty we  
 Perceive in this hard matter—  
 Free trade, or sable brothers free?  
 O, will we choose the latter?

The upshot of the matter of British aid having been given to the Confederate Navy, led to the presentation by the government of the United States, of a bill of items of damages, and a claim for remuneration. An international commission, from whose decision there was no appeal, directed Great Britain to pay to the United States the sum of \$15,500,000, to be distributed among the sufferers from the violence of the Anglo-confederate cruisers. And it is estimated that British subjects engaged in the unlawful business of blockade-running to carry supplies to the Confederates which its own navy could not do, lost more money by the capture of these vessels and cargoes, by several millions, than was made by their expeditions.

#### THE ERIE CANAL.

When General Schuyler was in England in 1761, he visited the canal that connected the coal mines of Worsley with Manchester, then just completed by the Duke of Bridgewater, and saw the viaduct over the Irwell, which Brindley had recently finished, by which vessels crossed that stream at an elevation of about 40 feet. He was deeply impressed with the subject, as having a bearing upon the question which took possession of his mind, whether Lake Champlain and possibly the greater lakes might not be connected with the navigable waters of the Hudson River, by means of a canal? He corresponded with Professor Brand, of London, on the subject, after his return, and urged the consideration of a Northern canal, upon several of his countrymen. But the country was in a too unsettled state, then, to entertain the idea of such an undertaking; but after the old war for independence, he revived the scheme, and was nobly seconded by Elkanah Watson, who had travelled on the canals in Flanders and Holland, and who, in 1788 made a journey up the Mohawk Valley, to Fort Schuyler (now Rome), when he conceived the idea of a water connection between the Hudson River and Lake Ontario, by means of a canal. The joint labors and

influence of Schuyler and Watson brought about the formation of two Inland Lock Navigation companies, one for the construction of a canal by way of the Mohawk to Wood creek and Oneida Lake, called the Western company, and the other from the navigable waters of the Hudson, to Lake Champlain, called the Northern company. General Schuyler was made President of both companies, and Thomas Eddy, a Quaker, was appointed treasurer of the Western company.

In 1796, a plan proposed by Mr. Eddy for a canal to connect the Mohawk with the Seneca river direct, was sanctioned by the Western company, and the work was speedily accomplished. This led Gouverneur Morris, in 1801, to conceive the greatest of all canal projects, the construction of a spacious one through the country, by the nearest and most practicable route, from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, which was accomplished a little more than twenty years later.

In 1803, Morris gave an outline of his plan to Simeon De Witt, the Surveyor General of the State of New York. De Witt thought it chimerical, and so expressed himself to Mr. Geddes, a land surveyor, in Onondaga county. The latter thought the project feasible. Geddes



counselled with Jesse Hawley, of Western New York, who wrote a series of articles in favor of the scheme, in 1807 and 1808, over the signature of "Hercules." They were the first papers printed on the subject of the Erie Canal. In 1808, Joshua Furman introduced a resolution into the Assembly of the State of New York, for the survey of a canal route, with a view of asking Congress to grant moneys for the construction of the proposed work. Geddes was intrusted with the service of making surveys in central New York, and his report was so favorable that it attracted general attention.

Commissions were appointed in 1810 to explore a canal route through the centre of the State. De Witt Clinton was at the head of that commission. In April, 1811, an act was passed to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of the State, and Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, Wm. North, Thomas Eddy, Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, (fac similies of whose signatures are given in this paper) were appointed Commissioners.<sup>1</sup> Efforts were immediately set on foot to induce the General Government to aid in the construction of the canal, and pecuniary aid and moral

influence were sought among the States and Territories of the country west of the Alleghany mountains. Among other men in authority, in those regions, appealed to by the Commissioners, was David Holmes, Governor of the Mississippi Territory. The following is a copy of their letter to him:

"New York, Oct. 8, 1811.

"Sir:

"By the law of the State of New York, of which we do ourselves the honor to inclose to your Excellency an exemplified copy, we are directed to apply to the Congress of the United States, or to the Legislature of any State or Territory to coöperate and aid in opening a communication by means of Canal Navigation, between the Great Lakes and Hudson River.

"The good sense of the Territory over which you, Sir, preside, will readily perceive the benefit which must result from such navigation. But whatever may be the peculiar advantages which locality may give to particular parts of the United States, we feel a conviction that the general advantage to the whole nation is of such preponderating influence, as to render the present object of principal, if not exclusive concern to the National Legislature.

"The State of New York is not ignorant of the Special benefit which she might receive to herself by holding in her own hands the best communication between the Territory around the Lakes and the Atlantic ocean; neither is she so devoid of enterprise or resource as not to open that abundant source of influence and revenue.

"But she is disposed rather to grant than withhold communication, and not only to enter into any reasonable stipulation, but to give the aid of her

was appointed adjutant-genl. of the army in 1812, but declined. He died in New York, in 1836.

Thomas Eddy was a quaker and a philanthropist. A native of Philadelphia, he learned the mercantile business there, but pursued it in the city of New York. He was active in originating the "Penitentiary system" of New York; and in every good work he was so active, that he was called the "American Howard." He died in New York, in 1827.

Robert R. Livingston was the eminent statesman and patriot, and first chancellor of the State of New York. He was also the first Secretary of State of the new government declared by the preamble to the resolution of independence; and he administered the oath of office to Washington, as President of the Republic. He represented his country in France, and was active in public enterprises. He died in 1813.

Robert Fulton was the eminent American who introduced mankind to the blessings to be derived from navigation by steam. He died in 1815.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> Gouverneur Morris was born in lower Westchester county (Morisania), N. Y. in 1732, and died there in 1816. He was a lawyer, statesman and orator; and he was an active patriot all through the struggle for Independence. He was the literary author of the Constitution of the United States, and represented his country in foreign courts.

De Witt Clinton was son of General James Clinton. He was a statesman and a soldier and was active in all public enterprises for the advancement of knowledge and the prosperity of his country. He was Governor of the State of New York from 1817 to 1822, and from 1824 to 1827. He died in Albany, in 1828.

Simeon De Witt, was a soldier in the Continental army and its geographer. He was surveyor-general of New York for 50 years, from 1784 to 1834, and was also chancellor of that State, and member of many Scientific and Literary Societies. He died at Albany, in 1834.

William North was a soldier of the Revolution, and was aide to our Baron de Steuben. He was one of the Baron's favorites and inherited much of that officer's property. For awhile he was adjutant and inspector of the United States army, and was also a member of the National Senate. He



legislative authority to those measures which in the prosecution of the business may be found needful.

"There are two modes, Sir, by which your territory may contribute to this great work; by procuring appropriations, and by that influence in the councils of the Union to which it is entitled. The former mode will certainly not be unacceptable. Whether the money granted shall be in the form of a gift or loan, will of course depend on the ulterior consideration whether the canal is forever to be free, or whether being made at the expense of New York, it shall be subject to such transit duties as from a regard to her special interest or convenience she may from time to time think proper to impose. In the former case, the bounty of your territory will be patriotically offered and frankly received. Loans may in both cases, be useful.

"But what appears to us most suitable on the occasion, and which, therefore, we most earnestly solicit, is the exercise of your territorial influence in the public councils of our country to provide for the whole expenses of this canal: which, to use the pertinent expression of the law under which we act, will encourage agriculture, promote commerce and manufactures, facilitate a free and general intercourse between different parts of the United States, tend to the aggrandisement and prosperity of the country, and consolidate and strengthen the Union.

"We take the liberty to request that your excellency will have the goodness to communicate this application to the Legislature of your territory, and give it that aid which it may, in your opinion, deserve.

"With perfect respect, we have the honor to be

"Sir, your Excellency's Most obedient Servants,

*Govt Morris*

*Demite Clinton*

*Simon De Witt*

*Wm North*

*Thomas Eddy*

*Robt Livingston*

*Robert Fulton*

The application for aid to the general government was unsuccessful, and the second war for independence that broke out soon afterwards, caused a suspension of active operations. At the close of that war, the project was revived. In April, 1816, the Legislature of the State of New York made provisions for a definite survey. The State resolved to construct the canal. The work was begun at Rome on the 4th of July, 1817, and in 1825, the first boat passed from Buffalo to New York, bearing the Governor of the State (De Witt Clinton) and others, with some of the waters

of Lake Erie, which were carried out and cast into the Atlantic Ocean, thus wedding Neptune with the Naiades of the forest. Four of the original commissioners—Clinton, De Witt, North and Eddy—participated in the brilliant ceremonials at the nuptials. Livingston had then been dead twelve years, Fulton ten, and Morris, the projector of the great work, had been in his grave eight years. He had lived long enough to be assured, by the action of the authorities of his State, that the work would be done.

### THE HISTORY OF THE EGYPT CHURCH.

The RECORD is indebted to the Rev. J. H. Dubbs, of Philadelphia, for the following paper:

The student of the local history of Pennsylvania, is often puzzled by the occurrence of geographical terms, which he cannot find on the map.

Some of these, such as the names given by the Swedes to their earliest settlements, have become obsolete; while others, which are principally of German origin, still have a local currency, but have never been legally recognized, and are somewhat loosely applied to certain districts of country whose geographical boundaries have never been accurately determined.

Of the latter character is that region, situated in the Eastern part of Lehigh county, north of Allentown, which in ancient documents is termed "Aegypten," or less properly "Aegypta," and is in English generally known as "Egypt." Originally the name was probably applied to nearly all the territory now included in the townships bearing the name of Whitehall; but its significance has gradually contracted, like the fairy pavilion in the Arabian tale, until it has come to designate only the rich valley within a radius of a mile or two from the old Egypt Church in North Whitehall township, around which, indeed, the whole history of our "Aegypten" may be said to cluster.

In this neighborhood was established one of the earliest German settlements in Eastern Pennsylvania. At first, however, it was called in general terms "the settlement on the Lehigh," and it is not until 1752, that I find in the Church Records any notice of the name "Aegypten." Tradition has it, that the present name was first given by the people of the neighboring settlement of Allemaengel,<sup>1</sup> who in times of famine were often compelled to draw their supplies from the Lehigh settlement. What was more natural than that, on such occasions, they should have been reminded of the journey of the sons of Jacob "to Egypt to buy corn," and that they should have named the valley "Aegypten," in allusion to "the glorious valley of old father Nile?"

The earliest settlers in Egypt and its vicinity were almost exclusively members of the Reformed Church. The Palliets (now written Balliet), the Voiturins (now written Wotring or Woodring), and pro-

<sup>1</sup> Allemaengel was a name formerly applied to a district, now included in the townships of Lynn, in Lehigh county, and Albany, in Berks. The name literally signified "all wants," or as Bishop De Schweinitz more elegantly renders it, *general destitution*; and was derived from the supposed barrenness of the soil, and the numerous privations and dangers to which the early settlers were exposed.—[J. H. D.]



bably some others were of Huguenot descent; the Schreibers were natives of Niederbrunn, in Alsace; the Schaads having emigrated from the province of Hanau, were long familiarly known as "the Hanauers;" but the greater number—among whom we might mention such names as Kohler, Kern, Burghalter, Mickly, Troxel, Steckel, and many others—are said to have been generally natives of Switzerland, and Egypt was consequently often called a Swiss settlement.<sup>1</sup>

As these people had all been members of the Reformed Church in Europe, it was but natural that they should organize a congregation, holding to the same religious confession. There were, indeed, from the beginning, a few Lutherans in the neighborhood, including such respectable families as the Saegers and the Ruchs; but it was not till many years after the first settlement that they found themselves sufficiently numerous to organize a separate congregation.

The oldest document in the possession of the Reformed congregation is a Baptismal Record, bound in the most primitive manner, with strips of buckskin, serving instead of clasps. The title page bears the motto: *Omnia ad Dei gloriam salutemque nostrarum animarum*; and a German inscription, of which the following is a translation:

"Baptismal Record of the congregation at the Lehigh, in which are to be recorded the names of children baptized, the names of their parents, and also the names of their sponsors.

Commenced March 22d, 1733."

*J. Henricus Goetschius. M.  
Helveticus-Tigurinus.*

<sup>1</sup> The writer is indebted to Edward Kohler, Esq., for a skillfully prepared draught of Egypt and its vicinity, containing the names of many of the original proprietors, though unfortunately drawn on too extensive a scale for publication in the RECORD. We propose to deposit it in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, where it may, perhaps, gladden the eyes of some future local historian.—[J. N. D.]

Goetschius<sup>1</sup> remained pastor of the Egypt Church until 1736, after which his name disappears from the record. About the year 1740, he returned to Switzerland, and subsequently brought his family to America, but where they settled is not definitely known.<sup>2</sup>

For a number of years after the organization of the congregation, and before the building of a church, religious services were held alternately in the houses of Peter Troxel and George Kern.

The first baptism recorded in "Aegypten" by Rev. Mr. Goetschius was that of a son of "the respectable Peter Troxel, church-censor of the Reformed congregation at this place," and his wife, Juliana Catharine. The child was baptized on the 26th of October, 1733, and was named Johannes. The sponsors were Nicholas Kern, Johannes Egender and Margaret Egender. It is not usual at present to have so many sponsors at baptism, and the office of "church-censor" is now, we believe, entirely unknown in our American German Churches.

For several years after the resignation

<sup>1</sup> Rev. John Henry Goetschius, or Goetschy, as he was popularly called, was one of the earliest Reformed ministers in Pennsylvania. He was a native of Zurich, in Switzerland, and came to this country as a candidate of Theology, with special license to administer the sacraments. That he considered himself a minister at this time is shown by the monogram of the letters V. D. M., attached to his signature, but he subsequently received full ordination from the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia, in 1737. In 1730 he became pastor of the church at New Goshenhoppen in Montgomery county, where he remained until 1739, and during this time he was, for a time at least, simultaneously pastor of the churches at "Alt Coshenhoppen, New Coshenhoppen, Schwam, Sacon, Aegypten, Macedonia Missilem, Oli, Bern and Dolpenhagen." These were at that time the only (German) Reformed congregations in a district, which is now occupied by at least forty Reformed ministers.—[J. H. D.]

<sup>2</sup> Goetschius had a son, who was also named John Henry. He became a prominent minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and resided for many years at Hackensack, N. J. This son is said in the "Manual of the Reformed Church" to have been born in 1718, in "Liguria," which is probably a typographical error for Tiguria—the Latin name of Zurich.—[J. H. D.]



of Goetschius, the Egypt Church was without a regular pastor. It was, however, occasionally supplied by the Rev. John Philip Boehm, who resided in Montgomery county, nearly forty miles away.

Mr. Boehm was a man of talent and influence, and took a prominent part in the theological controversies of the day. A sketch of his life may be found in Harbaugh's "Lives of the Fathers of the Reformed Church."

Our record informs us that, while the church was still vacant, three children were taken to the Saucon Church—a distance of 15 miles,<sup>1</sup> and were there baptized on the 23d of September, 1740, by "Herr Inspector Peter Heinrich Torschius." We have no hesitation in identifying this "Inspector" with the Rev. P. H. Dorstius, a minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, residing in Bucks county, who had probably been commissioned to visit and inspect the German churches, and to report their condition to the ecclesiastical authorities in Europe.

The next pastor at Egypt was Rev. John Conrad Wurtz, who imitates Goetschius in styling himself *Helvetico Tigurinus*. This minister had a fashion of varying the orthography of his name, changing from Wurtz to Wirtz, and finally settling down to Wirtz—a bad practice, which in this, as in many other instances, has caused much confusion. He remained in charge from 1742 to 1744, when he removed to Springfield, Bucks county, and in 1751, to Rockaway, N. J. It seems that he did not stand in any regular ecclesiastical connection when he preached in Egypt;<sup>2</sup> but was finally re-

gularly ordained by the Presbyterian presbytery of New Brunswick.

After the resignation of Mr. Wurtz, there seems to have been another vacancy, from 1744 to 1751, during which period the church was, in part at least, supplied by Rev. J. P. Boehm, and the distinguished Rev. Michael Schlatter. Boehm died suddenly on the 1st of May, 1749, at an advanced age, after having on the previous day administered the Lord's Supper in the Egypt congregation.

Of Schlatter it is not necessary that we should say much, as his life has been written by Rev. Dr. Harbaugh—a book, by the way which contains a vast amount of antiquarian lore. Brief biographical sketches may also be found in Appleton's "Cyclopedia," and in Drakes' "Dictionary of American Biography."

It is enough to remark, that Schlatter was to the German Reformed, what the elder Muhlenberg was to the Lutheran Church—the ruling spirit that brought order out of the chaos of its early history. In his journal he has but little to say concerning the Egypt Church, probably on account of its inaccessibility, lying in the midst of what was then almost a wilderness. "On the 8th of November, 1748," he says, "I received a call for a minister from the congregations called Egypt and Heidelberg. They desire to have a permanent pastor, and obligate themselves for £42 or 280 Dutch guilders as salary." In the same year he states that the charge composed of the Heidelberg, Egypt and Jordan congregations is without a regular minister. In 1752 the vacancy was however supplied by the Rev. John Jacob Wissler, a native of Dillenberg, in Nassau. He was one of six ministers whom Schlatter had brought from the Fatherland. Until recently it was supposed that he must have died soon after his arrival, as nothing was known of his subsequent history; but

<sup>1</sup> On the way they must have passed near the site of the present town of Bethlehem, which was founded by the Moravians in the following year, 1741. It is said that, for a long time, there was but a single house between Bethlehem and Egypt, a distance of twelve miles.

<sup>2</sup> Schlatter says in his "Journal:" "On the 15th (of Oct., 1746), a certain J. C. Wirts (*sic*), of Zurich, came to visit me, and endeavored to excuse himself for having served as a minister for several years in some congregations in this country, without any regular call or ordination. He said he had done this partly in compliance with the earnest soli-

citations of the people; who would rather be edified by an unordained teacher than remain entirely destitute of spiritual nourishment."

In 1761, Wirtz accepted a call to the Reformed Church of York, Pennsylvania, where he died suddenly on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, 1763.



our record shows that he was pastor of the Egypt charge until 1754. About this time he probably died, as in the Coetal minutes of 1757, there is mention made of a gift to his widow.

The records during Wissler's pastorate are well kept, and include eighteen baptisms and thirty-five confirmations. He also solemnized several marriages, of which the following is the first on the record: "Aegypten, November 28th, 1752. On this day Samuel, a legitimate son of Nicholas Saeger and Anna Eva, a legitimate daughter of the late Frederick Eberhard, were admitted to the state of Holy Matrimony."

Mr. Wissler also entered on the record of the Egypt Church certain *memoranda* which, strictly speaking, belonged to the history of neighboring congregations. Of these the following may serve as a specimen:

"N. B.—Anna Margaret Heilmann, on the 22d of April, 1753, presented the congregation at the Jordan a beautiful white altar-cloth. May God reward this praiseworthy, christian work with the most abundant blessings."

The records of the Reformed congregation now grow brighter and clearer, though it does not appear who were the pastors from 1755 to 1763. Whoever they were they kept the records carefully, though it is to be regretted that they neglected to record their own names. At this early period the "church-books" is our only guide, and where this fails us, we are left entirely in the dark.

The last entry on our record for the year 1763, was the baptism on the 12th of April, of an infant daughter of Hans Schneider and his wife, Margaret. Poor child! On the 8th of October, of the same year, she was murdered by the Indians, in her mother's arms. Father, mother and three children were all scalped; but one child recovered, and lived to an advanced age. The same party of Indians on the same day murdered two children of John Jacob Mickley; killed and scalped Mrs. Jacob Alleman, with her child; and

committed many other outrages.<sup>1</sup> During this incursion eighteen persons are said to have been murdered within the limits of what is now Lehigh county, all of whom were unoffending German people, who had never molested an Indian.<sup>2</sup> The indignation aroused by these unprovoked outrages finally resulted in the cruel massacre, in December, 1763, of the Christian Conestoga Indians, who were probably entirely innocent of the crimes laid to their charge.

During these Indian incursions, the people of Egypt generally found a refuge in the house of Adam Deshler, which is still standing, and is familiarly known as "the old fort." Here, on the occasion above referred to, the women and children remained in comparative safety, while the men, twenty in number, went in pursuit of the enemy, whom, however, they failed to find. The old house is built of stone, with diminutive doors and windows, and bids fair to stand for a century to come, if "modern improvement" will consent to spare the venerable relic.

In 1764, we can affirm with reasonable certainty, the Lutheran congregation was first organized. Hitherto the Lutherans had been compelled to travel some distance to attend a church of their own de-

<sup>1</sup> On the 8th of October, 1863, a number of gentlemen commemorated the centennial anniversary by visiting the scenes of this ancient massacre. On this occasion Joseph J. Mickley, Esq., of Philadelphia, the well-known numismatist and antiquarian, who is himself, a great-grandson of the above mentioned John Jacob Mickley, read an exhaustive monograph on the whole subject, in which all the particulars were minutely detailed. We regret that this valuable composition still remains unpublished.—[J. H. D.]

<sup>2</sup> An Indian family which had for some reason, been banished from an Indian village on the east side of the Lehigh river, had found a refuge in Egypt and built a cabin on land of Jacob Kohler, near his residence. "The two families," says Edward Kohler, Esq. "dwelt for a number of years peaceably together, probably until 1742, when, at the command of the Six Nations, all the Indians in the neighborhood were compelled to remove to Wyoming.—[J. H. D.]



nomination,<sup>1</sup> but in this year the Reformed and Lutheran congregations agreed to build a church in concert. For this purpose Peter Steckel of the Reformed, and Christian Saeger of the Lutheran Church, presented to each congregation, respectively, half an acre of land, and the church was built on the line, so that it stood on land belonging partly to the Reformed and partly to the Lutheran Church. A sort of release is still extant, written in English, in which the land is granted "for the united use of the High and Low churches." This, of course, means Lutheran and Reformed, but I know of no other instance where the two confessions have been so designated.

In the same year (1764), a Union Church was erected—a rough log building, in which planks laid on blocks of wood were made to serve as pews, and though the church has since been twice rebuilt, the two congregations have at all times occupied the same church, though on alternate Sundays. Such alliances between different denominations are not generally supposed to be auspicious; but it is mere justice to state that, so far as we know, there has never been the least disagreement between the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of Egypt.

From 1764 to 1770, the pastor of the Reformed congregation was Rev. J. Daniel

<sup>1</sup> Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg mentions the names of the Lutheran congregations in the northern part of Lehigh county, in the following paragraph, written in 1754:

"In an extensive region to the northwest, there are four congregations called Heidelberg, Weissenburg, Jordan and Macunsky. These congregations were very poor, and, therefore, desiring to be served by a pastor, they hired several vagabond ministers at a miserable salary, and got along as well as they could until 1752, when they secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Schertlein, who bought a piece of land, built a house; and attended to the duties of his office. From the testimonials which he brought with him, we learn that Rev. Mr. Schertlein was a minister in the Duchy of Wurtemberg. He recently attended our annual meeting in New Hanover, presented the necessities of his congregations, and expressed himself in such a manner, that we have great hopes of his success."—[J. H. D.]

Gross, or Gros, as he sometimes spelt his name.<sup>2</sup> Though a man of great ability, Dr. Gross was not popular in his charge, and as is usual in such cases, many things were said to his discredit. In 1770 he removed to Springfield, Bucks county, and in 1772 to the State of New York. His reasons for leaving his Pennsylvania congregations, according to a letter written in 1773, were "want of love, stubborn conduct, neglect on the part of his members in attending on Divine worship, etc." It is evident that there was considerable bitterness on both sides.

We are unable to state positively the name of the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation. The early records are lost, and the present writer may as well confess, that he is not sufficiently familiar with the early history of the Lutheran Church to supply this deficiency from other sources. Possibly a certain Rev. Mr. Roth, who labored independently in the neighborhood, may have preached there until 1769, when Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk became the regular pastor. Van Buskirk was a man of ability, and especially excelled as a catechist. He had labored very acceptably in Germantown, Pa., but at the request of the ministerium, removed "further up the country, where several new congregations had lately been organized." *Hallesche Nachrichten*, p. 1125. After laboring for several years, Van Buskirk resigned the Egypt Church, though he continued pastor of several neighboring congregations. He was succeeded by a Rev. Mr. Yung, who remained but a short time, and is believed to have ended his days in Virginia.

His successor, Rev. Daniel Lehmann, was a man of considerable ability. He had been well educated in Germany, but on his arrival in America, found himself unable to pay his passage, and according to the barbarous custom of the times, was sold as a redemptioner. Rev. Mr. Kunze,

<sup>2</sup> Rev. John Daniel Gross, D.D., born at Deux-ponts, in the Palatinate, 1737. Died at Canajoharie, New York, May 25th, 1812. Professor in Columbia College, and pastor of the German Reformed Church, of New York. Author of a work on "Moral Philosophy."—[J. H. D.]



of Philadelphia, paid his passage, and set him free, and subsequently gave him some instructions in Theology. Having become tutor in the family of Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk, he preached occasionally for vacant congregations, and in 1778, was ordained, pastor of the Egypt charge. He remained but a few years at this place, and spent the rest of his life in Berks county, where he died, Oct. 2d, 1810.

Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk subsequently became pastor the second time, and served the congregation faithfully for many years.

After the brief pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Plitt, Rev. J. Caspar Dill, in the year 1800, became Lutheran minister at Egypt. He was an excellent man, and in our early youth the old people still spoke of him with the highest reverence. His successor was Rev. Henry Geissenhainer, who, however, remained but a short time.

For thirty years, from 1771 to 1801, Rev. Abraham Blumer was pastor of the Reformed congregation. He was a native of Switzerland, and had in early life served as chaplain in the army of the King of Sardinia. While he was pastor at Egypt he also preached in the Allentown, Jordan and Union Churches. During the Revolution the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, were hidden under the floor of his church in Allentown, in order to save them from the British.

Mr. Blumer was a man of high culture and unblemished reputation. He died in 1822, aged 85 years.

During his pastorate in 1785, the second church was built. It was in its day considered a fine edifice. Like most of our old churches it was built of stone, having galleries on three sides; while the fourth was reserved for the tall pulpit, which was variously supposed to resemble a lily, a tulip, or even a wine glass. Directly in front of the pulpit stood a large square altar. The building was fifty feet in length by forty in breadth, and its general appearance, as we remember it, was solemn and impressive.

It is rather remarkable that for ninety-seven years, from 1771 to 1868, the Reformed congregation had but three pas-

tors: Rev. A. Blumer from 1771 to 1801; Rev. John Gobrecht,<sup>1</sup> from 1801 to 1831; and Rev. J. S. Dubbs, D.D.,<sup>2</sup> from 1831 to 1868. Not one of these, however, held his office as long as Rev. W. Meendsen, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Geissenhainer as Lutheran pastor, in 1810, and remained in charge until 1859—a period of 49 years. He died about a year ago in the 93d year of his age.

During the pastorate of Dr. Dubbs and Father Meendsen, in the year 1851, the *third* church was built. It is a fine, large brick edifice, with tower and bell, and is, we think, a *model* country church.

After the subscriptions for its erection had been collected, the additional expenses were proportionally assessed upon the members of the congregations, and this assessment, I am told, was almost universally accepted without dispute—a fact which speaks well for the peaceable disposition of the people.

Father Meendsen was succeeded as Lutheran pastor, by Rev. Thomas Steck, who after laboring successfully for some years, accepted a call to Wilmington, Del. The present Lutheran pastor is the Rev. Mr. Reninger.

In 1868, Rev. S. A. Leinbach became the successor of the Rev. Dr. Dubbs, and is now the pastor of the Reformed congregation.

We cannot close our sketch of the history of the Egypt Church, without some reference to its ancient congregational

<sup>1</sup> Rev. John Gobrecht, a son of Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht, of Hanover, Pa., died in 1831, aged 57. He was a man of unblemished life, and was greatly beloved. His remains rest in the Egypt church-yard.—[J. H. D.]

<sup>2</sup> Rev. J. S. Dubbs, D.D., born in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, Oct. 16th, 1796, who was for many years pastor of the Reformed churches at Allentown, Egypt, &c., has retired from the active work of the ministry, on account of the infirmities of old age. He is the father of the writer of this article. During his ministry, he preached between 5,000 and 6,000 sermons; baptized 6,855 children and adults; confirmed 3,780 persons; performed the marriage ceremony 2,014 times; and attended 2,750 funerals. He also preached at the laying of the corner-stone or the consecration of 58 churches.

school, with which the writer regards it as one of the privileges of his life to have been in early youth connected. In those days the school-house stood near the church, and was in part occupied by the school, while the rest served as the residence of the schoolmaster and his family. Every morning we gathered in the school-room from miles around, and joined in singing, and in the united repetition of the creed and the Lord's prayer. The scripture lesson was read, and the master then offered a short collect. Twice a week we repeated the ten commandments. All the people in the neighborhood were members, either of the Lutheran or Reformed Church, and so it came to pass that all the scholars over a certain age were divided into two classes, each of which was instructed in the catechism of the church of their parents, preparatory to the catechetical lectures of their pastor, which they were expected to attend at the proper time. In the evening we again separated with singing and prayer. How earnestly we all sang, with one heart and one voice, that ancient German choral, *Ach bleib bei uns Herr Jesu Christ*:

"Lord Jesus Christ, abide we pray;  
The evening comes we've spent the day.  
Thy blessed word and sacrament  
May we preserve unto life's end."

Let it not be supposed that our feelings were morbid or melancholy. It was with a joyous heart that on our way homeward we made the valley ring with such hymns as—

"Seeing I am Jesus' Lamb  
Ever glad at heart I am,"  
Or "I am baptized into Thy name,  
O! Father, Son and Holy Ghost;  
Among Thy seed a place I claim,

Among Thy consecrated host;  
Buried with Christ and dead to sin,  
Thy spirit now shall dwell within."

In those days our school was in some respects, decidedly old-fashioned. The order of its religious services had probably remained unchanged for more than a century. From a literary point of view, there has been great improvement; from a religious, we doubt whether it could be improved. A large school-building, with several apartments has since been erected, and the principal has competent assistants to aid him in his work. In imparting instructions, the English language is now almost exclusively employed.

The schoolmaster has always been in German congregations, a very important personage. He is expected to play the organ in church, to teach the young to sing, and in many respects to be an assistant to the minister. In most instances the congregational schools have recently conformed to the common-school law, and the teachers are, therefore, in part supported by the State. In Egypt, the teacher receives for his services in the church, in addition to a small annual stipend, the use of a house and about ten acres of land. The present organist and teacher, Mr. Francis G. Bernd, has held these offices for more than twenty-seven years, and still retains the respect and affection of the whole community.

In preparing this article, the writer has to a great extent confined himself to the ecclesiastical history of Egypt, thus excluding much interesting matter, which would otherwise be well worthy of record. Eastern Pennsylvania is a rich field for the local historian, and deserves more attention than it has hitherto received.

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#### BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

I have before me a letter-book kept by the Hon. Daniel Dulaney, of Maryland, in 1752, who, on the 26th of December, in that year, addressed a letter to Cecilous

Calvert, Esq., a distant relation and namesake of the second Lord Baltimore. Mr. Calvert married one of the daughters of George William Fairfax, of Belvoir, who was



manager of the immense landed estate of his cousin, the eccentric old Lord Fairfax, styled the "Lord of Greenway Court."

Mr. Dulaney's<sup>1</sup> letter-book, is bound in the venerable parchment of royal days in America; and, for this reason, it appears to reflect more forcibly the shades of a hoary antiquity upon the progressive light of the present. A few extracts from the letter-book referred to may be agreeable to persons interested in the history of boundary lines between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and Maryland and Virginia.

Dating "Annapolis, 26th Dec. 1752," Mr. Dulaney writes:

"I am heartily glad that the Penns themselves have given up their decree, as it seems to me by their petition to the Lords Justices, as well as by what Mr. Sharp writes to me, they have effectually done; and I flatter myself, that if ever there should be a new agreement, which I am persuaded they will endeavor, it will be very different from, and much more equal than that which the late Lord was drawn into; for by that agreement his Lordship gave up a great and valuable part of his province without any consideration in the world, unless the enjoyment of the rest free from their encroachments could be deemed a consideration."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dulaney was a lawyer and statesman of considerable note in Maryland, during the latter half of the last century. He was commissary-general, secretary, attorney-general and councillor of Maryland before the Revolution. He opposed the stamp-act but remained loyal to the crown; and he was an able writer in favor of the government. In 1766, he wrote and published a tract entitled "Considerations on the Propriety of imposing Taxes on the British colonies in North America for the purpose of a Revenue." Mr. Dulaney died in Baltimore, on the 19th of March, 1797, at the age of seventy-six years.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> There had been, at this time, a long dispute concerning boundary lines between the Proprietors of the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and not a little sharp practice. The disputes were ended by the establishment of the line according to surveys made by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished English Mathematicians and astronomers, and completed in 1767. This is known in history as "Mason & Dixon's Line."

In the following paragraph as in the preceding, Mr. Dulaney refers to Charles, the last of the Lords Baltimore save one, Frederick, who died in 1751, and continues: "When that agreement was made the late lord was under every disadvantage, for, he was unacquainted with his own affairs here, as there was nobody that attempted to lay a state of them before him but Mr. Lloyd who was truly zealous and indefatigable in his Lordship's service, but he had such a prolix, and perhaps perplexed, way of writing, that his Lordship had not the patience to read, much less to consider, his letters, with the attention the importance of the subject merited; this his lordship owned frequently when he was here.

"The Pennsylvanians, on the other hand, had a cunning set of men who were perpetually on the watch, knew and never failed to take advantage of every wrong step that was taken on the side of Maryland; who knew how and made no difficulty to misrepresent or disguise any truth that made against them; who could give falsehood the appearance of truth, and were never at a loss for witnesses to prove or disprove any facts they advanced or denied. Mr. Thomas Penn has been long in Philadelphia, and is very well instructed. I do not mention these things from any other motive but a sense of duty to his lordship that he may be upon his guard, if any overtures should be made to him of a new agreement."

After noticing at considerable length the quarrels between the protestants, papists and jacobites, Mr. Dulaney continues—"I am not acquainted with the political principles of the papists, but I am sure they are not mad, which I am sure they must be, were they to attempt to disturb our protestant government, as their numbers in this province is very inconsiderable in comparison of the protestants, and they are not tolerated at all, as

It terminated the border wars on paper and in the courts which had existed for ninety years. The line formed the boundary between the free and slave-labor states.—[ED.]

I have often heard, in any of the other British Colonies but Pennsylvania.

"I wrote several times to the late Lord Proprietary about an affair that I thought worthy of his attention, which was this; some dispute arose between the Virginians and the Lord Fairfax concerning the limits of his lordship's grant for the Northern neck, and commissioners were appointed, I think, by the crown to ascertain these limits; which commissioners proceeded, and instead of stopping at the

South Branch which runs to the first fountain of Potomac, one of the boundaries of Maryland, crossed it to another branch, and by that means, cut off a great part of Maryland, and laid it within the pretensions of Lord Fairfax, by which his lordship is no gainer, and the Lord Proprietary of Maryland a great loser."

This most interesting letter occupies six pages of a large book closely written.

W. T. R. SAFFELL.

*Baltimore Aug. 1873.*

### THE SCHUYLER FAMILY AND ARMS.

A representative of the Schuyler family first appeared in this country, in the year 1650, in the person of Philip Pieterse Schuyler. He is first mentioned in history as a participant in a fracas at Albany, which grew out of a dispute about authority, in this wise:

The Van Rensselaers who first owned the estate at and around Albany, with the title of "Patroon," never came to America, but entrusted the management of the property to agents. One of them was Brant Arent Van Slechtenhorst, from Guelderland, an energetic man who came to New Amsterdam the same year when Peter Stuyvesant arrived as governor of New Netherland. Van Slechtenhorst's energy and independence of spirit, soon made him a sort of rival in authority not only of the Commissary at Fort Orange, Albany, but even of Stuyvesant himself. Jealousies arose between the "Patroon" colony and the Dutch West India Company. The colony of Rensselaerwyck was powerful, and the Company took measures to repress its growing influence. They claimed jurisdiction over the whole province, what the "Company" as the Van Rensselaer settlement was called, acknowledged no authority within the domain of Rensselaerwyck, outside of Fort Orange, excepting that of the "Patroon" himself. So it was that Stuyvesant and Van Slechtenhorst became champions of rival interests, and each was endowed with his full measure of Dutch obstinacy.

For about three years that quarrel went on. A crisis was produced by a demand of Governor Stuyvesant for a subsidy from Rensselaerwyck. Van Slechtenhorst went to New Amsterdam to remonstrate with the Governor. Both gentlemen were unyielding, and when they parted, both used language not "gentlemanly." Stuyvesant determined to apply his usual logic in such cases, physical force, and he sent an officer to bring Van Slechtenhorst forthwith before him on the day of the interview. He was at dinner when the officer arrived with his warrant, and that official, charged with bringing the culprit "forthwith" would not allow him to finish his meal of fat venison. He was taken before the Governor and Council, who condemned him as an unruly subject. "Can a man be condemned unheard?" Van Slechtenhorst asked. He was answered by an arrest. After four months detained on Manhattan Island, he escaped in a sloop and returned to Rensselaerwyck, where he was soon joined by John R. Van Rensselaer, the first of that name who came to America, and who issued an order requiring all the freemen and other inhabitants of the "Colony" to take an oath of allegiance to the Patroon and his representative.

The Dutch soldiers at Fort Orange caught the spirit of their master at New Amsterdam, and on New Year's night 1651, they sailed out of the fort and fired several shots at the "Patroon's" house. The roof, shrouded with reeds, was fired



by burning gun-wads, and was saved from destruction with great difficulty. A violent quarrel ensued between the soldiers and some friends of the "Patroon." On the following day, a son of Van Slechtenhorst was assailed by the soldiers, badly beaten and dragged through the mud, whilst Johannes Dyckman, the Commissary at Fort Orange, stood by and cried out "Let him have it now, and the Devil take him!" Young Schuyler, who had married Margaret, a daughter of Commissary Van Slechtenhorst a little more than a year before, now appeared on the scene, as the champion of his brother-in-law, when Dyckman threatened to run him through with his sword. A general fracas ensued, but without any serious bloodshed.

This was the first appearance of a Schuyler in the history of the State of New York. And he seems not to have been a Schuyler, by name. In the original record of that family, written in the Dutch language, this first emigrant who bore the name appears as "Philip Pieterse Van Schuyler," which may be translated, "Philip, son of Peter, from Schuyler," a place not far from Amsterdam. This leaves the real name of the emigrant in obscurity, but he was known in the colony, and in its records, as Philip Pieterse Schuyler.

The arms of the family here given, have been copied with their surroundings, as they appear in the book-plate of General Philip Schuyler, and are described as follows: in heraldic language; ESCUTCHEON *argent*, a falcon *sable*, hooded *gules*, beaked and membered *or*, perched upon the sinister hand of the falconer issued from the dexter side of the shield. The arm clothed

*azure*, surmounted by a helmet of steel standing in profile, opened faced, three bars *or*, lined *gules*, bordered, flowered and studded *or* and ornamented with its lambrequins *argent* lined *sable*. CREST—out of a wreath *argent* and *sable*, a falcon



GENL. SCHUYLER'S BOOK-PLATE.

on the shield. That is to say: a silver escutcheon, with a black falcon the top of whose head was red and its beak gold, perched upon the left hand of the falcon issuing from the right side of the shield. The arm clothed with blue; the helmet with three bars of gold lined with red, flowered and studded with gold, and ornamented with its scarf or covering of silver lined with black. The crest, a wreath of silver and black, surrounding a falcon from the shield.

NEWMAN THE DESERTER.<sup>1</sup>

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Isaac Craig, of Alleghany City, Pa., for the following:

In connection with Capt. Cooke's Journal of Gen. Wayne's Campaign, the following correspondence may be interesting.

*War department, Oct. 4, 1794.*

*Sir:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26 ulto. to the Secretary of War who has not yet returned from the Eastward, but may be expected here in a day or two.

I transmit enclosed in confidence an extract of a letter from Major General Wayne dated 14 August respecting a certain Robert Newman of Kentucky. This person arrived here last week from Niagara and imposed himself on Colonel Hamilton as having been captured by the Indians, and been permitted by Governor Simcoe to return home, by way of Philadelphia. Mr. Hodgdon was directed to, and actually did, advance him twenty dollars.

He left this city on the 24 ulto. in the Harrisburg Stage intending, to proceed from thence to Carlisle and so forward to Pittsburg—I am particularly instructed by the President of the United States to request that you will take every measure in your power to apprehend this fellow and cause him to be immediately delivered to Colonel Butler and kept under secure guard until the first opportunity offers to convey him in safety to Fort Washington from thence to be sent under a proper escort to the head quarters of Major General Wayne—It is very possible, if the matter is not made public, that he will call on you for some pecuniary assistance, as he has been in Col. O'Harra's employ—As near as I can recollect, he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age—rather slim made—black eyes and dark hair, open countenance—and about five feet ten or eleven inches high—Mr. Bellé who is now here informs me that he gave

him two shirts marked I B. and some other clothes.

I will thank you to communicate this business with Colonel Butler and consult with him.

Colonel Hamilton has gone with the President to Carlisle.

I am Sir, with great respect

Your obedient Servant

JNO. STAGG JUNIOR.

P. S. Your letter for Gen. Neville I delivered to his son Presley. The General sat off for Carlisle on the 1st instant with the President and Col. Hamilton. Col. Neville left the city yesterday afternoon for the same place.

Extract of a letter from Major General Anthony Wayne dated *Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 14th 1794.*

*"Sir:*

I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th instant, the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns and villages with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation as to amount to a positive proof that an approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman of the Quarter Master Generals department who deserted from the army near St. Mary's and gave them every information in his power, as to our force, the object of our destination, state of provision, number and size of the artillery &c. &c. circumstances and facts that he had but too good an opportunity of knowing from acting as a field Quarter Master on the march and at the moment of his desertion, hence I have good ground to conclude that the defection of this villain prevented the enemy from receiving a fatal blow at this place when least expected."

True extract

JNO. STAGG JUNIOR

Chief Clerk W. D.

To Major ISAAC CRAIG  
Fort Pitt.

<sup>1</sup> See RECORD, Vol. II, page 312, second column.



*Fort Fayette, Oct. 10th 1794.*

Sir:

Your favor of the 4th instant is this moment come to hand. The whole contents I have communicated to Col. Butler, who in concert with me will use every means to intercept the traitor, and are now actually using means to discover him, if he should already have arrived in town; and I shall write to the Commanding officer at Wheeling, to search several Kentucky boats, that sett off from this place yesterday and this morning.

The leaders of the Insurrection,<sup>1</sup> in order to escape punishment, are using means to deceive the President into an opinion that the people of this country are in a state of submission, to the Laws of the United States, while nothing is more certain, than although they have desisted from burning houses, &c. the generality declare that an office of the Excise shall not exist amongst them, and notwithstanding the army intended for the suppression has advanced to Carlisle they are still of opinion it will never cross the mountains.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient

Humble Servant

ISAAC CRAIG.

To Hon.

Major General HENRY KNOX,  
Philadelphia.

*Fort Fayette, Oct. 12th 1794.*

Sir:

I have only a moment to inform you (by Mr. Barker who is now on horse back for Philadelphia) that this morning I discovered Robert Newman, the deserter, on board a Kentucky boat. I had him immediately secured and he is now in irons in Fort Fayette.

I am Sir, Your Obedt. Humble Servant.

ISAAC CRAIG.

Hon.

Major General HENRY KNOX,  
Sec. of War, Philadelphia.

<sup>1</sup> The armed resistance to the excise laws, in Western Pennsylvania, known in our history as the "Whiskey Insurrection."

*Fort Fayette, Oct. 17th 1794.*

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 13th ultimo. The General's Marquee has not yet arrived. It is probable that it is now in possession of Governor Mifflin, or some of the officers of the army now at Bedford, on their march to this place.<sup>2</sup> Their approach has intimidated the Chiefs of the insurgents, some of them have fled and others are preparing to follow.

Agreeable to instructions of the War Office I had kept a look out for Robert Newman (one of your field assistants, who it is said had deserted to the enemy near St. Mary's) and discovered him on board of a Kentucky boat, on Sunday morning last, I had him immediately secured, and confined in Fort Fayette, from thence he is to be sent under guard to Fort Washington, and from thence to Head Quarters for trial. He denied his having deserted; but says he is apprehensive he will not be able to prove his innocence.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am with great respect, Sir

Your Obedt. Humble Servant

ISAAC CRAIG.

JAMES O'HARRA Esq. Q. M. G.

*War Department.**October, 21st 1794.*

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 12th inst. and have communicated its contents to the President. He desires me to thank you for your prompt and vigilant conduct in apprehending Robert Newman, the deserter.

I request that he may be sent down the river, by the first safe opportunity in irons under guard, to the care of the commanding officer at Fort Washington, to be escorted from thence to the head quarters of Major General Wayne.

I am Sir, with great esteem,

Your obedient Servant

H. KNOX, Secy. of War.

To Major ISAAC CRAIG, *Pittsburg.*

<sup>2</sup> A military force under General Henry Lee, sent by Washington to suppress the insurrection.—[ED.]



## THE PHILIPSE FAMILY.

The RECORD is indebted to Hon. Winslow C. Watson, for the following interesting sketch of the proprietor of one of the manorial estates on the Hudson.

A year or two ago, I made a pilgrimage to one of those revolutionary scenes which always deeply impress and move my sensibilities. It was a visit to the venerable Mansion House of Frederick Philipse, at Yonkers; and through the courtesy of the Municipal Officials, for the stately edifice has been transformed into a Town Hall, I was permitted to explore its numerous apartments, and by their intelligent guidance was able to identify the various offices. Although much changed and modified, its interior still reveals the characteristics of a proud Baronial mansion, the abode of elegance and affluence. The broad entrances, the spacious stair-way, constructed of rich wood, the carved ceilings, the walls decorated by elaborate artistic work in a style of bold relief familiar to that age, but such as no modern dwelling now emulates, attest the splendour of the Colonial aristocracy. It was saddening to see a room, thus redolent with the memories of pre-revolutionary luxury and refinement, profaned by the wranglings and discordant scenes of the Police Court of a nascent city.

The vague idea flitted across my mind, while my heart was agitated by the associations of the place, and by the emotions they aroused, to prepare an account of the mansion, both in its traditional and present aspect, and to summarily trace the melancholy fortunes of the family, which had in this spot received the almost feudal homage and contributions of an immense tenantry, and were the envied masters of all this magnificence and wealth, I at once collected the most essential part of the facts my scheme required, but I was anxious to accomplish my work with all the minute accuracy I could attain, and delayed awaiting the performance of promises to supply me with some materials of minor importance. While the subject was

thus slumbering, it had nearly past from my mind, until I inferred from a recent notice in the RECORD, that another had anticipated my design, and pre-occupied the ground I had contemplated.

Although my original purpose has been thus arrested, I had become possessed in the progress of my researches, of several points in the history of the Philipse family, new to myself, and which, the gentleman to whose zeal I am indebted for the facts is confident have never been published. The source of my information is an eminent and highly intelligent citizen of West Chester county, New York, while the medium by which he received his communication was too direct and positive to allow any doubt of its accuracy.

The earnest language of my correspondent in reference to General Philip Van Cortlandt, I am able to endorse with the warmest sympathy. In my boy-hood and more than half a century ago, I accompanied a friend and neighbor of General Van Cortlandt, in a visit to the secluded manorial hall, at the mouth of the Croton. The high estimate my father cherished of the personal character of General Van Cortlandt, and his distinguished military services had prepared my youthful mind to approach him with a profound veneration. He was tall and spare in figure, elevated and polished in manners, and the perfect impersonation of the ancient gentleman. He exhibited in rare combination the aristocratic features of the old *regime*, with the frankness of the soldier and the urbanity of the Republican citizen.

The conceptions I had formed of the devoted patriot and venerable soldier were fully confirmed by the presence of General Van Cortlandt, and I recall to-day, in all its freshness, the delight with which I listened to his revolutionary memories contributed for the gratification of an ardent boy. He was one of the venerated links, which even then were rapidly disappearing that connected that generation with the heroic age of the Republic. He



lived in dignified but unpretentious retirement on his ample estate, of which he was the last tenant by entail. His mansion was a massive, unostentatious stone edifice, which I then regarded as an emblem of his own firm and inflexible character, I cannot refrain from adding my tribute to the memory of a good and brave man, although the utterances of my friend have already well performed the service.

The attitude of Frederick Philipse, as the proprietor of one of the most magnificent estates in the colonies and surrounded by every embellishment that opulence and taste could command, was of the highest social eminence, and this was corroborated by the marked political prominence of his family. The future of a man thus situated, was precarious, and threatened by the angry civil conflicts that preceded the revolution, even before the sanguinary contest itself burst forth. To the common perils of life and repose that environed every man, to him was added the dangers of attainder, and the confiscation of his princely domains. Whatever interest he should espouse—no matter what direction he should be impelled by principle or impulse, every path was darkened by portentous clouds and crossed by embarrassments and dangers. Watched with jealousy by the partizans of every interest, he was not allowed the precarious and dishonorable refuge of neutrality. All knew, that at the crisis he devoted his wealth and commanding influence to the support of the crown, and that his vast estate was engulfed in the final ruin, that overwhelmed the domination of England and the fortunes of her loyal defenders. The inquiry is not without historical interest, what was the original inclination of his judgment and principles, and what were the motives or influences which controlled his ultimate action?

The masses of the provincials, embracing every grade in society, acted upon the glorious aspiration—"give us liberty or give us death," and who in their devotion to the cause of freedom, took little account of the perils they encountered to

life and fortune. Another, although small section of the people, equally conscientious perhaps, and determined in their action adhered with the same tenacity to their loyalty, while a third class, who were inclined by sentiment and the instinct of association to the popular movement, and yet fearing to mingle in a cause pregnant with doubts and dangers, hesitated, watched "the signs of the times," and by a disastrous interpretation of these auguries resisted their first predilections, sacrificed the instincts of patriotism to the suggestions of policy, and thus imperilled and lost estates, homes and the love of their countrymen.

Contrary to almost universal opinion, the testimony before me seems to establish the fact that Frederick Philipse belonged to this class, that he was in the early stages of the contest a patriot in sentiment, and that he abandoned his original position from motives of mistaken expediency, and through the pressure of unhappy domestic influences.

In confirmation of these views, I copy substantially the statement of the gentleman, who has been instrumental in preserving the interesting facts, which he believes have never been disclosed, and the publication of which I regard to be due to the truth of history. He writes: "we have the authority of the late General Philip Van Cortlandt, for the fact, that in the early stages of the Revolutionary war, or during the excitement which preceded that struggle, Frederick Philipse sympathized and took part with the Revolutionists or patriots, as they were then distinguished; that he united with them on several occasions in their private and secret meetings, and that at one time in particular he met with the Whigs at the Cross Roads in the town of Mount Pleasant. General Van Cortlandt was himself a brave and patriotic officer, and rendered eminent services to his country, at Still Water, in the Mohawk Valley, in Maryland, Yorktown and at other places, and was afterwards a distinguished citizen of the Republic. He was a man of honor



and of high character, and his word in a historical matter as well as upon other questions can be implicitly relied on.

"He gave the above information to his executor and principal legatee, the late General Philip G. Van Wyck, who was also a highly honorable and reliable man, and I received my information directly from him. This is a historical fact, which has never before been made public, and I am thus particular in giving the source from which it is derived.

"It was only at a later period of the contest that Phillipse began to identify himself with the English, and then he was influenced in a great measure by his wife, whose sympathies from the first were with the tories. Gen. Van Cortlandt also stated that it was the influence of his wife, and the danger of loosing his immense estate, in case England succeeded in the war, (which then seemed probable), that finally decided his course in taking part with the government. It was further stated that a certain letter imparting information to the enemy, and signed with Phillipse's name, and which was used as evidence against him when he was attainted of treason by the government of New York, was actually written by Mrs. Phillipse."

"General Van Cortlandt spoke of Mr. Philipse as a man of high character and polished manners, and in every respect a high-toned gentleman. His daughter, Mary Philipse, became the wife of Roger Morris, who owned a large estate in what is now Putnam county. They both adhered to the British, forfeited their estates and went to England, where they died at advanced ages. Mr. Charles D. Morris, their grand-son, a fine scholar and accomplished gentleman, now resides at Lake Mohegan, a few miles north of Peekskill, in West Chester county, in sight of the forfeited estates of his ancestors. Mr. Morris was educated in England, came to this country as a teacher, and now conducts a boarding-school of the highest standing and character at Lake Mohegan. I know Mr. Morris well, and I am sure I do not over-estimate his character." A

mutability so strange and impressive requires no comment.

Beverly Robinson was another son-in-law of Philipse. He resisted the measures of the government that precipitated the Revolution, but was opposed to forcible resistance, and when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, became one of the most zealous, ardent and inexorable of the loyalists. Robinson possessed a vigorous and energetic intellect, and doubtless exerted a strong ascendancy over Philipse, which combined with the other family influences doubtless moulded his final decision and lead to the irretrievable consequences that ensued.

Within the present century it was ascertained that the attainder of Mary Philipse, through some legal technicalities, had not defeated the title of her heirs at law. In the year 1809, her son, Henry Gage Morris and two sisters, conveyed for the consideration of \$20,000, their reversionary interest to John Jacob Astor. An ejectment suit was instituted some years after in the county of Putnam, to test the validity of a title thus singularly acquired, and with the usual daring sagacity of Mr. Astor. The trial was remarkable, not only by its strange and romantic history and the subtle legal points involved, but from the splendid array of counsel, (among whom were Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren), it assembled in the humble Court House of a sequestered county amid the Highlands of the Hudson. The suit established the claim of Mr. Astor, to whom the State paid half a million of dollars, for the protection of the occupants of the estate, who had derived their titles from the sales under the Revolutionary confiscations.

If I have not already exhausted my allotted space in the columns of the RECORD, I conceive its readers may be interested by a re-production of the following epitaph inscribed on the monument to Frederick Philipse, erected in the Cathedral at Chester, England:

"Sacred to the memory of Frederick Philipse, Esq., late of the Province of



New York; a gentleman in whom the various social, domestic and religious virtues were eminently united. The uniform rectitude of his conduct commanded the Esteem of others; whilst the Benevolence of his Heart, Gentleness of his Manner, secured their Love. Firmly attached to his Sovereign and the British Constitution, he opposed, at the Hazard of his Life, the late Rebellion in North America, and for this faithful Discharge of his Duty to his King and Country, he was Proscribed, and his Estate, one of the largest in New York, was confiscated by the usurped Leg-

islature of that Province. When the British Troops were withdrawn from New York, in 1783, he quit a Province to which he had always been an Ornament and Benefactor, and came to England, leaving all his property behind him, which Reverse of Fortune he bore with that Calmness, Fortitude and Dignity which had distinguished him through every former Stage of Life. He was born at New York, the 12th day of September, 1720, and died in this Place the 30th day of April, in the year 1785, aged 65 years."

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL," etc. (Vol. II. pp. 67, 175, 278). *American Historical Record*.—I have in my library a dramatic production, entitled—"Bunker Hill; or the Death of General Warren: an Historical Tragedy, in Five Acts. By John Burk, late of Trinity College, Dublin. As performed at the Theatres in America, for Fourteen nights, with unbounded applause. New York: Published by D. Longworth at the Dramatic Repository, Shakspeare Gallery, July, 1817." 24mo. pp. 42. The book is dedicated by J. Burk, to Aaron Burr, Esq., the dedication making 24 lines. The Prologue, by the Author commences thus:—

"When o'er Columbia's fields in fearful hour,  
Glared the red comet of Britannia's power," etc.

Act I, Scene I, opens with a view of Boston from Roxbury Neck. Gov. Gage addresses Lord Percy in this manner:—

"How's this, my lord!  
What means this shameful rout among the troops?"  
etc.

I would inquire if the dramatic piece referred to by J. B. F. of Philadelphia, corresponds with the above. The title as given by him, it will be seen, is different. The volumes attributed to Alexander Coffin, Jr. published in 1814, do not

purport to be dramas, as I understand it, but poems. A quotation of a line or two from these would settle the question in regard to identity. As to John Burk, the historian of Virginia, being the author of "The Battle of Bunker Hill," etc. Wm. Dunlap evidently thought so, for in his notice of Burk's "Bunker Hill," in his "History of the American Theatre," page 161, he says:—"Mr. Burk's History of Virginia proves that it was not want of talent or learning that occasioned this odd production." A curious letter from Burk to Hodgkinson follows.

I have no recollection of seeing the tragedy of "The Death of Gen. Montgomery," attributed to Burk, previous to the article by your correspondent "J. B. F."  
WM. B. TRASK.

Boston, July, 1873.

"THE LOUVRE."—I presume very few of the readers of the RECORD understood the allusion to the "Louvre," by the Baron de Steuben, in his letter printed on page 326. It was a house in the suburbs of New York city, which the baron hired, named it "The Louvre"—a "palace," and fitted it up for the entertainment of his friends and his own enjoyment. He filled it with books and charts, wines, brandies and cigars. Poverty compelled him to abandon this residence. General



Armstrong, in a letter, refers to the Baron and his house, in this manner: "The Baron passed the winter at the same lodgings with me. To this he has come at last. The 'Louvre' is dismantled and deserted, and he is once more upon the justice and the generosity of the public. But the public has neither, and he has only to choose between starving here and begging in Europe. This is calamitous to him and disgraceful to us. He is now with North who, by the way, is married to Duane's daughter, and exiled to the Mohawk."

#### THE WIDOW OF DR. BENJAMIN TUSTEN.

—I have in my collection, the original manuscript of the following petition of the widow of Dr. Benjamin Tusten. Can the RECORD give more information concerning the event, than is mentioned in the petition?<sup>1</sup>

A. P. O.

*Paris, Kentucky, May, 1873.*

<sup>1</sup> When, at the latter part of the winter of 1779, Count Pulaski and his cavalry legion which had been stationed at Minisink, Orange county, N. Y., was ordered to South Carolina, the settlements in that region were exposed to the incursions of hostile Indians. Brant perceived this, and in the summer of that year, on a warm night in July, he stealthily approached the settlement with a small body of Indians and Tories, and before the inhabitants were aroused to a sense of danger, he had fired several dwellings. The frightened people fled to the wooded mountains, leaving their pretty village and all their worldly goods a prey to the invaders. The destruction was complete.

On hearing of this disaster, Dr. Tusten at Goshen, Colonel of the local militia, summoned his regiment to meet him at Minisink the next day, with as many volunteers as they could muster. On the following morning, 149 determined men stood around Tusten among the smoking ruins of the village. Many of these were the principal gentlemen of the vicinity. They pursued the dusky invaders contrary to the advice of Tusten, who well knew the skill, prowess, caution and craftiness of Brant. The latter out-generalled the rash men. He gained the rear of the pursuing Americans, and a bloody conflict ensued, and many of the white people were slain. Among them was Dr. Tusten, who was dressing the wounds of the soldiers. Colonel Hathorn, his senior, having taken command of the troops. The Indians massacred the wounded under his charge after the battle had ceased and the white people had fled. The

To the honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly Convened. The petition of Anna Tusten of Goshen in Orange County widow of the late Lieut. Coll. Benjamin Tusten Jr. Deceast, Humbly Sheweth.

That in the year 1774 the said Benjamin Tusten Purchased a valuable farm in the county for which he Ran in Debt five hundred and sixty five pounds; he Being at that time in the practice of physick with the advantages of good fame would soon have paid the Debt. But the Despute between Britain, and America, Taking place, and he being zealously ingaged in the cause of his country, Coll. Allison and Major Hetfield, Being field officers of the same Regiment, and Both taken prisoners at the same time the whole care and command of the Regiment Devolved on him. He was then obliged not only to quit the practice of his Profession But in a great measure neglect his farm till in July 1779, he unfortunately fell in battle on Banks of Delaware above Minisinke and has left me a Distressed widow with five small Children, and the greatest part of the above said Debt Remains unpaid, and as I have no way to carry on and improve the farm But By hire, it is with the greatest Difficulty that I snport myself and family without being able to pay any part of the Debt, and what still ads more to my mortification is that I am not able to Educate my children as I wish to do. The Creditors now call for their money, and if it must be collected in the Common mode the whole movable Estate will not pay half the Debt, and myself Deprived of the means of supporting my

flower of the youth of Goshen and its vicinity fell on that day, the 22d of July, 1779.

Fifty one years ago the citizens of Orange county collected the bones of those who were slain in the battle of Minisink, and caused them to be buried near the centre of the public square at the foot of Main street, in Goshen. Over their remains a marble monument was erected in 1822, by the citizens of the county. The venerable Colonel Hathorn, then eighty years of age, laid the corner stone in the presence of 15,000 people. On the monument the names of the slain are Engraved.—[Ed.]



family, I therefore most Humbly pray the Legislature to Direct the sale of so much of the lands as will pay that Debt as my Husband left no will and no person authorised for that purpose; and your petitioner as in Duty bound will ever pray.

ANNA TUSTEN.

FASHIONS IN 1767.—In a New York newspaper, published in November, 1767, appeared the following epigram on the then fashion of women in wearing the hair hanging loosely about the head as they do now, especially over the forehead:

"To the Ladies on the present fashion of not dressing their heads.

"With hair so long, so lank, so sleek,  
Which not a comb composes,  
Why do you hide your brow and cheek  
And hardly spare your noses?  
Say, ye, in whom each worth appears  
Adorned by all the graces,  
What makes you thus, my pretty dears,  
*Asham'd to show your faces?*"

This was answered in the next issue of the paper by "A Miss" as follows:

"Presumptuous man, to slander prone!  
Whose verse thy name disgraces;  
What Demon whispered we were grown  
*Ashamed to show our Faces?*  
In perfect pity to mankind  
We veiled us for a season;  
*Unmask, my Girls! he'll quickly find  
That Pity was the Reason.*"

To the above "A Boy" replied:

"The veteran Hunks all covered with scars,  
Long battered and wounded in Venus' wars,  
When her charms proved deficient to gain her a lover  
Her—conscience—then bids the good dame to give over,  
So our Chloes, with Foreheads too low or too high,  
Or cover'd with Wrinkles that tell something nigh,  
Well knowing the consequence if they reveal them,  
The good-natured Creatures,—in Pity conceal them."

LAFAYETTE'S CHALLENGE OF LORD CARLISLE.—In the manifestoes of the English peace commissioners who came to America to effect a reconciliation, in the Spring of 1778, were some strong expressions censuring the French court and nation. reflect-

ing on their conduct in connection with American affairs. These words made Lafayette very angry, and he chose to interpret them as insults offered to his country. The Earl of Carlisle was the chairman of the commission, and Lafayette challenged him to fight a duel. "I deign not," he wrote, "to refute the aspersion, but I desire to punish it. It is from you, as chief of the Commission, that I demanded a reparation as public as hath been the offence, and which must give *the lie* to the expression you have used. M. Guinot, a French officer, will settle, on my part, the time and place of meeting to suit your Lordship's convenience. I doubt not but for the honor of his countrymen, General Clinton will attend you to the field."

Lord Carlisle declined the meeting. "I have received your letter," he said, "transmitted to me from M. Guinot, and I confess I find it difficult to return a serious answer to its contents. The only one that can be expected as the King's Commissioner, and which you ought to have known, is, that I do and ever shall consider myself responsible to my country and king, and not to any individual, for my public conduct and language."

Washington disapproved of the folly and rashness of the ardent young Marquis.<sup>1</sup>

L. J.

THE IROQUOIS.—The mind of the aborigines of our continent is naturally poetic. Their thoughts take the shapes of metaphors and similitudes. For example: About the year 1851, I was at a meeting of the New York Historical Society, held

<sup>1</sup> In a letter written a year afterward, Lord Carlisle said: "Lafayette did a very silly thing, and ought, if he is not a very silly man, to be much ashamed of it. If he wishes to proceed in the same path of glory, and acquire renown by similar conduct, he must call the Pope out, who will, perhaps do as I did. People like him, who have lived with him; and he might, if he had judgment, repair this indiscretion." Washington, from earliest manhood, was opposed to duelling; and looked upon the actors in the barbarous custom, with contempt.—[ED.]

in their rooms then in the New York University building, when an educated Iroquois from a reservation beyond the Mississippi River, made some remarks in explanation of the course of the Six Nations in the war of the Revolution. It was a new point in the philosophy of that struggle. "The people of the United States," he said, "think lightly of the Iroquois, because they took sides with Great Britain in the old contest. But, if you understood the *cause*, you would think otherwise. We are taught from earliest childhood, a reverence for our fathers. When we heard that you, the children of Great Britain, had struck your father, we did not stop to inquire into the cause, but instantly flew to the aid of the sire against the undutiful child. Afterward we were willing to inquire into the matter."

Alluding to their new homes beyond the Mississippi, he said: "We have a tradition that when we die unseen hands dig our graves. The United States government provided a land of promise for us in the wilderness, and told us we should have everything we wanted, in abundance. But when we got there, *we found our graves already dug!*" The government had made no provision for their immediate sustenance, and a large number perished.

L.

EDWARD BARDIN'S HOUSE.—I learn, from a perusal of the New York newspapers of 1767, that an entertainment was given at the house of Edward Bardin, in that city, where a number of gentlemen celebrated the anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act in March, 1767. They toasted the King; Queen; Prince of Wales and the Royal Family; The Ministry of '66; The Parliamentary majority that year; Army and Navy; The Governor; Chatham; Secretary Conway; Grafton; Rockingham; Shelburne; Dartmouth; Camden; Mr. Doddsell; Gen. Howard; Col. Barré; Chas. Townshend; Nicholas Ray and the Friends of America in Great Britain and elsewhere:—23 toasts in all. They also gave—

"May the Illustrious house of Hanover never want an heir.

"Perpetual amity and good-will between Great Britain and her colonies.

"May protection and indulgence ever produce Love, Gratitude and Loyalty."

That night the mast or Liberty Pole erected on the Common (now City Hall Park) inscribed to "Liberty," &c. was cut down.

Where was "Edward Bardin's House" in New York?

New York, Aug. 1873. A. L. S.

MARRIAGES.—I hand to the RECORD the following notices of the marriages of well known men, in the city of New York taken from Hugh Gainé's "Mercury," printed more than a hundred years ago:

Friday, March 1, 1767. Ralph Izard,<sup>1</sup> of South Carolina, to Alice De Lancey, second daughter of Peter De Lancey, of Westchester Co. New York.

March 16, 1769. James Rivington,<sup>2</sup> Printer, to Elizabeth, widow of Cornelius Van Horne.

Thursday, April 27, 1769. Archibald Kennedy<sup>3</sup> to Nancy Watts, daughter of John Watts "a young lady of great merit, with a handsome fortune."

New York, Aug. 1873. J. T. L.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Izard was a polished gentleman and keen statesman. He was twenty-five years of age at the time of his marriage and the inheritor of large wealth. He took an active part in public affairs, and at one time represented the Continental Congress at the Tuscan court.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Rivington was the notable "King's Printer" in New York, during the occupancy of that city by the British. He was a bachelor of polished manners, and was forty-five years of age at the time of his marriage.—[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> Captain Kennedy was a gallant officer of the British Navy, and receiver general of the Province of New York. He succeeded to the earldom of Cassales, in 1792, and died two years afterwards. In 1765, he married a daughter of Colonel Peter Schuyler, of New Jersey, who died in 1767. At the time of his first marriage, he built the fine house, No. 1, Broadway, yet standing.—[ED.]



FUNERAL ODES.—I send you herewith a copy of two Odes, which I have transcribed from the original programme in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Adams, of this city. They were sung at a funeral ceremony, held in Brattle Street Church on the day named in the Programme.<sup>1</sup> It is an interesting fact as related by an old resident of this city, who was an attendant upon the services in that church from his boy-hood until it was torn down, not very long ago, that these Odes were sung by the same choir who when Washington visited Boston during his presidency, were stationed on a balcony, on the West end of the State House (the Washington St. end) and there sung an ode which he stopped to hear.<sup>2</sup>

The odes may be worth preserving in the pages of the RECORD. They were printed on a sheet about an inch shorter than

a page of the RECORD and much narrower.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

*Boston, Aug. 1873.*

To be performed at the Brattle-Street Church  
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1800.

#### ODE I.

FROM *Vernon's Mount* behold the hero rise!  
Resplendent Forms attend him thro' the skies;  
The shades of war-worn Vet'rans round him throng,  
And lead, enwrap'd, their honor'd Chief along!  
A laurel wreath, th' immortal WARREN bears;  
An arch triumphal, MERCER's hand prepares;  
Young LAURENS, erst the thunder-bolt of war,  
With port majestic, guides the glitt'ring Car;  
MONTGOMERY's godlike form directs the way,  
And GREEN unfolds the gates of endless day;  
While Angels, trumpet-tongu'd, proclaim thro' air—  
"DUE HONORS for the FIRST OF MEN prepare!"

#### ODE II.

THAT matchless FORM, which aw'd the world,  
Falls like a cedar on the hill;  
Chain'd is that ARM, which terror hurl'd;  
How dim that Eye! that Tongue how still!

No more the HERO lives to save;  
No more the pow'r of tyrants quells;  
But Mem'ry bending o'er his grave,  
With rapture on his Virtues dwells:

His Prudence, Vigilance, recalls,  
The cautious steps, with which he trod,  
Courage, which danger ne'er appals,  
His love of man, his fear of GOD.

—FROM THE CHRONICLE-PRESS, BY E. RHOADES—

<sup>1</sup> After the death of Washington at the middle of December, 1799, the country rang with eulogies of the great Patriot. Nowhere was his memory more honored by public demonstrations, than in Boston. Before the ceremonies at the Brattle Street church, mentioned in the text, George Minot had pronounced an Eulogy on the 9th of January, 1800, at the request of the inhabitants of Boston; on the 4th of February, George Blake pronounced a Masonic eulogy before the brethren of St. John's Lodge in Boston; and on the 8th of February, Fisher Ames delivered a funeral oration before the Legislature of Massachusetts, convened at Boston. —[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> There was a recess of Congress from September 29, 1789, until the first of January, 1790, during which time President Washington visited the New England States, excepting Rhode Island and Vermont, which were not yet in the Union. He left New York, accompanied by his secretaries Mr. Lear and Major Jackson, on the 15th of October, traveling in his own carriage. He passed through New Haven, Hartford and Worcester up to Boston, and extending his tour to New Hampshire, he reached Portsmouth on the 30th of October. At Boston the President met with a grand reception. Governor Hancock, who was in doubt whether etiquette required him to call first on the President or the President on him, had a disabling fit of gout which prevented his being among those who welcomed the President. He got over the gout before the President left, and called upon his Excellency. —[ED.]

WILLIAM PENN'S COTTAGE.—This ancient specimen of domestic architecture in America, stands in Letitia Court, Philadelphia, in a sadly neglected state. It is used as a drinking house known as the "William Penn Hotel" where everything is in direct opposition to the tenor of the life of the man who built it. It belongs, it is said, to a company known as the "Penn Association." For the sake of their good name it is hoped they may give to their property a more reputable use.



## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER.<sup>1</sup>]

From Major-General Philip Schuyler, at present at Fredricksburgh, in the State of New York, to William Duer, Esq., late a delegate in Congress, from said State, but now happily partaking of that bliss which defunct patriots enjoy in the Elysian Fields.

*Dear Shade:*

If ever you suffered any degree of persecution *sur cette boue de terre* you are amply rewarded in the happiness you enjoy in the company and conversation of the wise Socrates, the eloquent Cicero, the just Marcus Aurelius, the moral Antoninus, the firm Russell, the patriotic Sidney and numberless other ancient and modern worthies, but that like them, your memory will be handed down with the first of the ancient and modern virtuous to the latest posterity; and yet I loved you too well in this world, scurvy as it is, to rejoice at your translation, for I still have as much affection for you as it is possible for a poor soul, encumbered with flesh, blood and bones to have for one that is happily divested of all. Pray is it not possible to convey a line to an old friend? If you are not strictly inhibited from holding correspondence with the inhabitants of this earth, inform me what your sufferings were, if you experienced any, in your passage across the Styx. Is Charon such a rough, surly, ill-natured fellow, as the poets have described him? Is Minos as severe a judge as the ancients have recorded him to be? If so how did you exculpate yourself for seldom having alleviated the

pain a tender friend felt who wished to be informed of your health before you departed hence, and whose feelings were deeply wounded by what he conceived a neglect. If there was such a charge against you, what council did you employ? For with all your abilities, and those increased by being disburthened of the flesh, I conceive you must have still wanted aid to exculpate yourself from a crime of so deep a dye. Morris, your old acquaintance and colleague in Congress, *some* say is still at Philadelphia, but preparing to follow you. He is shaking off all earthly connections and preparing for the world of spirits; in this belief I charge him with this letter.

As I suppose you have neither politics to amuse you nor business to torment you, (for I will not even in the happy scene you possess suppose that dissipation reigns eternally), I hope to be favored with an account of the country you are in. Have you any female spirits with you or are they not permitted to cross the Styx; if so what is to become of poor L—C—? I am told she writes pretty plain letters to her acquaintance. In one epistle she is so elegantly soft and moving on your leaving her, that if the irresistible fates had not destined you to another world you would certainly have taken refuge in the world of her charms. Adieu my dear Shade. If I do not hear from you I shall conclude that Minos has condemned you, and that you are chained down in Tartarus—and it is only here that I would not wish to be with you.

You will recollect that just before your exit I was to be tried for supposed crimes against the American States. It was not until Thursday last that the trial commenced, and it concluded on Saturday. Every body here believes that I am acquitted of the charge. But how long the Congress may take to determine on the propriety or impropriety of the sentence I know not. Pray employ a sylph or rather a host of them to insinuate to the

<sup>1</sup> The above playful letter, with the preface, was written by Gen. Schuyler to Colonel William Duer, then late a delegate in the Continental Congress, from New York, on the day after the trial of the former was ended, an account of which is given in the RECORD for April, 1873. To this trial allusion is made at near the close of the letter. The signature is that of General Schuyler to his hastily written epistles to his friends. Morris, alluded to in the letter, was Gouverneur Morris then a delegate in Congress. Colonel Duer married Catharine, daughter of Lord Stirling.—[EDITOR.]



members that it will be vastly cruel and terribly distressing to your poor old friend to continue any longer in that kind of purgatory which he has endured near four teen months past. General Arnold is so

*October 4th, 1778.*

*Ph: Schuyler*

Later in the same month, Walter Livingston, who had been Deputy Commissary in the Northern Department, under General Schuyler, and one of the most faithful and energetic of public officers, wrote as follows to Schuyler, from the then seat of government of the State of New York:

*Dear General:*

The Legislature of this State, this day, proceeded to an election of five delegates to represent the State in Congress, and have the pleasure to inform you that in conjunction with James Duane, Francis Lewis, Gouverneur Morris and William Floyd, Esq., you was chosen a delegate for that purpose. I will take the liberty to inform you, that it is the wish of the gentlemen who appointed you, that you repair to Philadelphia as soon as possible.

much recovered as to walk across his room without crutches, but I suppose your spirits know all that we mortals could inform you of.

Once more adieu.

Your reason for not going thither before Congress had determined on the sentence of the Court of Enquiry was satisfactory, but how long that excuse will be deemed so, I cannot say, for you were elected while under sentence, consequently are supposed beyond all possibility of doubt innocent, and therefore ought immediately to go to Congress.

I am of opinion that the Legislature will make the present time a special occasion in which to declare the chancellor and judges of the Supreme Court are eligible as members of Congress, and will elect at least one of them next week.

I am,

Dear Sir,

*Walter Livingston*

*Poughkeepsie, Oct. 16th, 1778.*

[Captain BENJAMIN WALKER.<sup>1</sup>]

*Morristown, March 27th, '82.*

*Sir:*

The Commander-in-Chief proposes leaving this place to-morrow morning, so as to arrive in the vicinity of your cantonment in the evening, and the next morning early will review the troops and proceed the same day as far as Ringwood,<sup>2</sup> as it is

rather dangerous remaining all night in the Clove; you will please to send a Captain's guard from your Brigade to remain at Ringwood, the night the general

had been there about four months. He stopped only a day or two at Morristown, when he proceeded northward, arriving at Newburg on the 1st of April, where he made his headquarters. This letter, in possession of Mrs. C. E. Van Cortlandt, of the Manor House, was directed to "Brigadier-General Clinton, or officer commanding the Tenth Brigade." That "officer" seems to have been General Philip Van Cortlandt, who endorsed the letter thus: "Capt. B. Walker, Morristown, March 27th, 1782. General Washington and his lady are to visit me at Pompton."

<sup>1</sup> See note 2, page 326, vol. II, of the RECORD.

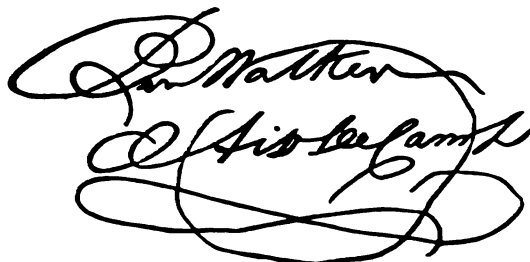
<sup>2</sup> This was in New Jersey, in the mountain region west of the lower Hudson. Washington had left Philadelphia on the 24th of March. He

stays there; you will also please to order your Quarter Master to provide sufficient quarters in your vicinity for the general and his family, which consist of Mrs. Washington and four gentlemen, with nineteen horses, exclusive of an escort of an officer, sergeant and twelve dragoons,

I am

Sir,

your very humble servant,



Brigadier-General CLINTON, or officer commanding the Tenth Brigade.

[Colonel ALEXANDER HAMILTON.]

(From the Collection of Mr. D. M. Collins, of New York.)

August 24. '79.

Dear Sir:

The bearer of this is an *old woman*, and of course the most troublesome animal in the world. She wants to go into New York. It was in vain we told her no inhabitant could be permitted by us to go within the enemy's lines without permission from the civil power. Old and decrepit as she is, she made the tour of the family, and tried her blandishments upon each. I assured her Governor Clinton would have no possible motive for detaining her within his territories, and would readily give his consent to her emigration, but nothing would satisfy her except a line from General Washington to the Governor. As she showed a disposition to remain with us till she carried her point with true female perseverance—as we are rather straitened in our quarters, and not one of the gentlemen of the family would agree to share his bed with her, and as you

must at all events have the favor of a *visi* from her, I at last promised her a letter to you—the direct and sole end of which is to get rid of her.

I dare say your Excellency will think you make a very good bargain for the State, by getting rid of her, also in the manner she wishes. She seems to be in distress, and to have a claim upon our compassion.

I have the honor to be  
with the truest respect  
and affection,  
your most obedient  
servant,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"You will probably have heard of the surprise of Powle's Hook, on the night of the 18th, by Major Lee. He took 158 prisoners. Killed and wounded about 50. His loss not more than ten or twelve."<sup>1</sup>

We have just received a letter from Sullivan from Tioga, dated the 15th. He tells us that hearing a body of the enemy was assembling at Chemung, he moved to attack them on the night of the 12th, and arrived early next morning, when he found the place evacuated. He destroyed the whole settlement, village, corn-fields, &c. He afterwards detached General Hand with his light troops in pursuit, but could

<sup>1</sup> Powle's or Paulus' Hook, was the site of Jersey City, opposite New York. The British had a post there in 1770, with quite a strong fortification. It was on a sandy peninsula connected with the main land by a narrow marshy neck. The military works were upon rising ground in the vicinity of the intersection of Grand and Green streets. Lee (Henry, known as "Legion Harry," and celebrated in the Southern campaigns), led against this post, three hundred picked men, followed by a strong detachment from Lord Stirling's division as a reserve. At three o'clock in the morning, of the 18th of August, 1779, he entered the loosely barred gate into the main works, before he was discovered. The sentinels were absent or asleep. The surprise was complete. One hundred and fifty-nine of the garrison were captured. Having no cannon, he could not take the strong redoubt, so he retreated with his prisoners, with a loss of two killed and three wounded. For this gallant exploit, Congress honored Lee with a vote of thanks and a gold medal.—[En.]



not overtake the enemy. Hand's advanced guard was attacked by a small lurking party, and had a few men killed and wounded. The troops returned to Tioga, where they wait the coming of General Clinton.<sup>1</sup>

TO GOVERNOR CLINTON.

[SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.<sup>2</sup>]

[Contributed by Mr. M. M. Jones, of Utica, N. Y.]

*Johnson Hall, March 2d, 1764, at night.*

*Dear Sir:*

It gives me great pleasure that I can now inform you of the success of the First party I lately sent out against our Enemys, an Express being just arrived with letters,

<sup>1</sup> General James Clinton, brother of the Governor. This was the expedition under General John Sullivan, that went into the Indian country from the Wyoming Valley, and laid waste the Seneca region in the Genesee Valley.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> The life and character of Sir William Johnson, are too well-known to American readers, to require more than a passing notice here. He was a native of Ireland, where he was born, in 1714. His uncle, Sir Peter Warren, owned a very large landed estate in the Mohawk Valley, in the province of New York, and he induced Johnson, when he was about twenty years of age, to come to America, and take charge of the domain. He learned the Mohawk language, adopted the costume and habits of the nation, and gained great influence over them. He led troops in the war against the French and Indians, and after that war, he kept the Six Nations neutral, and finally made them allies.

The time when this letter was written, was a rather exciting one among the colonists. Pontiac's conspiracy had aroused many Indian tribes against the English. Johnson held a conference with the Six Nations in 1763, and had secured, not only their neutrality, but their alliance; and late in February, 1764, under the stimulant of an offer of pay from Johnson, a party of two hundred Oneidas and Tuscaroras left their castles for the purpose of falling upon the Delaware and Shawnoese towns in the region of the forks of the Susquehannah and head waters of the Ohio. This letter gives a very brief account of the expedition.

Teedyuscung was a noted Sachem. He had felt the injustice of the white man, and the bitterness of his feelings may be inferred from his saying to a deputation; "The kings of France and England, have settled this land so as to coop us up as if in a pen. This very ground that is under me was my land and inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud."

acquainting me that on the 26th ulto, in the evening, near the main branch of the Susquehanna, as they were pursuing their Rout, they received advice that a large party of our Enemys, the Delawares, were encamped at a small distance on their way against some of the settlements hereabouts, upon which intelligence, they made an Expeditious march to their Encampment, which they surrounded at Day break, then rushing upon the Delawares (who were surprized and unable to make a Defence), they made them all prisoners, to the number of 41, including their Chief, Capt. Bull, son to Teedyuscung, and one who has discovered great inveteracy against the English, and led several partys against them during the present Indian War. They are all fast bound, and may be expected here under an Escort in a few days.

The Indians of Onoghquagey<sup>1</sup> and Canowaroghere,<sup>2</sup> the latter within 12 miles of Oneida lake, are very uneasy least our

The "general" spoken of was general Thomas Gage, who was then in command of the British forces, in North America. Captain Bull and thirteen of his braves, who were sent to Johnson Hall, were forwarded to New York, by the Baronet, and there lodged in jail.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> In the Colonial Records of New York, this name was also written Oghquaga, Aughquaga, Aughquagey, Ochquaquer, Oghquage, Onoughquagey, Onoughquagu, Oughquogey, Onouhoghquage, Oughquagey, which shows the great difficulty and uncertainty in procuring and writing Indian names, even by educated men, who are well versed in Indian names. This place was formerly a village with the local name of Oquage, in the present town of Windsor, Broome county, New York, near Binghamton. It was for a long period a sort of outpost of the Oneida nation of Indians.—[M. M. J.]

<sup>2</sup> Canowaroghere, (Sauthier's map of New York.) Canowaloo (Jones' Annals Oneida co.) Canawuroghare, Canawagore, Canawaroghere, Canowarighare, Onawaraghare, the various names by which the Oneida castle or village was known in Colonial times, now in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, about 25 miles west of Utica. The date of the original settlement of the Oneidas at this place is lost, but some faint traditions place it before the formation of the Iroquois' confederacy. The first settlers found traces of ancient corn fields covered by dense forests, some of the trees by their concentric calendars, dating as far back as 1560—[M. M. J.]

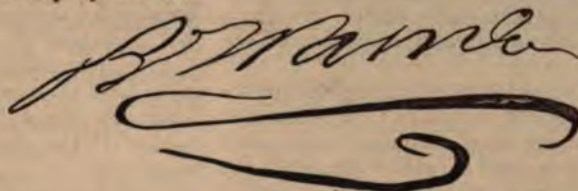




Person had access to his Papers after his death, who might take it away; and may take any method you may judge prudent to find out what became of that bond. Let every part of your inquiry be con-

ducted with secrecy and discretion, and pray inform me of the result as soon as may be.

Yr friend & hble servant,



Captain ALEXANDER COFFIN.

[General WILLIAM MAXWELL.<sup>1</sup>]

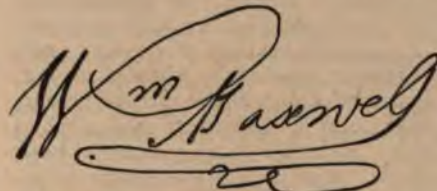
(From the Collection of Mr. L. J. Cist, of Cinn., O.)

*Elizabethtown, 22d of January, 1778.*

*My Lord:*

There is not the least doubt but that the new Leveys are going to embarke in a few days. General Leslie is going from the Island, and so is the 26th Regiment. The new Leveys is in a terrible flutter, some of their officers has been at the Point (of) shedding Tears. We are not certain

as to their destination, but it is believed they are for Georgia. I will try to have more certain intelligence, and ever Your Lordships most obedient and Humble Servant,



Major-general Lord STIRLING.

<sup>1</sup> Very little is known of General Maxwell outside of his military career during the war of the Revolution. He was born in Ireland, and while he was yet an infant, his parents brought him to New Jersey. In early manhood he entered the provincial army as a private soldier, and was with Abercrombie in his expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758. Remaining in the army for about fifteen years, he acquired such skill as a soldier, that when he joined the patriots in their struggle, the Congress commissioned him a colonel and authorized him to raise a battalion of infantry in New Jersey. This he did. His was the second New Jersey battalion. His field and staff officers appointed were Israel Shreve, Lieutenant-colonel; David Rhea, Major; Ephraim Anderson, Adjutant; Buddle Shinn, Quartermaster; William Shute, Paymaster; James Holmes, Surgeon; Abraham Appleton, Surgeon's mate. Shinn declined the appointment. On the 8th of December, 1775, this and the first battalion were ordered to the City of New York, where they were mustered into the Continental service.

Early in 1776, Maxwell, with his brigade, repaired to the Northern Department commanded by General Schuyler. He served through the disastrous campaign in Canada, in the spring and summer of that year, and was one of the 21 field officers, who on the 8th of July, signed a remonstrance address to Schuyler, against the abandonment of Crown Point.

When in October, 1776, Congress resolved to create two new brigadiers, William Maxwell and William Smallwood were chosen. After the battle at Trenton, at the ensuing Christmas time, the former was employed in harrassing the enemy in New Jersey; and during the winter and ensuing spring he was stationed near Elizabethtown, not far from the British lines. In the autumn of 1777, he was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; suffered with the army at Valley Forge during the ensuing winter; harrassed the enemy on their retreat through New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and played an important part in the battle at Monmouth Court House, at near the close of June. With Morgan he continually annoyed the rear of the British in their retreat from Monmouth toward Sandy Hook.

Maxwell was with his brigade in the expedition of Sullivan against the Indians of western New York, in 1779. During the next winter and spring, he was stationed near Elizabethtown, New Jersey; and he took an active part in the battle of Springfield, early in June, 1780. He resigned his commission in July, (see page 325, vol. 2, of the RECORD,) but for what reason does not appear.

General Maxwell did not accept any civil office after the war, but lived in the quiet retirement of private life until his death in November, 1798. [EDITOR.]



*SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.*

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.—History and Philosophy are twin forces, interpreting each other, and both having the same object for effort, namely, the culture and elevation of the race.

It is a notable fact that the oldest philosophical society in America, was founded by a great historical character. So early as 1727, Benjamin Franklin founded the "Junto," in Philadelphia, in which queries in morals, politics and natural philosophy were proposed and discussed, and where once in three months, each member read an original essay. This, "Junto," appears to have been the parent of the present Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1743, in pursuance of suggestions made in a circular issued by Franklin, that "the virtuosi or ingenious men" living in the various colonies should form an American Philosophical Society, with their head-quarters at Philadelphia "that being the centre of the colonies and having a good library."

The Society was organized soon after this circular was diffused. Thomas Hopkinson was chosen first President, William Coleman, Treasurer, and Benjamin Franklin, Secretary. Dr. Thomas Bond was selected as the physician; John Bartram, as Botanist; Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant, mathematician; William Parsons as Geographer and Dr. Phineas Bond as general natural Philosopher. Six of these original nine members, were members of the "Junto." The Society had a feeble life for many years. A new "Junto" was formed in 1768, of which Dr. Franklin was President; Samuel Powell Vice President; and Charles Thomson and Thomas Mifflin, afterward compeers in the Revolution, were Secretaries. Meanwhile new life had been given to the Philosophical Society, of which Governor John Penn, the strong political opponent of Franklin, became "Patron," with Hon. James Hamilton as President; Drs. Wm. Shippen and Thomas Bond, Vice Presidents; Phillip Syng, Treasurer; and

Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith, Rev. Wm. John Ewing and Dr. Charles Moore, Secretaries. In March, 1768, the first scientific communication was made to the Society which was entitled "A description of a new Orrery, planned and now nearly finished by David Rittenhouse, A. M." The same year the "Junto," which held the title of "The American Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge" was merged into the Philosophical Society; or rather the two Societies were wedded, and held their first meeting after the consolidation, in January, 1769. Franklin was chosen President, whereupon Governor Penn, refused to be patron of the Society any longer, because the new President was "the political opponent and enemy of his family." Under the auspices of this Society, observations of the transit of Venus were made in 1769.

The new Society worked vigorously with 250 members, and took part in public improvements as well as in the general advancement of Science. Their first publication was issued in 1771, and has been continued ever since. These publications show the progress of science in America, during the last one hundred years. They show that in 1773, a committee of the Society, of which Rittenhouse was chairman, reported on the first steam engine ever built on the American continent. The constructor was Christopher Colles, of New York.<sup>1</sup>

The meetings and transactions of the Society were interrupted during the Revolution, but since that time it has had a vigorous and useful growth. It has a large library, and has gathered a considerable quantity of curious things. Its list of successive presidents shows the names, men who have borne conspicuous parts in our history. These are; Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, (who held the office seventeen years;) Caspar Wistar; Robert Patterson; William Tilghman; P. S. Duponceau; Nathaniel

<sup>1</sup> See the RECORD for July, 1873, page 324.



Chapman; Robert M. Patterson; Franklin Bache; A. D. Bache; John K. Kane and George B. Wood.

The present officers of the Society are George B. Wood, *President*; John C. Cresson, Isaac Lea, Frederick Fraley, *Vice Presidents*; Charles B. Trego, E. Otis Kendall, John L. Le Conte, J. P. Lesley, *Secretaries*; Joseph Carson, Elias Durand, Hector Tyndall, *Curators*; Charles B. Trego, *Treasurer*.

**SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—A Society has lately been formed in the States wherein Slavery recently existed, the professed object of which is to gather and preserve facts concerning the part taken by the opponents of the National Government in the Civil War. A convention was held on the 18th of August, at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, apparently for the purpose of perfecting the organization. On that occasion, Mr. Raphael Semmes, the commander of the privateer *Alabama* (for the warfare of which on American commerce, England has been compelled to pay a large sum of money), publicly introduced Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the "Confederate States of America," to Mr. John Letcher, ex-Governor of Virginia, who, as the organ of the Convention, introduced Mr. Davis to the large audience assembled and made to him a speech of welcome—"thrice welcome" Mr. Letcher said, "to this, our home, and to the hearts, the affections, and the hospitalities of our people." Mr. Davis then made a speech in which he foreshadowed the objects of the Southern Historical Society, in the following manner as reported by the *Richmond Enquirer*, the next day:

"Mr. Davis said he deeply felt this kind welcome. He always felt at home in Virginia, and what confederate did not? She gave her bosom to be racked by all the horrors of war and freely shed her best blood. She was now lifting her head from its effects, and he was glad to see her green fields and pastures, her fertile valleys and picturesque mountains, which here, like no where else, were clothed from base to summit. All were beautiful; yet there

was here something above them all. Her men excelled her soil, and her noble women excelled even the men. Well did he remember when the tide of war had swept away the men into the army and scattered the negroes, how—when the barns and houses, mills and all save the fences, which were only spared by the destroying flame because they were of stone—how the women of the Shanandoah Valley, whose hands had never known an hour's toil in the field, had made crops, and whenever the Confederate Army came along had ready-made Confederate flags, and were always happy to aid the cause, and feed Confederate soldiers. Too long had we delayed the vindication of our cause. Many of the actors had been called home to their fathers; yet perhaps the delay had not been altogether unfortunate, for those who felt it most deeply found it hard to uncover their whole heart. The prospects were brighter now, and 'truth crushed to earth would rise again.' We had been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the Federal President, Congress and Generals. Would there have been a surrender if we had expected what has followed? We were told that war was merely carried on to maintain the Union. Had we foreseen the result, we would to day have been free. He referred to the objects of the association, and said there were now scattered scraps of history that should be collected to perpetuate the deeds of our fallen soldiers and vindicate the action of our country; that great care should be taken with the collection of every scrap, as mankind was deeply interested in the constitutional causes that led to the war.

"He referred to the commercial rights of the South, and how they had suffered, and the decadence of both commerce and liberty. In referring to the moral and religious causes, and the idea that because we did not succeed we were necessarily wrong, he said that in a cause like ours the great Creator must have looked down with an approving smile; that we do not always see the workings for good in the ways of the Great Father; that our chastisement might be designed to lead to the triumph of the principles for which we struggled. He had received a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, which said that mankind owed a debt of gratitude to the Southern people for their efforts in behalf of that constitutional liberty which men were so rapidly forgetting; that our story had only been half told, but when men came to look upon it without passion, and the whole truth had been told, would we then be condemned before the world? No, no! These facts must be gotten together. It was due to the unrecorded dead, who had fought for truth and died in a patriotic cause. While this organization cannot write the history of this war, yet it could collect the material from which future historians might obtain the facts. Would not our enemies—or, in the phrase of the day, our Northern brethren—make up at least and take the hand of oppression from off our Southern daughters, or

are we in that decadence of all that is honorable, to be brought to the condition of which the Irish poet sang :

'Unhonored thy sons, till they have learned to betray ;  
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires ;  
And the torch that will light them to dignity's way,  
Must be caught at the pile where their country expires.'

"If thus we must seek the road to preferment, who would not live a life of obscurity in preference ? He had a hope in the future founded on the fact that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman, and while the men of the present day might yield the principles for which they struggled, yet he hoped the children who succeeded them would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them and redeem all that we had lost.

"He thanked the audience for their kindly expressions of good will ; and as to the members of the association he hoped that their steps might always be onward to prosperity, and following in the steps of that grand old Early, who never faltered during the war, and never failed since our flag went down, they were sure to accomplish their object."

A resolution was offered by Mr. Semmes, that President Grant be requested to permit the Secretary of the Society, to examine all papers in the archives of the Government captured by the National forces from the Confederates during the war, and to make copies of such of them

as he may see fit. The resolution was adopted, the convention adjourned and the Historical Society met.

The list of the Presidents of the GERMAN SOCIETY of PENNSYLVANIA, as given in our last number, contained several misspellings and one omission. The names and dates should have read as follows :

Henry Keppele, (1764-1781) ; Lewis Weiss, (1782) ; Lewis Farmer, (1783-4) ; Charles Wegmann, (1785) ; Lewis Farmer, (1786-7) ; General Peter Muhlenberg, (1788) ; Henry Kaemmerer, (1789) ; Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, (1790-1797) ; Leonard Jacoby, (1798-1800) ; Peter Kraft, (1801) ; Peter Muhlenberg, (1802-1807) ; George A. Baker, (1808-1816) ; Isaac Wampole, (1817-1832) ; Lewis Krumbhaar, (1833-1835) ; Samuel Keemle, (1836-1842) ; Frederick Erringer, (1843-1847) ; Jacob H. Fisler, (1848-1859) ; Nicholas Kohlenkamp, (1860-1862) ; J. Theophilus Plate, (1863-1865) ; William J. Horstmann, (1866-1872) ; George K. Zielger, 1873.

### CURRENT NOTES.

"SALE OF NATIONAL TREASURES."—Under this title the RECORD made some comments in the July number, upon the impropriety of disposing of national trophies. The Editor, who seems to have been misled by newspaper comments, has received the following letter, which is inserted with pleasure :

"WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City,  
August 7th, 1873.

"BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D.

"Sir :

"In the July number of THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD," I have read an article entitled "Sale of National Treasures," which criticises the supposed action of the War Department in selling trophies of the War with Great Britain and Mexico, with other military stores, the sale of which was actually ordered.

"Permit me to state that the War Department never has given any order for the sale of such relics, nor would the Secretary of War do so under

any circumstances whatever. As there has been considerable comment in connection with this subject, it may be pertinent to state the facts.

"Some time ago it was found necessary on account of the large supply of ordnance material and munitions of War in store, to order the sale of such as were not required for use by the Government. An inventory of all this property was ordered to be made, and upon that inventory were designated such articles as were to be sold. The clerk preparing the advertisement, copied the list entire, and on account of its voluminous character, the mistake was not discovered until after its publication, when it was corrected.

"In justification of the Department, the intentions of which have been misconstrued, I trust you will give place to this communication in the next number of the RECORD.

"I am, very truly yours,

WM. W. BELKNAP,  
Secretary of War."



**POSTAGE STAMPS.**—Much taste has been displayed in the production of our American adhesive postage stamps, which bear the portraits of men distinguished in the history of our country.

The *one* cent stamp bears the profile of Dr. FRANKLIN, after a bust by Rubright, printed in ultramarine blue.

On the *two* cent stamp is the head of ANDREW JACKSON, from a bust by Hiram Powers, in velvet brown.

On the *three* cent stamp is a profile of WASHINGTON, after the bust of Houdon, printed in light green.

The *six* cent stamp bears a profile of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, after a bust by Volk, printed in dark red.

The head of EDWIN M. STANTON, is on the *seven* cent stamp, taken from a photograph, and printed in vermilion.

The *ten* cent stamp bears a profile of THOMAS JEFFERSON, from a life size statue by Hiram Powers, printed in chocolate brown.

The profile of HENRY CLAY, on the *twelve* cent stamp, is from a bust by Hart, and is printed in neutral purple.

DANIEL WEBSTER's portrait appears on the *fifteen* cent stamp, and is from Clevinger's bust. It is printed in orange.

On the *twenty-four* cent stamp is the head of General WINFIELD SCOTT, after a bust by Coffee, and printed in purple. The head of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, which appears on the *thirty* cent stamp is after the bust by Cerrachi, printed in black, and the portrait of Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, in carmine, is after the head of Wolcott's fine statue at Cleveland, Ohio.

The embossed or raised portraits on the envelope are the same, and are printed in colors similar to those of the adhesive stamps.

**THE GRAVE OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.**—A Louisville newspaper says the grave of President Zachary Taylor is in the northeast corner of the Taylor farm, between five and six miles from that city, on the Brownsboro' road. No monument has ever been erected to his memory. His remains lie in a plain vault built in the side of a hill, with a marble slab over the door, on which are the words:

"Z. TAYLOR;  
Born November 24, 1784;  
Died July 9, 1850."

Near the vault is an obelisk, eighteen feet high, which marks the burial place of Colonel Richard Taylor, the President's father, who died in 1829. He emigrated to Kentucky, from Virginia, when Zachary was an infant, and the country then almost a wilderness.

The burial place of the President is overrun with brambles and bushes. It is a national shame to allow the resting place of the remains of so gallant a soldier and faithful civil officer, to be so neglected.

**PRESERVATION OF OUR FORESTS.**—Public attention is now more and more drawn to the contemplation of the absolute necessity for the preservation of what remains of our forests, because the denuding of the country is evidently placing the future agricultural interests in great peril. This subject was introduced to the notice of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their late meeting, by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, N. Y. He urged with great force the necessity for preserving our forests to prevent the rapid evaporation of the rain-fall, which is the same now as it ever has been, in aggregate quantity, but is not so gently diffused, in frequent showers as it used to be. There are now long periods of drought, and violent and destructive rain-falls. Dr. Hough submitted substantially the following propositions for the action of the government for preserving and increasing the forests:

1. By withholding from sale, lands returning to its possession from non-payment of taxes.
2. By exempting from taxation for a limited period and by offering bounties for lands planted and enclosed for the growth of forest trees.
3. By offering rewards for the largest number of trees planted in a year.
4. By requiring railroad and turnpike companies to plant the sides of their roads with trees.
5. By imposing a tree tax, payable by planting trees.
6. By fixing penalties for the destruction of trees by the wayside or in public or private grounds.
7. By requiring the elements of forest culture to be taught in our public schools.

One cause of the rapid destruction of our forests appears not to have been considered, namely, the use of wood by railway engines. These consume an enormous quantity of wood every year. They are like mighty dragons, devouring the forests with a voracity, which if not checked, will soon exhaust them. There should be a law compelling all railways to use coal instead of wood, for fuel. A similar law should be applied to steam-boats.

**PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.**—The Legislature of Virginia, at their last session, did wisely in providing for the preservation of the public documents of that province and State, by an act passed on the 20th of March, 1873, of which the following is the first section:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that Dr. William P. Palmer, be and he is hereby appointed to take charge of the Historical Manuscripts in the Capitol Building, under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to assort, index and prepare a calendar of the same, to be printed under the direction of the Committee on the Library, in such form as may be most suitable to render the same serviceable to those interested in the History of Virginia; provided, that none of the said manuscripts shall be removed from the Capitol." The second section provides for defraying the expenses of such service.



Posterity will thank Senator Thomas H. Wynne, of Richmond, who is the author of this movement. Every State in the Union, as well as the National Government, should do likewise. Many States have already acted thus wisely. Only by multiplying valuable documents by printing, may their contents be insured from utter annihilation by fire or otherwise. Dr. Palmer has already commenced the good work. A few printed pages of the Calendar (or abstract) of the State Papers are before the Editor of the RECORD. It is to be hoped that Dr. Palmer will make the documents more useful, by full explanatory notes. His work, so far, appears to be carefully and judiciously done.

**THE AMENDMENTS.**—The XIVth Amendment of the National Constitution, reads:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside," &c.

The XVth Amendment reads:

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The text of Article XIV, undoubtedly makes no distinctions on account of sex, for it says "persons," and therefore women as well as men are accounted as citizens. This conceded, the right to vote under the provisions of the next Amendment is a logical sequence.

Believing herself to be a citizen and having the right to vote under the provisions of those Amendments, Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, New York, (and some other women,) did vote at the last election for President of the Republic. Miss Anthony was prosecuted for a violation of law, and tried before a jury not of her "peers," but of men. Judge Hunt after hearing witnesses and counsel, refused to submit the case to the jury, but pronounced her guilty and fined her \$100, and costs of the suit. He did not question the force of the text of the XIVth Amendment, but upon the assumption of knowing the *intent* of the framers of the Amendment, he exercised a dangerous prerogative. Miss Anthony's counsel, Judge Selden, protested against the high handed measure of the Judge, whose proceedings may be reviewed in another court. The case is worthy of record, as the first of the kind in the history of American jurisprudence.

**CORRECTION OF A CORRECTION.**—Under the head of "Current Notes" in the June No. of the RECORD, page 283, a reputed blunder in the article on Captain Huddy, on page 174, was corrected. It was a typographical error. The writer says, "I took the statement from the Report of the Committee to Congress, on Mrs. Piatt's petition, which says that in the year 1785, Asgill's story was made the ground-work of a tragic drama by a celebrated French writer, M. de Sauvigny," &c., and not Madame de Savigny.

**MONUMENT TO ETHAN ALLEN.**—A monument of Barrè granite has lately been erected in Green Mount Cemetery, at Burlington, Vermont, in honor of Ethan Allen, by authority of an act of the legislature of that State, which appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. It is in the form of a Tuscan shaft of granite, four and a half feet in diameter at the bottom, and forty-two feet in height, above the pedestal, which at the base is eight feet square. The base is composed of two granite steps, upon which is a block of granite six feet square. Into this block is inserted four white marble panels, bearing the following inscription:

*West Side.*

"Vermont to ETHAN ALLEN, Born in Litchfield, Conn., 10th of January, 1737, O. S. Died in Burlington, Vermont, 12th February, 1789, and buried near the site of this Monument."

*North Side.*

"Wielding the Pen as well as the Sword, he was the sagacious and intrepid Defender of the New Hampshire Grants, and Master Spirit in the arduous struggle which resulted in the Sovereignty and Independence of this State."

*South Side.*

"The Leader of the Green Mountain Boys in the Surprise and Capture of Ticonderoga, which he demanded in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

*East Side.*

"Taken Prisoner in a daring attack on Montreal, and transported to England, he disarmed the purpose of his enemy by the respect which he inspired for the Rebellion and the Rebel."

On the capital of the shaft, upon a base bearing the word "Ticonderoga" stands a heroic statue of Allen, eight feet four inches in height, cut in Italy from a model by the late Peter Stephenson, of Boston. The left hand of the figure is lifted in the act of summoning the commander of the fort to surrender. The right hand grasps a sword, and at his feet lies a mortar. The entire cost of the monument, including the statue and the fence, was less than six thousand dollars.

It is said that an engraving of Allen from a painting by Trumbull, has been discovered in New York. It was supposed that no likeness of the hero existed.

**A RARE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.**—A gentleman in the West, has for sale a valuable collection of autographs and documents, which he has been gathering for many years. Any person wishing to purchase such collection, may be put in communication with him by addressing the Editor of the RECORD, at Dover Plains, N. Y.



**KIRKLAND'S MONUMENT.**—At the annual "commencement" of Hamilton College, in Oneida county, New York, in June, 1873, a fine monument to the memory of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the eminent missionary among the Oneida Indians, was dedicated. It is made of Rhode Island granite, and is nine feet in height. The base, on which is sculptured the family name, in raised capitals, is three feet eight inches square. The central column is two feet, four and a half inches square at the base, and is seven and one half feet in height. On the four equal sides of this shaft are raised panels for the several inscriptions. The capstone forms a graceful completion of the whole. It was made in New Haven, Connecticut. The following is a copy of the inscriptions on the monument:

*West Side.*

SAMUEL KIRKLAND,  
Born  
At Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1741;  
Graduated  
From Princeton College in 1765.  
Missionary  
To the Oneida Indians,  
From 1776 to 1797.  
Founder  
Of Hamilton Oneida Academy in 1793.  
Died  
At Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1803.

*South Side.*

JERUSHA BINGHAM,  
wife of  
Samuel Kirkland,  
Born at Salisbury, Conn., 1743,  
Died  
At Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1788.  
Mary Donnelly,  
Second wife of  
Samuel Kirkland,  
Born at Newport, R. I., 1754;  
Died  
At Clinton, New York, Aug., 1839.

*East Side.*

Eliza Kirkland,  
Third daughter of  
Samuel Kirkland,  
and wife of  
Prof. Edward Robinson,  
Born  
At Stockbridge, Mass., in 1784;  
Died  
At Clinton, N. Y., July 5, 1819.

*North Side.*

"It is my earnest wish that the institution may grow and flourish: that its advantages may be permanent and extensive; and that under the smiles of the God of Wisdom, it may prove an eminent means of diffusing useful knowledge,

enlarging the bounds of human happiness, and aiding the reign of virtue and the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer."

SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

Hon. O. S. Williams and Hon. Horatio Seymour, each delivered an oration on the occasion, in which the services of Mr. Kirkland to the church and State, were fully recounted.

**THE EMANCIPATION MONUMENT.**—Soon after the assassination of President Lincoln, the St. Louis *Democrat* announced that a colored woman in Marietta, Ohio, had sent \$5, her "first earnings in freedom," to the President of the Western Sanitary Commission, to help build a monument to Mr. Lincoln, as the "Great Emancipator." When this fact was published, several colored regiments in Texas, made a substantial response. The amount finally reached \$16,000, which has been increased to about \$21,000 by accumulated interest. An order has been recently sent to Thomas Ball, in Florence, Italy, for a group to be executed in bronze, colossal size. It has already been executed in marble, reduced size, having been modelled by the Sculptor soon after the assassination of the President, with the hope that it might one day be wanted. The group consists of two figures, namely: President Lincoln and a Slave, whom he is emancipating, and who kneels at his feet.

This monument, in bronze, is to be set up on a marble pedestal twelve feet in height, in the city of Washington, and is expected to be ready for unveiling on the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's death, in 1876. On the pedestal will be inscribed the words of the Emancipator: "On this act I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

**SPEECH OF SENATOR HAYNE.**—The Portland (Maine) *Press*, of a late date says that the speech of Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, in his famous controversy with Daniel Webster, in 1832, in the Senate of the United States, was printed in gold in that city, by the late General Thomas Todd, on a piece of satin purchased of a dry-goods merchant, then a resident of Portland. It was printed in book form, elegantly bound by Simon Pratt, of Portland, and then presented to President Andrew Jackson. Is that copy known to be in existence?

**TIN IN CALIFORNIA.**—It is reported a teamster named Crane, has discovered a deposit of tin on the San Auterre's River, about forty-five miles from Los Angeles, and exhibited rich specimens in that city. He traced the croppings out of the ore for more than a mile, and the "ledge" was from twenty to sixty feet in width.

**POSTAL CARDS.**—Arrangements have been made for an interchange of the Postal Cards of the United States and the Dominion at a prepaid rate of two cents in full to their destination in either country, the prepayment being made by affixing to the postal card an ordinary one cent postage stamp.

## OBITUARY.

## GARDINER SPRING.

That venerable, widely-known and universally esteemed soldier of the Cross, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., LL. D., died at his residence, in New York city, on Monday the 18th of August, 1873. His father was the Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., who was a chaplain of a regiment of the Continental army, and accompanied General Arnold in his famous expedition to Canada, by way of the Kennebec and Chandiere rivers, late in 1775.

Gardiner Spring was born at Newburyport, Mass. on the 24th of February, 1785. He was graduated at Yale College when he was twenty years of age. He studied law with Judge Daggett, of New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in 1808, having, meanwhile taught school in Bermuda fifteen months. A fine field of professional usefulness and promised success was opened but he was arrested by a striking sermon from the lips of Rev. John M. Mason, D. D. in New York, illustrative of the text, "To the poor the Gospel is preached." He resolved to proclaim that Gospel. After studying theology at Andover one year, he was licensed to preach, and in the Summer of 1809, he accepted a call to officiate as pastor in the "Brick church" then fronting on Beekman Street, near the City Hall Park. He was the revered pastor of that church, 63 years. In March, 1862, when Dr. Spring was seventy-seven years of age, the Rev. W. G. T. Shedd, was associated with him in the pastorate. For fifty-one years he officiated in the "Brick church," when the congregation having built a new church on Fifth Avenue on Murray Hill, he went with them to the new edifice. The old church had already been demolished to make room for business edifices.

Dr. Spring was twice elected president of a college—Hamilton and Dartmouth—but he preferred the ministry, in which he was a faithful and successful worker. His sermons were direct in matter and eloquent in manner; and to the last he was regarded as one of the popular preachers of New York. He wrote much and well, chiefly, if not wholly on subjects connected with his profession. His last volume, entitled "Personal Recollections," was published in 1860, when he was 81 years of age.

Dr. Spring was in the eighty-ninth year of his age at the time of his death. His funeral took place on Thursday, the 22d of August, and was attended by a large number of clergymen of the various Christian denominations. Rev. Dr. Paxton pronounced a brief address, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Adams. The mourners were addressed by Rev. Dr. Tong, followed by Dr. Chimeson. The body was committed to the crypt of the church.

## G. P. JUDD.

One of the chief instruments in the establishment of civilization among the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, was G. P. Judd, M. D. who died at Honolulu, on the 12th of July, 1873, at the age of seventy years. He was a native of Paris, N. Y. where he was born in 1803. He went to the Sandwich Islands in 1828, as physician to the American Mission there, and soon acquired through the healing art and force of character, great influence over the native rulers and people. In the year 1840, he accompanied the American exploring expedition, under Commander Wilkes, on the tour of the islands, in which he rendered important service.

Two years later, having resolved to make that country his life residence, Dr. Judd resigned his position at the Mission and his rights as a citizen of the United States, and entered the service of King Kamehameha the Third as Recorder and Interpreter, in which position he did more than any man to advance the principles of civilization among the islanders. He became the head of the government, next to the Sovereign, and was actually more the head, than the monarch. He instituted various reforms, through which he built up a civilized nation upon the foundations laid by the missions. For ten years he was prime minister; and during that time (in 1849), he accompanied two of the sons of the King on a tour through Europe, where interesting relations were established between the governments of Western Europe and that of the Sandwich Islands.

For a long time before his death, Dr. Judd had been in feeble health, and had relinquished all employment. His death was so peaceful and quiet, that his attendants thought he had fallen into a gentle slumber.

## WILLIAM MORRIS MEREDITH.

The distinguished civilian, William Morris Meredith, died in Philadelphia on Sunday, the 17th of August, 1873, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was born in that city on the 8th of June, 1790. Educated at the University of Pennsylvania, he studied law, and entered upon its practice when he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age. He was, for a long time, considered as one of the leading lawyers of that state. He represented a portion of his native city in the State legislature from 1824 until 1828. From 1834 until 1840, he was President of the Select Council of Philadelphia; and was a member of the State Constitutional convention in 1837. In the Spring of 1840, President Taylor called him to a seat in his Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury, which



position he held until the accession of President Fillmore in 1850. From 1864 until 1857, Mr. Meredith was attorney-general for Pennsylvania; and he was appointed one of the American counsellors at the Geneva Conference, but declined to act. Pure in heart and in his private and public life Mr. Meredith was an ornament to American society.

#### JOHN TODD.

Early on Sunday morning, the 24th of August, Rev. John Todd, D. D. of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, died peacefully, at the age of nearly seventy-three years. He was a native of Rutland, Vermont, where he was born October 9, 1800. He was graduated at Yale College in 1822; studied theology at Andover Seminary, and early in January,

1827, was ordained minister of the Congregational church at Groton, Massachusetts. After officiating as pastor of a church in Northampton and Philadelphia, he was inaugurated pastor of the Congregational church at Pittsfield, Mass., in which service he remained until 1870.

Dr. Todd was very widely known as the author of some of the best books for young people, ever published, of which his "Student's Manual," issued about forty years ago, was the most useful and popular. Its salutary influence on the mental, moral and physical well-being of Americans, is incalculable. His last book, entitled "Mountain Flowers," was published in 1869. His most enduring monument is the Mount Holyoke Seminary for Young Ladies, of which he was the founder.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

*Pre-Historic Races of the United States of America.* By J. W. FOSTER, LL. D., author of the "Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley," et cetera. Chicago: S. C. Griggs and Company. London: Trübner & Co., 12mo. pp. 415. This is the title of the last work from the hand of a brilliant philosopher and scientist, who died but a few weeks after it was issued from the press. An obituary of Dr. Foster appeared in the August number of the RECORD.

This work is the product of the matured thought and judgment of the author, after long years of the most careful and laborious study. It is a compact and full statement of the facts and theories put forth in his previous works on the subject of which it treats, and of his later discoveries. It may also be considered as a synopsis of the recorded results of all inquiry in the occult sphere of pre-historic researches concerning man, down to the present time. The scope of the work may be fully comprehended, by the titles of its twelve chapters, as follows: (1-2) Antiquity of Man—(3) Evidence in Europe and the United States; (4) The Mound-Builders, and the Geographical distribution of their works; (5) Shell-banks and their Geographical distribution; (6) Mounds and Inclosures; (7) The Arts and Manufactures of the Mound-Builders; (8) Ancient Miffing by the Mound-Builders; (9) Crania of the Mound-Builders; (10) Manners and Customs as the basis of the Ethnic relations; (11) Who were the Mound-Builders? (12) The Unity of the Human Race; Chronometric Measurements as applied to the Antiquity of Man.

In the first two chapters, the author gives numerous facts bearing upon the question of the Antiquity of Man. In the third a full account of the work of the ancient builders in different parts of the Union is given. In the fourth he treats upon marine accumulations by men who have fed on shell-fish. The collections are enormous in extent. The City of Mobile is built upon one of them. The fifth treats of their extended mounds

for purposes of worship, defense or burial. The sixth of the domestic and warlike implements, and the pottery and textile fabrics of the Mound-Builders. The seventh tells us of the evidence of their being workers in metals. The eighth treats of the ethnology of these ancient races. The ninth of the worship, burial ceremonies, sacrifices, the language and social habits of the Mound-Builders. The tenth is a chapter of careful inquiry into the origin of these people. The eleventh discusses the subject of chronology and theories respecting the unity of the human race; and the twelfth treats of the theories of physicists, ethnologists and other philosophers.

The work contains seventy-two well executed illustrations by wood engraving, and is handsomely printed on fine paper. It is a valuable work in every sense.

*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society. Vol. III. With an Appendix.* Savannah: Printed for the Society at the *Morning News Office*; 8 vo. pp. 428. This is a printed collection of very valuable documents pertaining to the history of that State during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, from 1735 to 1782. Through the researches of Mr. G. W. J. De Renne, of Savannah, the Historical Society ascertained that copies of these valuable documents might be obtained from the Colonial office in England, and he was empowered by the Society, to procure copies of such as had not already been printed, at his next visit to London. The documents of which he obtained copies are:

(1) The letters of General Oglethorpe to the Trustees of the Colony, commencing October 29th, 1735, which was the period of his return from his first visit to England, after the settlement of the Colony, and ending August 24th, 1744.

(2) Letters from Sir James Wright, Governor of the Province of Georgia, to the Earl of Dartmouth, and Lord George Germain, Secretaries of State and others, in which he narrates the local events



of the "War of the Rebellion," by which the Thirteen colonies became separated from the mother country.

The Appendix contains an Address before the Society, in February, 1871, on Count Pulaski, by Charles C. Jones, Jr.; also an Address on the 24th of July following, by Dr. Richard D. Arnold, in which he gave a history of the Society.

*Historical Notes on Music in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from 1741 to 1871.* By RUFUS A. GRIDER, of the Bethlehem Moravian Congregation. This pamphlet of 41 pages, contains an interesting historical and descriptive sketch of Music as cultivated among the Moravians at Bethlehem, who are the only sect of Christians, the author says, who use the brazen musical instrument known as the Trombone in their public worship. From their earliest settlement at Bethlehem, and probably before their emigration from Europe, music seems to have been an essential part of the public worship of the Moravians, and it has ever been thoroughly cultivated, in private among them with the best social effect. Many of their clergymen have been excellent musical performers, with voice or instrument; and some have been good musical composers.

The author of the "Notes" carefully traces the progress of the musical culture among the Moravians at Bethlehem; and his essay is enlivened by sketches of the social and religious proclivities of the United Brethren. Mr. Grider gives the names of the first orchestra, of which he has an account, which existed in 1780, and which was led by the Rev. Emanuel Nitschman. He also gives the names of all, masculine and feminine, who have assisted in any way, either in Church, Concert, Serenade or Band Music, in Bethlehem. Altogether it is an entertaining and useful production. It forms a chapter in Mr. J. Hill Martin's "History of Bethlehem." Two hundred and fifty copies of the "Notes" have been neatly printed by Mr. Martin.

*Bible in the Public Schools. Opinion and Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of John D. Minor, et al. vs. the Board of Education of the City of Cincinnati, et al. Extracted from volume 23, Ohio State Reports.* Cincinnati: ROBERT CLARKE & CO., 8 vo. pp. 44. This is an important pamphlet for those who are interested in the subject of the public reading of the scriptures in the common schools. It is a case wherein taxpayers of the City of Cincinnati complained of the action of the Board of Education in the passage of resolutions prohibiting the reading of the Bible and other religious books in the public schools of that city, and repealing the law directing such reading to be performed at the opening of the schools. They asked the Court to enjoin the Board of Education from carrying into effect or forcing these resolutions. The Court in its decision, sustained the Board of Education. The kernel of the contro-

versy may be found in the arguments of council in this case, and the elaborate text of the decision of the Court.

*Proceedings, Resolutions and Communications, Commemorative of the Hon. Edward J. Harden, Attorney for the City of Savannah, and President of the Georgia Historical Society, who died April 19, 1873.* This is a pamphlet of 31 pages, the title of which sufficiently indicates its character. A brief obituary of Judge Harden appeared in the RECORD soon after his death. The pamphlet contains notices of that event in the Savannah newspapers; by the Savannah Bar and the consequent proceedings of the Georgia Historical Society, including remarks by Mr. Wm. S. Bogart; a synopsis of a Memorial Discourse delivered in the First Presbyterian Church of Savannah, by its pastor, and proceedings of the religious society of which Judge Harden was a member and Elder.

*Report of a Topographical Survey of the Adirondack Wilderness of New York.* By VERPLANCK COLVIN. With maps; 8 vo. pp. 43.

*First Annual Report of the Commissioners of State Parks, of the State of New York. Transmitted to the Legislature, May 15, 1873.* By VERPLANCK COLVIN, Secretary; 8 vo. pp. 23.

These two pamphlets contain a large amount of matter of vital interest to the inhabitants, not only of the State of New York, but to those of all the States, because they treat, incidentally, the subject of the preservation of forests, so important to agriculture and other industrial arts. For that purpose it is proposed to convert the wild Adirondack region into a State Park, that its forests, so necessary for the perpetuation of a water supply, and equalization of the rain-fall, in the eastern portion of the State of New York, may be preserved. The survey has determined accurately, the heights of the lofty mountains, with which that region abounds, and also of the lakes. Mount Marcy (Tahawus—"Sky-piercer,") the highest of them, rises to an altitude of 5,333 feet above tide water. Lake Colden, the highest lake source of the Hudson River, is 4,293 feet above the sea.

The area of that wilderness, according to the report of the Commissioners, is estimated approximately at 1,730,000 acres, or about 2,703 square miles, distributed among seven counties. Of this area there would be about 1,303 square miles, or half the domain, appropriated as a forest park for the protection of the sources of the Hudson River. Of these wild lands, the State now owns about 40,000 acres. The commissioners, in view of all relative facts, recommend the preservation of this wilderness region as a State Park.

The Commissioners are Horatio Seymour, Patrick H. Agan, Wm. B. Taylor, George Raynor, William A. Wheeler, Verplanck Colvin and Franklin B. Hough.



# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

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## *THE CORTELYOU HOUSE.*



THE CORTELYOU HOUSE.

Almost a quarter of a century ago, the writer visited the various points of interest connected with the battle fought on Long Island near the then hamlet of Brooklyn, at the close of August, 1776. He was accompanied by Mr. Henry Onderdonk, Jr. of Jamaica, the careful historian, who had made that battle his study, and was familiar with every portion of the domain on which the events of that conflict

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occurred. We extended our ride to New Utrecht, to visit the house in which General Woodhull died a prisoner of war, from the effects of an unskillful amputation of his arm which had been wantonly mutilated by a British officer. The house had been demolished, but our journey was not in vain, for we procured a drawing of the mansion by a patriotic young lady living near, who made a sketch of it just before it was torn down.

We returned along the bay-side road from Fort Hamilton to (then) Gowanus, now South Brooklyn. On the way, not far from the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, we came upon an antique looking dwelling-house, built chiefly of stone, the gable from eaves to peak being of Holland brick. It had rather small windows with little panes; and on the northerly side of the house, the thick stone wall was pierced for musketry. On the western gable, which fronted the road, the brick work was wrought so as to show diamond shapes, and the date of its erection—1699—was marked by iron bars outside of the brick wall, in the shape of those figures. The writer made a sketch of the ancient dwelling, near which ran a pleasant brook from the hills. A copy of that sketch is here given.

This dwelling was then known as the Cortelyou House. It was upon the margin of a country road, now near the junction of Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street, South Brooklyn. The sketch was made from the road. Another view of the house forms the frontispiece to the first volume of Dr. Stiles' "History of the City of Brooklyn," which gives a picture of the southern side of the edifice and the little brook after crossing the road.

This house appears to have been built by Claes (Nicholas) Adriantse (Adriaance) Van Vechte or Van Vechten, an emigrant from Norch, in the province of Drenthe, Holland. Dr. Stiles says Van Vechten owned that plantation. It was probably one of the first houses built between Brooklyn and New Utrecht. At the period of the Revolution, the property was yet in possession of the Van Vechten family, a

grandson of Claes the emigrant being then the owner. One of his heirs, Nicholas R. Cowenhoven, who inherited the property, sold it to Jaques Cortelyou, in the year 1790. The new owner lived upon it about fourteen years, when he hung himself upon a pear-tree in an orchard near the house. He had been insane for some time. He was a descendant of Jaques Cortelyou, a surveyor, who emigrated to America at about the year 1652, and settled at New Utrecht. After the death of Jaques, his two sons inherited the property. The one whose share was the mansion and part of the farm, was induced to sell the property at a higher price, and the land was soon cut up into city lots.

This house possesses historical interest, because it was in the midst of stirring military movements, at the time of the battle already mentioned. General Grant, of the British army, was in command of the left wing of Howe's forces, and whilst Sir Henry Clinton, with the right, was pushing on toward Jamaica, he with the left, partly composed of New York Loyalists raised by Governor Tryon, made a movement along the coast-road toward Brooklyn. The American guard at the lower pass on that road, gave the alarm, and at three o'clock in the morning, General Putnam detailed Lord Stirling with Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland regiments commanded respectively by Colonels At Lee, Haslet and Smallwood, to oppose the movement. Stirling arrived at daybreak, with about 1500 men, and took possession on the slopes a little north of "Battle Hill" in Greenwood Cemetery in the vicinity of the present Seventh Avenue. At Lee ambuscaded in the woods near the present Firemen's Monument to attack Grant on his approach, and after performing that service he fell back to the left of Stirling. Grant advanced to an orchard (now the south west corner of Greenwood Cemetery), and in such relative positions these belligerents remained until near noon fighting occasionally, when events on the left wing of the American army, changed the whole aspect of affairs.



Whilst Grant and Stirling were fighting moderately, General De Heister, at the head of German mercenaries, moved from Flatbush and cannonaded the American works at the Flatbush Pass, where General Sullivan was in command of the regiments of Wylleys and Miles. Sir Henry Clinton, in the meantime, had descended from the wooded hills and attacked the extreme left of the Americans on the plain at Bedford. De Heister knew the significance of that firing, and ordered Count Donop to storm the redoubt at the Pass. A fierce conflict ensued, when Sullivan, perceiving Clinton rapidly gaining his rear, ordered a retreat to the lines at Brooklyn. He was too late. The opportunity for retreat was lost. As Sullivan and his men were descending the rough slope from Mount Prospect, they were met by the baronet's light infantry and dragoons, who drove the Americans back on the bayonets of De Heister. Sullivan and his ensnared followers fought desperately. Some escaped; many were killed, and many were made prisoners. Among the latter were General Sullivan and several subordinate officers.

Ignorant of this disaster on the American left, Stirling was about to attack Grant with more vigor, when Cornwallis suddenly appeared marching down the "Mill road," toward his rear, and took position near the Cortelyou house. Cornwallis fired two guns as a signal for Grant to press forward. He did so, and in the brisk engagement that followed, the brave Colonel At Lee was made a prisoner.

Stirling now found himself hemmed in by the foe with no opportunity for escape excepting across Gowanus Creek in which the tide was rapidly rising. To effect this, Cornwallis must be attacked. No time could be safely lost. Changing his front, and leaving his main body in conflict with Grant, Stirling fell upon Cornwallis. A severe conflict ensued. Cornwallis was driven up the road he had descended, but whilst Stirling and his handful of brave men were performing this gallant duty, a large portion of the remainder made their way across the creek. So despoiled of almost all of his brave men, Stirling was compelled to yield, and being made a prisoner, was sent on board the *Eagle*, Lord Howe's flag-ship, then lying in New York harbor. When the sun went down on that clear August evening, full one third of the five thousand patriots who were in the field in the morning, were lost to their country—dead, wounded or prisoners.

The Cortelyou house yet stands, a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the better class of the earliest settlers in New Netherland, and as marking the spot where occurred an important episode in the Battle of Long Island. Dr. Stiles alludes to a writer who in describing this part of the battle, says, "the British had several field-pieces stationed by a brick house, and were pouring canister and grape on the Americans crossing the creek." This house, alone, answers the description, for no other was near to the place of that crossing.

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#### JOHN BULL BEFORE NEW ORLEANS.

William Charles, of Philadelphia, was one of the most industrious of caricaturists, during the war between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812-'15. He was also a clever artist, though like Rowlandson of London, at the same time, he was often coarse in sentiment and in the delineations of his pencil. One of the cleverest of his caricatures is here repro-

duced on a reduced scale. It was published early in 1815, and is entitled "John Bull before New Orleans." Bull is represented by a stout, bald headed, corpulent man, half knee deep in mud, with an American and a Frenchman on each side of him, each holding him by an ear and leading him out. The American in the dress of a Kentucky rifleman with his weapon in his



hand, leads the way, saying; "Come along you old rascal! you did not know the brave Americans and their old Hickory."

The Frenchman, who represents the French Creole population of Louisiana who assisted in opposing the British, says; "Ha Ah! Monsieur, but you have not this time Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Spain, Portugal and all Germany with

you!" This was in allusion to the alliance of the greater European powers, with England, for the purpose of crushing the Emperor Napoleon, in which they succeeded the ensuing summer.

John Bull cries out: "O! curse this swamp. 'Tis not like the road from Bladensburg to Washington. Pity on me, gentlemen! do not twist so hard; I am in the mud up to my ears."



JOHN BULL BEFORE NEW ORLEANS: 8th JANUARY, 1815.

The Battle between British regulars under General Pakenham, and American militia and volunteers, under General Jackson, a few miles below New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, was the closing one of the war. The British had suddenly appeared in the Gulf of Mexico, and menaced Louisiana with invasion. Jackson had just captured Pensacola and marched to Mobile as a victor, when an urgent call met him there, to hasten to New Orleans, for that city was in great danger. There was no effective naval force in the waters there, for its protection. There were only two small militia regi-

ments in the city and a battalion of volunteers commanded by Major Plauchè a gallant French Creole, for the defence of the town and surrounding country. Jackson pushed forward, and entering New Orleans on the 2d of December, he found the inhabitants in a state of the greatest alarm. His presence restored confidence, and by proclaiming martial law he was able to work vigorously for the defence of the City and State.

A British fleet of barges captured a flotilla of American gun-boats on Lake Borgne; and eight days afterward a British detachment made their way, through a



bayou, to the Mississippi, nine miles below New Orleans. Flushed with hope, believing their presence was unknown and thirsting for the booty and ease which they were assured awaited them in the city, they were preparing for an immediate advance upon it, when their expectations were suddenly lowered by a furious night attack upon them, by Jackson, and the loss of four hundred of their number.

The British now withdrew to a stronger position. They were made aware that troops were gathering for the defence of New Orleans. With the usual contempt of regulars for militia, they prepared to march upon the city, with their whole force on the morning of the 8th of January. Jackson, meanwhile, had been active in devising means to oppose the invaders. At first he had only about three thousand men, mostly militia. With these he had constructed a line of intrenchments from the Mississippi back to an impassable cypress swamp. Reinforcements came from Kentucky,<sup>1</sup> and when, on that notable morning, Pakenham advanced over the open plain of Chalmette's plantation with nine thousand men, Jackson had six thousand expert marksmen behind his intrenchments. He also had cannon there. These opened terrible volleys when the invaders had advanced

within rifle shot. Pakenham fell at the head of his columns; Brave officers fell around him. The storm was so furious that the British recoiled and fled, leaving 700 of their companions dead on the field, 1400 wounded, and 500 made prisoners. The Americans had only eight killed and thirteen wounded.

The situation of the invaders after the battle, making their way through swamps and among bayous, below New Orleans, was deplorable. They hurried to their vessels with all possible speed, and were about to attack Mobile, when news of peace ended the warfare. Jackson had acquired the name of "Old Hickory," because, sometime before, he and his men, marching across the country, had been compelled to subsist on hickory nuts and acorns.

The exclamation of John Bull, in the caricature concerning the road from Bladensburg to Washington is in allusion to the comparative ease with which, after the battle of Bladensburg in the previous summer, four miles from the National Capital, they marched into that city and destroyed the public buildings. A portion of those troops had afterward been repulsed at Baltimore, and leaving Chesapeake Bay,

<sup>1</sup> A stirring song, entitled "The Hunters of Kentucky," was composed soon after the battle, and was very popular for many years. In it occurs the following stanzas:

"I s'pose yonv'e read it in the prints  
How Pakenham attempted  
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince,  
But soon his schemes repented;  
For we with rifles ready cock'd,  
Thought such occasion lucky,  
And soon around the General flock'd  
The hunters of Kentucky.

I s'pose youv'e heard how New Orleans  
Is famed for wealth and beauty;  
There's gals of every hue, it seems,  
From snowy white to sooty.  
So Pakenham he made his brags,  
If he in fight was lucky,  
He'd have these gals and cotton bags,  
In spite of old Kentucky.

But Jackson he was wide awake  
And was n't scared at trifles,  
For well he knew what aim we take  
With our Kentucky rifles,  
So, he led us down to Cypress Swamp;  
The ground was low and mucky;  
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,  
But here was old Kentucky.

We raised a bank to hide our breasts,  
Not that we thought of dying  
But that we always like to rest,  
Unless the game is flying,  
Behind it stood our little force,  
None wish'd it to be greater,  
For every man was half a horse  
And half an alligator."

The song proceeds to tell how the invaders were compelled to fly, leaving booty and beauty behind them, and closes with these lines:

And now if danger e'er annoys,  
Remember what our trade is;  
Just send for us Kentucky boys,  
And we'll protect you, ladies.



in October, about three thousand in number, had rendezvoused in the West Indies. There they were joined by about four thousand troops from England, under the young Irish General Kean. The combined forces, about seven thousand strong, many of them Wellington's veterans, sailed from Jamaica, and crossed the Gulf of Mexico in the direction of New Orleans.

Sir Duncan M'Dougall, a gallant descendant of the Lord of the Isles, was favorite aid of General Ross who was killed in the battle at North Point near Baltimore. M'Dougall received the dying general in his arms. Being on the staff of General Pakenham, he performed the same sad duty toward that commander in the battle before New Orleans.

### A LOYALIST'S POEM.

[Continued from page 392.]

Since the first part of this Poem was printed, the Editor has received from the Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, the following letter:

"Cold Spring, 20th Sep., 1873.

"My Dear Mr. Lossing:

"I find in the RECORD a satirical poem, written by a Lady in Philadelphia, during the Revolutionary War, who I remember to have seen at my Grandfather's about the beginning of this century, who afterwards married an English officer. General Scott met her at Bath, in England, after the war of 1812, and made an interesting story of the interview. Her first question on being introduced was, 'Are you the rebel soldier, who beat us in Canada in the late war?' He said she expressed regret at having taken sides against America in the war of the Revolution. She was then a very old lady, a wife of a general officer living in retirement—but retained all her faculties.

"I know of nobody now living in Philadelphia, who could verify my statement, or I would give you the name. The copy you have was found among my grandfather's papers and is no doubt genuine.

Yours truly,

GOUV. KEMBLE."

#### PART THE SECOND.

Why hast thou soar'd so high, ambitious Muse?  
Descend in Prudence and contract thy views.  
Not always Generals offer to one Aim;  
By turns we must avert the meaner Game;  
Yet hard to rescue from Oblivion's grasp,

The worthless Beetles and the noxious Asp.  
And full as hard to save for after Times,  
The names of Men, unknown but by their Crimes,  
Left to themselves, the Rogues would quickly sink,  
But yet it's right that Rogues should hang and stink.

Still, as we own, and as old Saws relate,  
Not always thieves the verse that hunts the great  
Of rulers in America, I deem,  
Swift is the Change and slight is the esteem.  
Where HOUSTOUN from Savannah fled of late,<sup>1</sup>  
Did any ask who took the Chair of Sate?  
Let HENRY<sup>2</sup> quit, and JEFFERSON succeed,  
Let WHARTON<sup>3</sup>'s place, who cares, be filled by REED;<sup>4</sup>

What matters what of STIRLING<sup>5</sup> may become?  
The quintessence of Whiskey & the Soul of Rum.  
Factious till Nine, quite gay at Twelve o'clock,  
From that till bed-time stupid as a Stock  
These are sad Samples: but we'll cull our Store,  
Can Liberality herself do more?

<sup>1</sup> John Houstoun, who was chosen Governor of Georgia in 1778. At the close of that year, the British captured Savannah; the Legislature were dispersed; Houstoun fled into South Carolina, carrying with him the seal of the State, and Sir James Wright, the former Royal Governor, assumed civil control.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Patrick Henry, the first Republican Governor of Virginia<sup>4</sup> who was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson, in June, 1779, a little while before this Poem was written.—[Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Wharton, President of the State of Pennsylvania, who was elected in the Spring of 1777.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> Joseph Reed, who had been a member of the first Pennsylvania Committee of Confederation, in 1774, and the Convention in 1775; Adjutant-General of the Continental Army, and at the time this Poem was written, was President of the State of Pennsylvania.—[Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> William Alexander (Lord Stirling), then a Major-General in the Continental Army. He had served on the staff of Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, and in England had prosecuted a seemingly righteous claim to the Earldom of Stirling. He failed to acquire it, but his title was considered so good, that he was ever afterwards known as "Lord Stirling." He married a daughter of Philip Livingston, brother of Governor Livingston, of New Jersey. He was one of the most active officers of the Revolution, and served in every military Department.—[Ed.]



Turn out Black Monsters; let us take our choice  
 What devilish Figure's this, with devilish voice?  
 O! 'tis POLASKI,<sup>1</sup> 'tis a Foreign chief.  
 On him we'll comment, be our comment brief.  
 What are his merits? Judges may dispute,  
 We'll solve the Doubts and praise him for a Brute.  
 "No Quarters," is his motto; sweet and short;  
 Good Britons give him a severe Retort.  
 As yet he 'scapes the Shot deserved so well,  
 His nobler horse in Carolina Fell.  
 He fears not in the Field, where Heroes Bleed;  
 He starts at nothing but a generous Deed.  
 Escaped from Poland where his murd'rous Knife  
 'Tis said, was rais'd against his Sovereign's Life.  
 Perhaps he scoffs, with Fashionable Mirth,  
 The Notion of a God who rules the Earth.  
 Fool! not to see that something more than Lott,  
 Conducts the Traitor to this distant Spott;  
 Rank with congenial Crimes, that call for Blood,  
 Where Justice soon must pour the purple Flood.  
 A Parricide, with Parricides to die,  
 AND VINDICATE THE POWER THAT RULES ON  
 HIGH.

Who is that Phantom, silent, pale and slow?  
 That looks the Picture of Dejected Woe.  
 Art thou not WILSON? Ha! dost thou lament  
 Thy poison'd principles, thy Days mispent?  
 Was it thy Faith that led thee in the wrong?  
 Yet hast thou Reason, and that Reason strong.  
 Judgement was thine, and in no common share,  
 That Judgement cultured with assiduous Care.  
 Yet all were faithless: Popular Applause  
 Seduced thee to embrace an impious Cause.  
 Now, or my Mind deceives me, thou wouldst fain  
 Thy former duty, former Truth regain.  
 Like some rash boy, whom strong desire to lave,  
 Too daring tempts to trust the Briny Wave,  
 But soon borne out too distant from the Strand  
 He longs with Ardor, to regain the Land.  
 In vain: The Waves his weak Endeavors spurn,  
 And rapid Tides forbid him to return.<sup>2</sup>

Room for a Spectre of portentous Shew;  
 Room for the tippie-headed ROBERDEAU.  
 Churchman, Dissenter, Methodist, appear,  
 Chairman, Congressman, and Brigadier;  
 Cerberian Barker at thy Stygian Ford,  
 Where is thy Bible? say, and where thy Sword?  
 Thy Bible? that long since was wisely lost,  
 Because that Precepts with thy Practice crost.

<sup>1</sup> Count Casimir Pulaski, a Pole, who was appointed a Brigadier in the Revolutionary Army, in the Autumn of 1777. When this Poem was written, he was in active service in the South, and was killed at Savannah in the Autumn of 1779.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> James Wilson, of Philadelphia, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. From his independent course which at about this time was so boldly manifested in Philadelphia in opposition to some measures of Congress for regulating the prices of household supplies, the Tories hoped that his powerful support would be withdrawn from the Republican cause. In the Autumn of 1779, he was falsely accused of abetting the Tories, and a mob attacked his house, when Joseph Reed, then President of Congress, interposed and secured quiet.—[Ed.]

Still! But thy Weapon? was it lost in fight?  
 Hush! I remember, 'twas to aid thy Flight.  
 Of Brass, Lead, Leather, treble is thy shield  
 And treble trembling siezed thee in the Field.  
 Treble in Office, and in Faith thou art,  
 And nothing double in thee but thy heart.<sup>3</sup>

Ye Priests of Baal, from hot Tartarian Stoves,  
 Approach with all the Prophets of the Groves;  
 Messmates of Jezebel's luxurious Mess,  
 Come in the splendors of pontific Dress.  
 Haste to attend your chief in solemn State;  
 Haste to attend on WITHERSPOON,<sup>4</sup> the great.  
 Ye lying Spirits, too, who, brisk and bold,  
 Appear'd before the Throne Divine of Old,  
 For Form, not Ease, augment his reverend Train,  
 The Sire of Lies resides within his brain.  
 Scotland confessed him sensible and shrewd,  
 Austere and rigid, many thought him good,  
 But turbulence of Temper spoiled the whole,  
 And shew'd the movements of his inmost Soul.  
 Disclos'd Machinery loses of its Force;  
 He felt the Fact, and Westward bent his course.  
 Princeton received him, bright amidst his Flaws,  
 And saw him labor in the good old Cause;  
 Saw him promote the meritorious Work,  
 The Hate of Kings and glory of the Kirk.

Excuse, each reverend Caledonian Seer  
 Whose Worth I own, whose Learning I revere;  
 Your duty to the Prince that fills the Throne,  
 Your liberal sentiments are fully known.  
 Here in these lands start up a spurious Brood,  
 And boast themselves allied to you in Blood.  
 Think it not hard, their faults if I condemn,  
 'Tis not with you, I combat, but with them.

Return we to the Hero of our song,  
 Who now, but he, the darling of the Throng;  
 Known in the Pulpit by Sedition's Toils,  
 Grown into consequence by civil Broils.  
 Three times he tried and miserably fail'd,  
 To oversit the Laws; the fourth prevail'd.  
 Whether as Fool he acted, or as Guide  
 Is yet a doubt his conscience must decide.  
 Meanwhile unhappy Jersey mourns her thrall,  
 Ordain'd by the Vilest of the Vile to Fall,  
 To fall by WITHERSPOON; O! name, the curse  
 Of sound Religion and the shame of Verse.

<sup>3</sup> Daniel Roberdeau, a native of the Isle of France, of Huguenot descent, who settled in Pennsylvania some years before the Revolution. He was a lumber merchant. Espousing the cause of the Revolution, he was a favorite in Philadelphia. He was commissioned a Colonel, and afterward Brigadier, and was a member of the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1779. Liberal toward all Christian sects, he was claimed by several.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> John Witherspoon, D. D., President of the college of New Jersey, at Princeton. A native of Edinburgh, and lineal descendant of John Knox, he was called to the Presidency of the college, in 1767. Energetic and decisive, he was so in politics as a Republican, and he was cordially hated by the Tories. He wrote much in favor of liberty, and was the author of the addresses of Congress to the people in favor of Fast, whilst he was a member of that body. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His insight and sagacity were remarkable. At the age of 70 he married a young lady of 23, and died the following year—1794.—[Ed.]



Member of Congress we must hail him next,  
 "Come out Babylon," was now his text.  
 Fiercest of the fierce, foremost of the first,  
 He'd rail at Kings, with Venom well nigh burst.  
 Not uniformly grand—for some bye-end  
 To distant Acts of Treason he'd descend.  
 I've known him seek the dungeon dark as night  
 Imprisoned Tories to convert or fright,  
 Whilst to myself I've humm'd in dismal Tune,  
 "I'd rather be a Dog, than WITHERSPOON."

Be patient, Reader, for the Issue trust;  
 The Day will come; remember Heaven is just.  
 Yes, Heaven is just; what then can they expect,  
 Who, not impelled by violence of Sect,  
 Bred up in doctrines eminently pure,  
 Which Loyalty instill and Truth insure,  
 Yet idolise Rebellion's bleating Calves  
 Or meanly Split their principles in Halves.  
 Half Priest, half Presbyter, I mourn thee, WHITE<sup>1</sup>  
 Half Whig, half Tory, SMITH<sup>2</sup> canst thou be right?  
 O! Fools! to worship on forbidden Ground;  
 O! worse than rebels who your Mother wound.

What uproar now? What hideous Monsters rush,  
 Whose recreant looks put Honor to the Blush?  
 Mixtures of pallid Fear, of Bloody Rage,  
 Like Banquo's Ghost, tremendous on the Stage.  
 These are from Georgia, from the Southern Sun,  
 Swift as Achilles, not to fight, but run;  
 Their hides all reeking from the British lash,  
 Queer Generals! MOULTRIE, LINCOLN, ELBERT,  
 ASHE.<sup>3</sup>

Bring up ye wretched, blood-stained, cruel Pair  
 Mark'd with Pride, Malice, Envy, Rage, Despair,  
 Why are ye banished from your Comrades? tell.  
 Will none endure your Company in Hell?  
 That all the Fiends avoid your sight, is plain,  
 Infamous REED, more infamous M'KEAN<sup>4</sup>.  
 Is this the order of your Rank agreed?  
 Or is it base M'KEAN, and baser REED?  
 Go, shunn'd of Men, disowned of Devils, go,  
 And Traverse desolate the Realms of Woe.

Ye Powers! what noise, what execrable yell!  
 How now! DICK PETERS,<sup>5</sup> hast thou emptied  
 Hell?

<sup>1</sup> Rev. William White, who at one time, was the only Episcopal clergyman in Pennsylvania. He was chaplain to Congress in 1777. He was consecrated Bishop, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1787.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> William Smith, D. D., a native of Scotland, who was the founder and first Provost of the college in Philadelphia, which is now the University of Pennsylvania.—[Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> These were then in active command in the South against the British invaders. Moultrie was of South Carolina, Lincoln of Massachusetts, Elbert of Georgia and Ashe of North Carolina.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> Thomas McKean, an active Pennsylvania Republican, a member of Congress during the whole period of the war, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. At the time this Poem was written, he was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and the Tories felt his power.—[Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> Richard Peters, an active patriot and Secretary of the Board of War from 1776 to 1781.

Legions and Shoals of all prodigious forms  
 Loud as the Rattling of a thousand Storms;  
 Gorgons in Looks, and Caffirs in Address,  
 Dutch, Yankies, Yellow Whigs for Audience press,  
 Wretches! whose Arts the very French abhor;  
 Commissioners of Laws, and Boards of War,  
 Marine Committies, Commissaries, Scribes,  
 Assemblies, Councils, Senatorial Tribes,  
 Vain of their Titles, all Attention claim,  
 Proud of Dishonor, glorying in their Shame.  
 Ask you the names of these Egregious Wights?  
 I could as soon recount Glendower's Sprites.  
 Thick as Mosquitoes, venomously keen,  
 Thicker than Locusts, Spoilers of the Green;  
 Swarming like Maggots who the carcass scour  
 Of some poor Ox, and as they crawl, devour.  
 They'd mock the labors of an hundred Pens;  
 Back Owly-headed Monsters, to your Dens.  
 At length they're silenced; LAURENS, thou draw  
 near,

What I shall utter, thou attentive hear.  
 I loathe all Conference with thy boisterous Clan,  
 But now, with thee, I'll argue as a man.

What could induce thee, LAURENS, to rebel?  
 Thy Soul thou would'st not for a Trifle sell!  
 'Twas not of Power, the wild insatiate Lust,  
 Mistaken as thou art, I deem thee just.  
 Sawest thou thy King tyrannically rule?  
 Thou could'st not think it, thou art not a Fool.  
 Thou was't no Bankrupt, no Enthusiast thou?  
 The Cleanness of thy Fame, even Foes allow.  
 For Months I watched thee with a jealous Eye,  
 Yet could no Turpitude of Mind espy.  
 In thee a stern Republican I view,  
 This, of thy Actions is the only clue.  
 Admit thy Principles—I then demand  
 Could this give right to desolate a Land?  
 Could it be right, with arbitrary Will,  
 To fine, Imprison, Plunder, Torture, Kill?  
 Impose new Oaths, make stubborn conscience yield,  
 And force out thousands to the Bloody Field?  
 Could it be right to do those monstrous Things  
 Because thy nature is averse to Kings?  
 Well, as a stern Republican thou art  
 Heaven grant thee soon to meet with thy desert.  
 Thee, LAURENS, foe to Monarchy we call,  
 And thou or legal Government must fall.  
 Who wept for Cato was not Cato's Friend;  
 Who pitied Brutus, Brutus would offend.  
 So, LAURENS, to conclude my grave harangue  
 I would not pity though I saw thee hang.

Bless me! what formidable Figure's this,  
 That interrupts my words with saucy hiss.  
 She seems at least a Woman, by her Face  
 With Harlot smiles adorned, and winning grace.  
 A glittering Gorget on her breast she wears,  
 The shining Silver two inscriptions bears.  
 "Servant of Servants" in a laurel wreath,  
 But "Lord of Lords" is written underneath.  
 A Flowing Robe that reaches to the Heels,  
 The foulness of her shape from sight conceals.  
 She holds with poison'd Dart, a Quiver Stor'd,  
 Circean Potions and a flaming Sword.



This is DEMOCRACY; the cause is plain,  
 She comes attended with a motly Train;  
 Addresses to the People some unfold,  
 Rods, Scourges, Chains and Fetters others hold.  
 The Sorceress waves her magic Wand about,  
 And models at her Will, the Rabble Rout.  
 Her Violence puts on a close Disguise,  
 And Public Spirit, Character belies.  
 The Dress of Policy, see Cunning Steal,  
 And Persecution wear the coat of Zeal.  
 Hypocrisy Religion's garb assume,  
 Fraud, Virtue Strip, and figure in her Room;  
 With other changes tedious to relate  
 All emblematic of our present state.  
 She calls the Nations: Lo! in crowds they sup  
 INTOXICATION FROM HER GOLDEN CUP.

Joy to my heart and Pleasure to my Eye,  
 A chosen Phalanx her Attempts defy.  
 In Rage she rises and her Arrows throws,  
 O! all ye Saints and Angels interpose.  
 Amazement! every shaft is spent in Vain,  
 The Sons of Truth inviolate remain.

Invaluable Champions; Sacred Band;  
 Behind the Shield of Loyalty they Stand,<sup>1</sup>  
 Unhurt, unsullied, they maintain their ground  
 And all the Host of Heaven their praises sound.  
 Yet, too, too many, feel her baneful Spell,  
 Bleed by her Shafts, or by her Venom swell.  
 The cruel Plague assaults each vital part,  
 Arise, some Sage of Esculapian Art,  
 Thee—I—wise Physician, thee I urge,  
 Direct the Diet, thou prepare the Purge.  
 Thou to the Bottom probe the dangerous sore,  
 And in the wound the friendly Balsam pour,  
 Enough for me, the Caustic to apply  
 To probe the Wound and draw the flesh awry.  
 These are the parts that I have forced to feel;  
 I make the Patient Smart, but thou must heal.

*End of the Second Part.*

<sup>1</sup> The American Loyalists. These were found in every State, and in some places were organized into military corps. They were the most implacable enemies of the Republicans, for to them the conflict was a civil war.—[Ed.]

### WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

In the August number of the RECORD, page 378, appears a letter written by James Cunningham, sent for publication by one who supposed the writer to be the notorious British Provost Marshal, in New York, during the Revolution. The editor corrected the error of the supposition, but gave no account of the Marshal.

William Cunningham, the Provost Marshal, to whose cruelties thousands might have borne witness from personal experience, was a stout, red-haired Irishman, about 40 years of age, coarse and vulgar in speech, and apparently heartless. Of his career previous and subsequent to that war, very little appears to be known. I had in my temporary possession several years ago, a copy of a weekly publication in pamphlet form, printed in Boston, entitled the "American Apollo." It was issued by Belknap & Young. In the number for February 17, 1792, I found the following narrative, which I copied:

"The Life, Confession and last Dying Words of William Cunningham, formerly British Provost Marshal, in the City of New York, who was executed in London, the 10th of August, 1791.

"I, William Cunningham, was born in Dublin barracks, in the year 1738. My father was trumpeter to the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of 8 years, I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was 16, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the Riding Master of the Troop, and in the year 1761, was made Sergeant of dragoons; but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin-shop in a blind alley, near the Coal Quarry; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the North, and arrived at Drogheda, where, in a few months after, I married the daughter of an exciseman, by whom I had three sons.

"About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of a scow-banker, which is that of enticing the mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promise of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them, in consequence



of which, on their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry, in the ship *Needham*, for New York, and arrived at that port the fourth day of August, 1774, with some indented servants I kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New York on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of breaking horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen how to ride, but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the *Asia* man-of-war, and from thence to Boston, where my own opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of these rights, was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of General Gage, and when the war was commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessory to, both *with and without orders from government*, especially while in New York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

"There were also two hundred and seventy-five American prisoners, and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode of private executions was thus conducted: a guard was dispatched from the Provost, about half after twelve at night, in the barrack street and the neighborhood of the upper barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters, and put out their lights, forbidding them, at the same time, to presume to look out of their windows and doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the upper barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost.

"At the end of the war I returned to

England with the army, and settled in Wales, it being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities, but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of the capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed, to relieve which I mortgaged my half-pay to an army agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offense I am here to suffer an ignominious death.

"I beg the prayers of all good Christians and also pardon and forgiveness of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessory to."

"WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM."

The truth of this confession is fully verified by a multitude of witnesses. Cunningham was one of the most brutal of men. He was almost continually under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The "black pioneer" mentioned in his confession, was a mulatto negro servant, named Richmond, the common hangman, whom he had made almost as brutal as himself.

Cunningham was large and lusty, cruelly avaricious, and dreadfully wicked. He would sometimes put arsenic in the flour of his prisoners, poison them to death, and for a long time afterwards cheat the King by drawing rations for them and selling them. He would sit in his quarters at the Provost, opposite the guard-room door, and there drink punch until his brain was on fire, when he would be ready for his devilish work. He would stagger out into the corridors, and with oaths and kicks drive the "dogs" as he called his prisoners, into their "kennels"—their cells; and he would kick over vessels of soup which some charitable persons may have brought for the friendless captives. He had been restrained from putting five or six prisoners to death, every night, by women in the neighborhood who, pained by the cries for mercy, which they frequently heard,



had gone to the Commander-in-Chief with complaints. After that he murdered them by poison.

Cunningham delighted to torture an educated or sensitive person, whose sufferings appeared more acute than those of the ignorant and hardened, and whose spirits he wished to degrade to his own social level. One of these victims was the Rev. Moses Mather, D. D., of Connecticut, a graduate and Fellow of Yale College, and one of the best of men. He had been made a prisoner at Darien, with about forty of his congregation, whilst engaged in public worship, on the Sabbath, by some Loyalists who came over from Long Island. Taken to New York, he was thrust into the Provost prison, where the Hall of Records now stands. He was there wretchedly fed and lodged, and compelled to herd with a rabble whose conversation was mostly composed of ribaldry and profanity. Cunningham daily insulted him, and took every occasion to torture Dr. Mather's mind. He would announce to him that to-morrow, or at some other time not distant, he was to be executed; or he would tell him falsely of the death of some dear friend. Information of his fate reached the ears of the kind hearted mother of Washington Irving, who, by permission of the military authorities sent him food and clothing, and other comforts, with a liberal hand.

Cunningham's treatment of Captain Nathan Hale, who was hanged as a spy in New York, was peculiarly brutal. He would not let his young prisoner hear the words of religious consolation from the lips of a clergyman, nor have the use of a Bible. Letters which General Howe had permitted Hale to write to his mother and sisters, the night before his execution, in the green-house attached to the Beekman mansion, the head-quarters of the general, the brute destroyed. He used every means to harrow the soul of his victim, when he was led out early in the morning to the orchard of Colonel Rutger's to be hanged on the limb of an apple tree. And when Richmond had adjusted the rope to Hale's neck, Cunningham called out with a sneer

"now make your dying speech and confession!" He hoped to wring from the soul of Hale, at that awful moment, some expression with his lips, which the brute might afterwards gloat over. The undisturbed young martyr, after bestowing one glance of contempt upon his torturer, turned with a look of peculiar sweetness toward the spectators, and with a firm, clear voice said: "*I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!*" Madened by this holy sentiment, Cunningham shouted: "Swing the rebel off." The command was instantly obeyed. "Cunningham" said Tunis Bryen, a Long Island farmer, who was a witness of the execution, "was so brutal, and hung him up as a butcher would a calf. The women sobbed aloud, and Cunningham swore at them for it, and told them they would likely enough themselves come to the same fate."

There was a great contrast between the "dying speech and confession" of Nathan Hale and William Cunningham.

The late Dr. Alexander Anderson, the pioneer wood engraver in America, related to the writer an amusing anecdote of Cunningham, the incident falling under Anderson's own observation. His father lived near the foot of Murray street, in New York, at the close of the Revolution. On the opposite side of the street was a boarding house kept by Mrs. Day. On the morning when the British were to evacuate the city of New York, (November 25, 1783), Mrs. Day ran up the American flag on a pole at her house. Anderson, then a boy between eight and nine years of age, sitting upon the front stoop of his father's house, at about ten o'clock in the morning, saw a burly, red-faced British officer coming hastily down the street, in seeming wrath. It was Cunningham, the Provost Marshal. He had been informed of the hoisting of the American flag. The British claimed the right of possession of the city, until twelve o'clock that day. The Provost Marshal sent a sergeant to order the flag to be pulled down. Mrs. Day refused compliance with the order, and Cunningham went, himself, to execute



it. He ordered Mrs. Day to take down the flag. She refused. With terrible oaths he seized the balliards to pull it down himself, when its owner, a stout woman, beat him over the head with a broomstick so furiously, that the Provost Marshal was compelled to retreat, and leave the flag flying victoriously over Day's castle. "I saw the powder fly out of his wig," said Anderson, "whilst Mrs. Day was beating him." The brutal Cunningham's last lively experience in the city of New York, was a whipping by a woman!

Some one wrote on the wall of the corridor of the Provost prison, with a bit of charcoal:

"Bill Cunningham, a Prince of Hell  
Incarnate, reigns supreme here.  
The Devil himself, with all his Wit,  
Can't beat him in a scheme here,  
For torturing men whose only Crime,  
Is love of Country, Freedom:  
A Rope will surely end his Time,  
When Beelzebub shall need him."

### BUCCANEERS AND PIRATES.

The 17th century, and especially the latter half, was distinguished by the depredation of sea-robbers on the waters and on the shores of America. The most famous of these freebooters are known in history as Buccaneers, from the French word *boucanier*, one who cures the flesh of wild animals.

The history of this class reveals the origin of their name. They were originally French settlers, who attempted to make a permanent lodgement on some of the West India Islands, not long after their conquest by the Spaniards. Of course this attempt excited the jealousy of the latter. They were driven from St. Christopher, where they first settled, to Hispaniola or St. Domingo, a large part of which then swarmed with droves of wild cattle. These the Frenchmen hunted, captured, and sold their hides to the Dutch traders, who came for them. In this peaceful and profitable business they were employed, taking in part payment necessities of life, brought by the Dutch, when the jealous Spaniards resolved to expel or exterminate them. They shot them down singly or in numbers, as circumstances might allow. All over that beautiful island they were hunted. Sometimes a party, worn out by the fatigue of the chase would be surprised whilst sleeping, by a band of Spaniards, who cut their throats without mercy. Harrassed in every way, these

*boucaniers* were driven from the pursuit of hunters of cattle, to that of hunters of men and booty. The fires of the fiercest thirst for revenge burned in every bosom, and they soon taught the Spaniards that they, too, could play well the part of murderers and plunderers. They organized themselves into bands of freebooters, for the avowed purpose of wreaking vengeance on the Spaniards. If one of their number was killed, he was signally avenged. If one was maimed in battle, his wounds demanded like infliction upon the Spaniards; and if one was disabled for life, he became a willing charge upon his companions. What they plundered from the enemy was equally shared; a thief who stole from a fellow *boucanier*, was severely punished.

In the year 1630, these free-booters drove the Spaniards from the little island of Tortugas in the Caribbean sea, and erected fortifications. From this strong hold they went out in bands, never less than fifty, and seldom more than one hundred and fifty in number, in small row-boats, armed with muskets, pikes and cutlasses, and boarded Spanish vessels. They would boldly steer directly for the doomed ship, whether warrior or merchant-man. Their marksmen thoroughly trained, would aim at the ports of an armed vessel, and pick off the gunners. So soon as they reached the ship, they clung to her by grappling



irons, and with loud shouts would pour upon her deck a stream of fierce fighters. If her cargo was sufficient to satisfy the greed of her assailants, she was permitted to pass on; if not, she would be scuttled, and her crew, hand-bound, be thrown into the sea.

These free-booters lay in wait for Spanish ships, especially the galleons—the great three-deck vessels, in which the precious metals were conveyed from America to Spain. Although these usually sailed in squadrons, yet they often became victims to the vigilance and powers of the Buccaneers, who followed them far at sea. When by accident, one became separated from the rest, it was sure to be seized. Such prizes often yielded an enormous amount of booty.

After awhile the Buccaneers established themselves in St. Domingo. Their profitable though perilous pursuit excited the cupidity of the English, and British Buccaneers appeared, with their head-quarters on the Island of Jamaica. Both spent the booty they won by their profession in the most extravagant way. Their orgies were sometimes awful and revolting. In gambling and upon women they spent immense sums, wrung from the Spaniards, every one of whom they regarded as a legitimate subject for plunder. Their depredations were so extensive and alarming, that Spanish commerce actually declined. Spanish ships scarcely dared to venture upon the American coasts.

These Buccaneers finally became so bold that they not only attacked the larger Spanish vessels, but also Spanish towns on the American coast. In 1666 they took a fort at the entrance to the Bay of Venezuela, spiked the guns and murdered the garrison, consisting of 250 Spaniards. Then they captured Maracaibo, and received an immense sum as the price of its ransom, besides carrying away its church bells, crosses and pictures, intending to build a chapel at Tortugas as a thank-offering to God for their success in murder and robbery.

These free-booters once held the Isthmus of Panama by force of arms; and in the

city of Panama they procured immense booty and carried away many prisoners, among them a large number of beautiful native women. They pillaged the city of Vera Cruz in 1683. After securing everything of value, they proposed to ransom the lives of the citizens for \$2,000,000. It was paid, when the approach of Spanish land and naval forces caused them to decamp with about 1,500 slaves.

Emboldened by these successes, the Buccaneers resolved to plunder Peru. Some crossed the isthmus, others went around through the Straits of Magellan. They plundered several cities along the Peruvian coast, and murdered the inhabitants. They found silver so common that they would accept nothing but gold, pearls or jewels in ransom. In 1685, they captured Campeachy, and pillaged the country for forty or fifty miles around. On the refusal of the Governor to ransom the city, they laid it in ashes, and returned to St. Domingo. In 1697, they captured Carthagena and seized booty to the amount of \$8,000,000. Most of their vessels were soon afterwards destroyed by a Dutch and English fleet in alliance with Spain. The boldest leaders had died, others had been bribed from piracy by places under governments, which could not repress them by force, and early in the 18th century they disappeared as a formidable organization.

The success and eclat of the Buccaneers, encouraged piracy everywhere. Finally, towards the close of the 17th century, it perilled the very existence of English commerce. Between the pirates of Spain and other countries, and even of the British realm, and the *privateers*—legalized pirates—of France, English commerce suffered dreadfully. The English government found itself unable to suppress the nuisance, and an English company was formed for the purpose of fitting out opposing privateers. It was a joint stock company, with a capital of £20,000, equal to full \$100,000 at the present day, King William, Lord Summers, the Earl of Oxford, Earl of Rumsey, Duke of Shrewsbury, Richard Coote and other English gentlemen of fortune and influence were



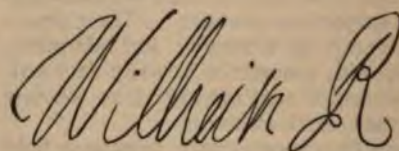
subscribers to the stock. In America, Earl Bellomont, who was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts and New York, and Robert Livingston, the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, were contributors to the fund. They fitted out a vessel called *Adventure Galley*, as a privateer, and appointed William Kidd, a bold and skillful mariner of New York city, to be her commander. He was also a shareholder. He was commissioned by the King, by whom he was called, in that instrument, "our trusted and well-beloved Captain Kidd." The special object of the whole movement was avowedly to suppress piracy along the coast of the Anglo-American colonies, some of the Southern portions of which had been places of rendezvous for the Buccaneers. New York had become a place of secret resort for the pirates, and the ports on the coasts of Virginia and the Carolinas were their favorite places for fitting out for cruises.

For some time Kidd did excellent service in suppressing piracy along the American coast, from Cape Cod to Charleston harbor, and protecting American commerce. That service was publicly acknowledged by the Assembly of the State of New York, which gave him the sum of \$1,000. Meanwhile his captures had put money into the purses of himself and his royal and "noble" associates.

Kidd went into the harbor of New York occasionally, where his wife, Sarah, resided, whose little parlor was furnished with a carpet, said to have been the first of modern texture, seen in that city. There he gained recruits, and finally having filled the *Adventure Galley* with about 150 brave men, he felt strong enough to grapple with the pirates who swarmed in the East Indian Seas. With his force well armed with guns, pikes and cutlasses, and a swivel at the stern and stem of his vessel, he sailed around the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean. There he saw an immense harvest for pirates, awaiting the sickle. The temptation was too great for Kidd and his associates, and they became pirates instead of the enemy of pirates. Their chief

rendezvous was the Island of Madagascar, on the East coast of Africa. They seized a larger vessel than the *Adventure Galley*, and roamed over the Indian Ocean from the Red Sea to Malabar. They cruised among the islands of the Eastern Ocean, sailed across the Atlantic to the coast of South America, and sweeping up through the West India Islands, gathered an immense amount of treasures in gold, jewels and precious stones, a large quantity of which was buried on Gardiner's Island, eastward of Long Island.

The piracies of Kidd were long known in England before the company saw fit to notice them. At length the scandal became so notorious and irritating, that the King felt compelled to take action. The odium of piracy rested heavily on the Association, and early in 1699, the King sent instructions to the Governors of the several American colonies, to take measures for seizing and sending to England persons engaged in piracy. Two of those letters of instructions in manuscript, each signed by the King's autograph and the Clerk of the Privy Council, at the date of each epistle, namely, Lord Jersey and James Vernon are before me while I write. They are as follows:



"Trusty and well-beloved; we greet you well. Whereas we have been informed that several pirates have been lately seized in our plantations in America, and it being necessary that due care be taken for bringing them and all others that may in like manner be seized hereafter, to condign punishment, we do hereby, will and require you to send hither in safe custody all pirates who are or shall be in prison in our colony and dominion of Virginia, under your government, at the time of your receiving this direction, and also to send the witnesses and other evidences upon which the said pirates have been seized,



and which may be of any use towards their conviction here, that so they may be tried and punished according to law. And in the meanwhile to take care that the goods and effects of the said pirates be secured, so that they may hereafter be disposed of as shall by law be determined.

"And as for all other pirates that may be seized in our said colony of Virginia, for the future, our will and pleasure is, that if you judge by the circumstances of any particular case and by the laws in force, and disposition of the people in our said colony in Virginia, that such pirates may be more speedily and effectually brought to punishment, according to the sentences that shall be given; but if you judge otherwise by the disposition of the people, or by defects in the law, these or other circumstances, you are to send them hither in manner aforesaid. And in both cases, our will and pleasure is, that you take such care that their goods and effects be secured, so that they may be forthcoming to be disposed of according as the law shall direct. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington, the 10th day of February, 1699, in the eleventh year of our reign.

By his Majesty's Command.

JERSEY.

"To our trusty and well-beloved Francis Nicholson, Esq., our Lieutenant and Gov. General of our colony and dominion of Virginia, in America; or to our Commander-in-chief of our said colony, for the time being."

Subsequent to the sending of the above letter, the British Parliament took up the subject of the piracy, and passed an Act in accordance with one adopted in the reign of Henry the Eighth; whereupon the King wrote to the same Governor, as follows:

"WILLIAM R.

"Trusty and Well-beloved; we greet you well. Whereas by our letters bearing date the 10th of February, 1699, we thought fit to give you severall directions, relating to the Tryall of Pirates, in Our Colony of

Virginia, and whereas an Act of Parliament is since past, for the more effectual suppression of Piracy, pursuant to which a Commission under the Great Seal of England has been also sent you, Impowering you and others, to proceed accordingly, in reference to Our said Colony, and to Our Provinces of North and South Carolina; Our Will and Pleasure is, that notwithstanding anything contained in Our aforesaid Letters, of the 10th of February, 1699, you henceforward take care to govern yourself, in matters relating to Pirates, according to the intent of the Act of Parliament, and Commission afore-mentioned. But whereas Accessorys in cases of Piracy beyond the Seas, are by the said Act left to be Tryed in England, according to the Statute of Henry the VIII;<sup>1</sup> we do hereby Farther Direct and require you to send all such Accessorys in cases of Piracy, in Our foresaid Colony of Virginia, and Our Provinces of North and South Carolina, with the proper Evidences that you may have against them, into England, in order to their being Tryed here. And you are to give notice of our Pleasure herein, to the Governors or Commanders-in-chief of Our Provinces of North and South Carolina, that they may conform themselves thereunto. So Wee bid you farewell.

<sup>1</sup> Early in 1769, on the recommendation of the House of Lords, the British House of Commons adopted an address to the King, in which it was proposed for him to send instructions to the Gov. of Massachusetts, to transmit to England, on a charge of treason, the leaders in the popular tumult in Boston against the Commissioners of Customs in the autumn of 1768, to be tried there under the unrepealed Statute of the 35th of Henry the VIII, which provided for the punishment of treason committed outside of the kingdom. Such instructions were not sent. In 1774, after the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, a law was passed, providing that a person accused of riot, resistance of magistrates or the officers of customs, murder or any other capital offense, in the province of Massachusetts, might at the option of the Governor, be taken for trial to another colony or transported to England. This was alluded to in the count of the great indictment of the King, set forth in the Declaration of Independence, in which he was charged with giving his assent to laws "for transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses."



Given at Our Court at Kensington the 2d day of February, 1701, in the twelfth year of our Reign.

"By his Majesty's Command."

JAMES VERNON.

Under these instructions Captain Kidd was arrested in Boston, and sent to England. Feeling secure from harm with the King's commission in his pocket, and the protection of the company's avarice, he had appeared in the streets of the New England capital, after he had buried his treasures. Governor Bellomont had him arrested and transported. He was not convicted of piracy, but for the killing of a gunner on board his ship, in an altercation, and he was hanged at Plymouth in May, 1701. His career and fate formed the theme of several ballads, the most popular of which was the following :

"I'll sing you a song that you'll wonder to hear,  
Of a free-booter lucky and bold;  
Of old Captain Kidd—of the man without fear,  
How himself to the devil he sold.

His ship was a trim one as ever did swim,  
His comrades were hearty and brave—  
Twelve pistols he carried, that free-booter grim,  
And he fearlessly ploughed the wild wave.

He ploughed for rich harvests, for silver and gold,  
He gathered them all in the deep;  
And he hollowed his granaries far in the mold,  
Where they lay for the devil to keep.

Yet never was none more open of hand  
To the woodmen so merry and free;  
For he scattered his coin 'mong the sons of the land,  
Whene'er he returned from the sea.

Yet pay-day at last, though unasked and unbid,  
Come alike to the rude and the civil;  
And bold Captain Kidd, for the things that he did,  
Was sent by Jack Ketch to the devil."

#### THE OLD TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

In point of taste, the old tomb of Washington in which his remains were first laid, was much more attractive, in its external appearance, than the one afterward erected. It was a simple arched vault made in a side hill, with a plain front, composed of a wall over which the turf appeared like a fringe, and a plain door. Before this vault was a wooden picket fence with an entrance gate. The broken remains of that old tomb may be seen by the side of the path along which the visitor, landing at the wharf, passes up from the present tomb of Washington, to the mansion on the high bank of the Potomac River. Its appearance when it was in perfect condition is given in the accompanying engraving, which is from a drawing by Thos. Doughty, the excellent landscape painter, who died in New York, in the Summer of 1856. Doughty made the drawing from a sketch by J. R. Smith, of Philadelphia, about the year 1832.

This tomb was not in the least pretentious. Its external appearance was in consonance with the character of its greatest

tenant. It was consonant, also, with the uses for which it was made—simply the opening to a vault for the quiet repose of the dead. The later tomb, on the contrary, is absolutely sensational in its architectural character, and positively offensive to good taste. Its front rises from the bosom of a quiet wooded glen in all the flaunting hideousness of staring red brick, pretentious in form and persistent in its absurd demands for admiration. Its very ludicrousness as a tomb, distracts the mind of the visitor from the contemplation of the beautiful sarcophagi in the vestibule, which contains the ashes of Washington and his wife, and disturbs the lofty thoughts which such a presence inspires. It appears more like an entrance-gate to the domain of some vulgar member of the shoddy aristocracy, than the portal to the resting place of the illustrious dead. It justifies the description of it given by an English nobleman who said: "It is a glaring red building somewhat between a coach house and a cage." The first and best improvement which the managers of





THE OLD TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association" may make to increase the attractiveness of the home of Washington, and to vindicate their own good taste will be the remodelling of that tomb.<sup>1</sup>

At the time Washington made his Will, six months before his death, the old family vault delineated in this paper, was becoming dilapidated, and in that Will he gave directions for a new one, in the following words:

"The family vault at Mount Vernon, requiring repairs, and being improperly situated, besides, I desire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is called the Vineyard enclosure, on the ground which is marked out, in which my remains, and those of my deceased relatives (now in the old vault) and such others of my family as may choose to be entombed there, may be deposited."

For thirty years this provision of Washington's Will remained unexecuted, and it was not until the old tomb, thoroughly dilapidated by the action of the roots of the trees that grew over it, rendered it indecent as a resting place for the dead, that his heirs took action in the matter. The immediate cause of that action was an attempt to carry away the remains of the Patriot, by some bold robber who entered the old vault at night. He carried away the remains of another member of the family, by mistake. The thief was detected, and the remains were recovered. Soon after that event, the present vault was constructed, and the remains of Washington and his family were removed to it.

In 1837, Mr. John Struthers, of Philadelphia, generously offered to present two marble coffins in which the remains of the Father of his Country, and his wife, might be placed for everlasting preserva-

tion. Major Lawrence Lewis, who married Nelly Custis, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Washington, then the last surviving executor of the Will of the Patriot, accepted the proffered gift, and in the Autumn of that year, the remains of these illustrious personages were transferred from their old coffins to the new ones. The latter were wrought out of solid blocks of Italian marble, with marble lids. The vestibule of the new vault was enlarged so as to contain them.

On the 7th of October, 1837, Mr. William Strickland, of Philadelphia, accompanied by members of the Washington family, assisted in placing the remains of the honored dead in these stone coffins. The decayed wooden case was removed and the leaden coffin in which the Patriot's body had been placed in December 1799, appeared. The lid was fractured. "At the request of Major Lewis," says Mr. Strickland, in his published account, "the fractured part of the lid was turned over on the lower part, exposing to view a head and breast of large dimensions, which appeared, by the dim light of the candles, to have suffered but little from the effects of time. The eye sockets were large and deep, and the breadth across the temples, together with the forehead, appeared of unusual size. There was no appearance of grave-clothes; the chest was broad, the color was dark, and had the appearance of dried flesh and skin adhering to the bones. We saw no hair, nor was there any offensive odor from the body \* \* \* \* \* A hand was laid upon the head and instantly removed; the leaden lid was instantly restored to its place; the body, raised by six men, was carried and laid in the marble coffin, and the ponderous cover being put on and set in cement, it was sealed from our sight." That lid is sculptured with a representation of the American Shield suspended over the flag of the Union. The latter is hung in festoons; and the whole group is surmounted with a spread Eagle, as a crest.

Tobias Lear, Washington's Secretary at the time of the Patriot's death, wrote a minute account of that event and of his

<sup>1</sup> At the meeting of the Grand Council of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, in May last, the Knights Templars of Baltimore, presented an offer to build over the remains of Washington, a suitable mausoleum. See proceedings of that Association printed in this number of the RECORD.—[ED.]



funeral. He says the old family vault was opened and cleaned for the reception of its most illustrious tenant. Its entrance had been enclosed with brick. A door was now made for it, which is seen in the picture. The body was borne from the mansion to the tomb by six bearers on a bier accompanied by a military and civic procession, whilst a cannon on board a schooner anchored in the Potomac in front of the mansion, fired minute-guns. When the body arrived at near the vault, the military took a proper position, and the Free Masons (of which body Washington was a member), and citizens descended

the slope to the vault, where the religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Davis, according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal church. He pronounced a brief discourse, when the Masons performed their peculiar ceremonies on such occasions, and the body was laid in the tomb. Three general discharges of arms were then given by the infantry and cavalry present; and eleven pieces of artillery which were ranged back of the vault, were simultaneously fired. The sun was now setting on that short December day, and mournfully that assembly departed for their respective homes.

#### AN HISTORICAL QUESTION SETTLED.

In the winter of 1860-61, convention after convention of politicians in the then Slave-labor States, adopted ordinances of Secession; and there was a disposition manifested in many places at the South to appropriate the national property in those regions for the promotion of insurrectionary movements. President Buchanan, doubtful of his powers in the exercise of coercive measures, and having those doubts fortified by the opinion of his Attorney-General, Jeremiah S. Black, hesitated to act. But General John Adams Dix, who had lately accepted a seat in the cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, had no such scruples, and acted promptly.

Perceiving the great danger of the revenue cutters being seized by the enemies of the government, Secretary Dix sent Wm. Hemphill Jones, a judicious man, and then as now, (I believe) chief clerk of the First Controller's office, as a special agent of the Treasury Department, to secure from seizure the revenue cutters *Lewis Cass* at Mobile and *Robert McClelland* at New Orleans. Mr. Jones found the *Cass* already in possession of the authorities of the State of Alabama, she having been seized on the same morning when Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island was taken possession of by insurgents. She had been surrendered to T. Sandford, the Collector

of the Port of Mobile, by commander Morrison.

Mr. Jones hastened to New Orleans, and sent the following note from Secretary Dix to Captain J. G. Breshwood, of the *McClelland*: "This letter will be presented to you by Wm. Hemphill Jones, a special agent of this Department; you are required to obey such directions as may be given you, either verbally or in writing by Mr. Jones, with regard to the vessel under your command." This letter was inclosed in one from Mr. Jones, directing Captain Breshwood to proceed immediately with his vessel to New York. To this Captain Breshwood instantly replied, saying: "your letter, with one of the 19th of Jan., from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, I have duly received, and in reply, refuse to obey the order."

At this time the mails in the South were under the control of the opposers of the Government, and every letter directed to National functionaries or to persons in the North who were known to be opposed to the insurrectionary movements, was examined, and if it contained information of importance, it was detained. Aware of this state of things, Mr. Jones wrote letters to a fictitious personage in Baltimore, to be called for at the Post-office. From there they were taken to Washing-

ton city by a confidential messenger, and delivered to the late Gilbert Rodman, who was then Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

Through these channels Mr. Jones kept the Secretary of the Treasury informed of his experience. He immediately advised him by telegraph, of Captain Breshwood's insubordination; when the Secretary of the Treasury sent the following telegram to Mr. Jones:

"Treasury Department,  
January 29, 1861.

*Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*

"JOHN A. DIX,  
Secretary of the Treasury."

This despatch was intercepted and a copy of it was sent to the Governor of Louisiana. That functionary forwarded it to the Mayor of New Orleans, with instructions to arrest Mr. Jones. Informed of this order, Mr. Jones secreted himself and soon escaped. With difficulty he eluded the vigilance of persons lying in wait for him along the line of his journey North.

The *McClelland* fell into the hands of the enemies of the government, and the Custom-house and Mint at New Orleans, with all the precious metals which they contained, were seized by the authorities of Louisiana. A convention of politicians assembled at Baton Rouge, the capital of that State, had passed an Ordinance of Secession; and when, soon afterward, a draft from the Treasury Department upon the sub-treasurer at New Orleans, arrived, that officer refused to honor it, saying: "The money in my custody is no longer the property of the United States, but of the Republic of Louisiana."

The despatch of the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Jones, suppressed at the South, was scattered broad cast over the

land from Washington city. It produced a profound sensation everywhere. It assured the friends of the government that its vitality was not wholly paralyzed, and revived their hopes; it warned the enemies of the government, that energetic measures for the salvation of the life of the Republic, would be put into operation. It was an important event in the Civil War. A small medal was struck by private hands commemorative of it. It will be perceived by the picture of that medal here



THE DIX MEDAL.

given, that the closing words of the despatch are not quite correctly quoted.

An incident in the history of the revenue cutter *McClelland*, may be appropriately mentioned here. When Admiral Farragut's fleet approached New Orleans, in April, 1862, and the *M' Clelland* was set on fire by the Confederates, and abandoned. David Ritchie, a bold sailor, boarded her, and saved from the flames the flag to which Secretary Dix alluded; also the Confederate flag which had been raised in its place. These flags were sent to Secretary Dix by General Butler, who wrote, saying: "when I read your instructions to shoot on the spot any one who should attempt to haul down the American flag, my heart bounded for joy. It was the first bold stroke in favor of the Union, under the past administration."

Since the war, the authorship of that order has been claimed for different persons, and sufficient controversy has been excited to make it a historical question. The letter-press copy of the original, in the neat hand-writing of the late William Handy, who was then an old and trusted clerk at the head of the revenue marine branch of the Treasury Department, is now on file in that Department. It was copied from the original draft in the bold



Treasury Dept Wash  
Jan. 29, 1861

Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest  
Capt. Breckwood, assume command  
of the cutter and obey the order of game  
through you. If Capt. Breckwood  
after arrest undertakes to interfere  
with the command of the cutter, tell  
Lieut. Caldwell to consider him  
as a mutineer & treat him accord-  
ingly. If any one attempts to haul  
down the American flag shoot  
him on the spot. -

John A. Dix  
Secretary of the Treasury.

and characteristic writing of Secretary Dix, which is now in possession of his son, Rev. Morgan L. Dix, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, in the city of New York. Of that original, a fac simile is here given, slightly reduced to accommodate it to the page of the RECORD.

Whilst it could not be denied that the order from which the copy was made for the telegraph, was in the hand-writing of Secretary Dix, it was claimed that the substance of it was suggested by another. Mr. Stanton, then Attorney-General and afterwards Secretary of War, Joseph Holt the Judge-Advocate General, General Scott and others were each named as the real author. It has been asserted that the order was inspired by the President, and that it "correctly reflected the spirit of President Buchanan and his Administration." Before his death Secretary Stanton gave a public denial of his being the author; and reports of conversations with Secretary Dix, in which he asserted that he was the sole author of the order, have been published in the newspapers.

The following is an account of an interview with Secretary Dix, published in the "New York Herald" on the 28th of October, 1872:

"General," I remarked, "the controversy in reference to the authorship of that despatch must have amused you at times, although it annoyed you and others."

"Well," he replied, "I think I have been astonished more than I have been amused or annoyed, by the pertinacity with which the matter is bandied about, after the most conclusive proofs have been brought forward regarding it."

"Did you give the expression any consideration, either at the time you wrote it, or afterwards, other than such as you ordinarily gave to such affairs?"

"Why, no," answered the general, as he toyed with a pen on his table. "I did not think much about it. I thought I was merely issuing an order which it was my duty to issue. I omitted to tell the President of it, until two or three days afterwards, although I was staying at the White House; but I said to him at the next cabinet meeting, I am afraid, Mr. President, that we shall lose two or three revenue cutters. He said to me, 'how is that?' I told him what had occurred at New

Orleans, and expressed my fears lest the cutters there might be seized, as were those at Charleston, Savannah and other ports. The President then asked me 'What instructions did you send?' and I repeated the wording of the despatch to him. *He appeared a little startled*, and said quickly, 'did you write that?' I answered, 'I telegraphed it,' and here the conversation ended. He never spoke of it again."

Judge Black, then at the head of the State Department as successor of General Cass, in a letter to General Dix last year, said: "I am satisfied that nobody except yourself, knew of its existence until you read it on the occasion you speak of"—the cabinet meeting.

Yet these testimonies have not entirely quieted the controversy, and the subject of the authorship of that famous order has lately been brought up as a moot-point in the history of the Civil War. In order to settle the question, if possible, the Editor of the RECORD sent a note of inquiry to Governor Dix, and promptly received the following from him, in reply:

*"Seafield, Westhampton, N. Y.  
Sept. 2d, 1873.*

*"Dear Sir:*

"Your favor is received. The "Order" alluded to was written by myself, without any suggestion from any one, and it was sent off three days before it was communicated to the President or the cabinet.

"Mr. Stanton's letter to Mr. Bonner, of the 'Ledger,' stating that it was wholly mine, was published in the New York 'Times' last October, or late in September, to silence forever, the misrepresentations in regard to it.

"After writing it (about 7 o'clock in the evening), I gave it to Mr. Handy, a clerk in the Treasury Department, to copy. The copy was signed by me, and sent to the telegraph office the same evening, and the original was kept, like all other original despatches. It is now, as you state, in possession of my son, Rev. Dr. Dix, 27 West Twenty-fifth street, New York. It was photographed in 1863 or 1864, and you, no doubt, have the fac simile thus made."

"Very truly yours,

"JOHN A. DIX.

"BENSON J. LOSSING, ESQ."

This ought to put the question at rest.



*THE BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.*

The RECORD is indebted to Hon. Winslow C. Watson, for the following sketch of the Battle of Hubbardton, in Vermont, and of two of the prominent actors in that conflict:

The battle of Hubbardton, although brief in its duration, and in which comparatively small forces were engaged, was one of the severest conflicts of the war of Independence. It has however never attained a just prominence in our annals, nor have the actors in its sanguinary scenes ever received the tribute due to their courage and resolution. The gallantry of the Republican troops were not more conspicuous than the skill and energies of the commanders in the engagement itself, although the attack by Frasier was a partial surprize of men who were but slightly protected by field works. The delay at Hubbardton, which enabled Frasier to overtake the American detachment, has never been satisfactorily explained. An accomplished soldier like Warner, must have acted under positive orders or been constrained by imperative circumstances.

The force led by Frasier and the German reinforcement by which the victory was won, were selected from the veterans of Burgoyne. The former recoiled before the impetuous bayonets of the patriot yeoman, and the triumph of Bennington with its momentous consequences may have been anticipated at Hubbardton, had not the arrival of Riedesel on the field secured to the British an irresistible preponderance in numbers that rendered further resistance desperate, and yielded to the enemy a bloody victory. Marshall justly remarks, that the extravagant estimate by Burgoyne of the American strength was a tacit homage to their intrepidity. The Republican loss was severe, but the imagination of the British general was wildly inflamed, when he alleged that "six hundred Americans wandered into the wood and perished;" forgetting that these men were pioneer woodmen, in the midst of a cultivated region, and everywhere sur-

rounded by sympathisers and friends. The casualties of the British were sedulously disguised, but American writers have assumed, that, from the vehemence of the defence, they were far heavier than was admitted. Lord Balcarras, who was in the engagement, in effect conceded this, when referring to the loss in his own detachment, he complained to Ethan Allen, that "the Americans took aim in firing."

Colonel Francis, who commanded one of the three regiments which composed the American corps, fell gloriously while performing services that extorted the admiration and applause of the enemy. Col. Warner was the senior in rank, and to his daring and skill is mainly ascribed the gallant action of the Republican soldiers. Let us take a glance at the character and history of this soldier, whose achievements were so remarkable, but whose memory has been so slightly cherished by his countrymen.

Seth Warner was one of the most brilliant and effective subordinate actors, in the great drama of the Revolution. Possessing uncommon native powers, he was eminent in civil life, and in war a bold and distinguished soldier. In the controversies between the people of the New Hampshire Grants and New York, he was the coadjutor and adviser of Allen, sagacious in council and resolute and prompt in action; he was Allen's superior in capacity, and second only to him in the affections and confidence of the "fierce democracy" of the Green Mountains.

Warner embraced the cause of Independence with all the determination and fervour of his character. He enlisted in the perilous expedition against Ticonderoga—perilous because it was military rebellion, and was himself the captor of Crown Point. With a regiment of his Green Mountain boys he joined Montgomery and won distinction in the early events of that romantic campaign. By a brilliant strategy he defeated Carlton at

Longueuil, and by that achievement secured the capitulation of St. Johns. In November its term of enlistment ceased, and the regiment, worn out by service, diseased and almost naked was discharged with the highest encomiums. Allowed the repose only of a few weeks, Warner was earnestly summoned to the St. Lawrence, where perils and difficulties were gathering about the Republican army. By the magnetism of his name and influence he raised a new corps, and with a promptitude that made it appear

As if the yawning hills to Heaven,  
A subterranean host had given.

He led it in the heart of winter, amid the snows and frost of Canada, from Vermont to Quebec. To Warner, in the disastrous retreat of the army, was confided, as at Hubbardton, the command of the rear guard, the post alike of honor and of deep responsibility. At the first sound of alarm from Bennington, he hastened to the aid of Stark, and imparted the influence of his genius and experience to the counsel of that gallant leader. His own veteran regiment only reached the field, at the fearful moment, when the patriots, demoralized by their first victory, and dispersed in the pursuit of spoils, were retreating before the fierce attack of a new enemy. Leading such men trained by himself to discipline, tried in many battle fields, and burning with passion for avenging the disaster at Hubbardton, he was eminently conspicuous in securing the crowning victory of that great day. The fact is a high tribute to the character and standing of Warner, that his was the only regiment enlisted in Vermont during the war and commissioned by the authority of Congress.

The battle of Bennington was the last distinguished incident in the brilliant career of Warner. Prostrated by infirmities he had contracted in the service, and especially in the rigors of his Canadian campaigns, he retired to Roxbury, Connecticut, his native place, and there, in the very meridian of manhood died, soon after the close of the contest, but he lived long enough to behold the country to

which he had devoted and sacrificed his life—a free and Independent Republic.

The unbroken and zealous services of Colonel Warner connected with public affairs through a term of many years, first in civil and afterwards in military duties, left no interval for attention to his personal interests, and he died poor in estate, but rich in fame and popular affections. His family struggling in penury, invoked by the strongest claims the gratitude and beneficence of the nation, but, if recognized, they received no response, except the solitary action of Vermont. By that State an extensive tract of wild land was granted to the heirs of Warner. The gift when it was conferred was believed to be munificent, but practically proved of little value.

Three fourths of a century after his death, Connecticut, the native State of Warner, erected over his remains at Roxbury, a granite monument, bearing the following inscriptions, which I copy from Hall's "Early History of Vermont." Had the specific subjects, which I have attempted to discuss in this paper been embraced in the scope of that work, the habits of profound and exhaustive research of its able author, would have left nothing for me to examine or elucidate. The monument is inscribed as follows:

*East (front) side*—Col. SETH WARNER, of the army of the Revolution; born in Roxbury, Conn., May 17, 1743; a resident of Bennington, Vermont, from 1765 to 1784; died in his native Parish, Dec. 26, 1784.

*North Side*—Captor of Crown Point; Commander of the Green Mountain Boys in the repulse of Carlton, at Longueuil, and in the battle of Hubbardton, and the associate of Stark, in the victory at Bennington.

*South Side*—Distinguished as a defender of the New Hampshire Grants, and for bravery, sagacity, energy and humanity, as a partizan officer in the war of the Revolution.



*West Side*—His remains are deposited under this monument, erected by order of the General Assembly of Connecticut, A. D., 1859.

The 2d Battalion of New Hampshire militia, Commanded by Colonel Hale, was the third regiment that composed this detachment at Hubbardton. Some of the incidents in this action reflected discredit in the popular feeling of that period, upon the conduct of Colonel Hale, which has been perpetuated by a specific class of writers to the present day. I propose to exhume as far as practicable the facts of the case, and to briefly examine by the glimmering light we may now obtain, the justness of the imputations that rest on his memory. Such an investigation seems peculiarly adapted to the columns of the RECORD.

The important fact should not be disregarded, that Colonel Hale died in captivity, and never had the opportunity of presenting to the public his account of these transactions, or of vindicating his conduct before the appropriate military tribunal, although he had at the first moment he was advised of these charges, claimed from the justice of Washington, an exchange, that he might demand this privilege, but an early death arrested the movement for that purpose, and his character and memory has stood undefended before the world. The result of such an inquiry, cannot of course now be asserted, but we do know, that Schuyler and St. Clair, in reference to the same calamitous campaign were pursued by far more rancorous popular clamour, and that the judgment of Court Martials amply asserted the wisdom and patriotism of their policy.

No official report of the affair at Hubbardton has I believe, ever been published, while history is singularly barren in narrating the circumstances of the battle, except in a general encomium of the skill by which it was directed, and the heroic resolution of the corps of Warner and Francis. The actual position of Hale's regiment, whether in the rear or advance of the column is even uncertain, but it ad-

mits of no contradiction, that it performed little effective service in the action. The memory of Colonel Hale has never been fully redeemed from the reproach this fact occasioned, and it is now difficult from the lapse of time and the absence of authentic documents to unveil the truth.

The original charges against Col. Hale, were advanced by Ethan Allen, substantially in this language, that without striking a blow, he in a cowardly manner faithlessly abandoned the field and fled towards Carleton.<sup>1</sup> Several subsequent writers, evidently without examination have reproduced the statements of Allen, which thus became deeply engraven as verities upon the public mind. Allen was not in the country when the battle of Hubbardton occurred, and returned to his people stricken and grieved at the event, and exasperated by passion and prejudice against all to whom could be imputed any agency in impairing the triumph and glory of his cherished followers. In this spirit he listened to the rumors imputing these grave offences to Hale, accepted them as verities, and incorporated them in his Narrative. Research and calm reflection were scarcely embraced in the habits of Allen. He was an honest and true man, but wrote as he fought, from impulse and feeling.

No other author originates these reflections on the character of Colonel Hale. Gordon, Williams and every other historian who has repeated this charge refer to Allen as their sole authority. The utterances of these writers, therefore, afford no cumulative evidence of the truth of their imputations. In literature as in nature, the stream cannot rise above its fountain. Upon the accuracy of Allen's opinion and

<sup>1</sup> The following are the exact words of Ethan Allen in his Narrative, page 106: "It was by this time dangerous for those of both parties who were not prepared for the world to come; but Col. Hale being apprised of the danger, never brought his regiment to the charge, but left Warner and Francis to stand the blowing of it, and fled, but luckily fell in with an inconsiderable number of the enemy, and to his eternal shame, surrendered himself a prisoner.—[ED.]



the truth of the information he received, is based exclusively the superstructure of these injurious statements in regard to the conduct and accusation of Colonel Hale.

The silence of a long array of writers, some of whom were cotemporaneous with these events, and most of whom are distinguished for profound and careful investigation, must be accepted as strong negative testimony, in the exoneration of Col. Hale. Had an act tainted with cowardice so marked, if not treachery, been perpetrated by an officer occupying a position of such prominence, it could not have escaped their attention, and would have demanded as it must have received their deepest denunciation. Marshall, whose *Life of Washington*, embraces an elaborate and minute narrative of all the events of the Revolution, and who enjoyed access to every authority, both documentary and oral that elucidated his subject; Andrews, a British writer, who lived at the period; Steadman, an officer in the British army, who wrote a carefully arranged history of the war, in which he served in several campaigns; Botta, who scrutinized every point with a conscientiousness that seemed to detect every detail, and impressed the spirit of accuracy on every page; these authors, each and all of them, are silent in reference to any misconduct of Col. Hale, and utter no reproaches upon his conduct. In Botta there could have been no ignorance of the name of Hale, for he distinctly mentions his capture. I have thus attempted to trace the accusations against Colonel Hale to their origin, and to indicate the current, although it has been augmented by no corroboration, which has transmitted them to our own age.

But it is asserted that the exculpation of Colonel Hale is sustained by strong affirmative testimony independent of the presumptive evidence, to which I have adverted. When the views of Col. Hale's friends were submitted to Mr. Irving after the appearance of the first edition of his "*Washington*," he deemed them so forcible, that in the generous and conscientious spirit which controlled all his acts, he caused the stereotyped plates of his work,

in which he had adopted the language of Allen, to be broken up, and again referred to the subject of Hale's conduct in a very modified tone.

In a note on page 145, vol. 1, of "*The Field Book of the Revolution*," conceived in the same just spirit, Mr. Lossing, from the conclusions of a careful investigation of the question, gives utterance to similar language exculpatory of Col. Hale.<sup>1</sup>

The defence of Col. Hale rests upon the following statements. It is affirmed that Col. Hale was in command of a detachment formed by the invalids and convalescents of the army; that to his charge was also confided the sick and feeble, who were not attached to his regiment; that his men were not adequately equipped for active duty; that he was surprized while they were preparing their early breakfast; that so far from surrendering without striking a blow, a spirited although brief resistance was made, until his corps of raw militia, demoralized by sickness and inefficient, an absence of discipline and arms, broke and fled, leaving their officers and a part of the troops to be captured by the enemy. These propositions cannot necessarily, at this remote period, be sustained by direct and absolute proof. Their support chiefly depends upon casual representations, but essentially on the inferences derived from the language of several historians of that gloomy day.

Belknap, a cotemporary, who we are warranted in assuming, must have been familiar with the conduct of the officers of that State, in his history of New Hampshire, says, "on the retreat, Col. Hale's battalion was ordered to cover the rear of the invalids, by which means he was seven miles behind the main body. (If this position is accurately stated, Hale was one mile in the rear of Warner.) The next morning he was attacked by an advanced guard of the enemy, at Hubbardton. In

<sup>1</sup> Subsequent investigations have confirmed the opinion then formed, of the conduct of Col. Hale. Mr. Watson's views are undoubtedly correct. He has served the cause of truth in this vindication of the character of a brave but unfortunate officer.—[Ed.]



this engagement Major Titcomb of the New Hampshire troops (Hale's Major), was wounded, and Col. Hale and others taken prisoner, with about a hundred men." Ebenezer Fletcher, who belonged to a company in Hale's battalion, was in the action, wounded and captured, published his recollections with an unpretentious simplicity and directness that assert his accuracy, states that "Hale's corps were preparing their breakfast, under marching orders, when the enemy suddenly appeared in line. The American troops were ordered to lay down their packs and be ready for action. A sharp firing at once commenced. The patriots sought the cover of trees. We were few in number compared with the enemy." Fletcher in the act of firing his musket received a wound, and was taken prisoner, and the battalion retreated. Barston's History of New Hampshire, a work of authority, remarks in describing the battle of Hubbardton: "a sharp skirmish ensued, in which Major Titcomb was wounded."

These writers totally confute the most salient point in Allen's strictures that Hale surrendered without striking a blow. A sharp skirmish occurred, his men were placed in the most effective position for American marksmen, and his Major and others were wounded.

Hildreth, in a voluminous "History of the United States," when noticing the battle of Hubbardton, presents a statement that establishes a clear and direct exoneration to Col. Hale, if the language of the historian is fortified by adequate authority. I am aware of no reason for distrusting his accuracy. Hildreth, although not an elegant, is a cautious writer, and a judicious and vigilant explorer among the materials of history, but he rarely refers to the sources of his narrative in foot notes, usually massing them in a tabular form in an appendix. It is therefore arduous and almost impossible to trace them. He says: "one of the regiments fled disgracefully, leaving most of their officers to be taken prisoners. The other two regiments under Francis and Warner made a stout resistance." This view, in my judg-

ment may be received as a solution of the problem of a century, and its probability is confirmed by the conceded moral and physical condition of Hale's battalion, and by the fact also, that two militia regiments ordered by St. Clair to return to the support of Warner, were so debauched by insubordination and terror that they refused to march. These facts and the assertion of Col. Hale in his appeal to Washington, that he was the victim of calumny stimulated by the ambition of subordinates, who hoped to advance their own preferment on his disgrace, were doubtless in the contemplation of Hale, when he confidently affirmed his ability to establish before a military court a perfect vindication of his conduct and character.

In every tribunal of law an accused may claim the protection of honorable antecedents, and I know not any reason for rejecting the same defence in the forum of history. When the war of the revolution opened, Nathan Hale, possessed a competency. Aroused by the tocsin from Lexington, he abandoned his business and raised a company of minute men at his own expense, and dying at the age of thirty-seven and a prisoner, he left his family poor. A man once inspired by such zeal we can scarcely presume became so soon afterward insensible to the behests of honor and patriotism and a recreant on the field.

If this tenor of presumptive evidence sustained by conclusions found on so much that is positive in both authority and circumstances, will not be accepted as a vindication of the fame of Col. Hale, combined, they furnish such extenuation and surround the question with so much doubt and uncertainty as to claim an earnest and just consideration. Impressed by these convictions, I ask for the use of the columns of the RECORD to aid in securing the integrity of history, and in justice to the memory of the dead, and the sensibilities of the living.

In presenting the views of the career of Warner and the conduct of Hale, disclosed in this paper, I have accomplished

the chief objects that stimulated its preparation. I did not propose to myself the arrangement of a minute narrative of the battle at Hubbardton, but designed merely to glance at some of its prominent and less familiar features. In the language of Dr. Chipman, whose brief "Life of Seth Warner," is marked by the ability that embellished everything he touched: "The conflict was fierce and bloody. Warner charged the enemy with such impetuosity that they were thrown into disorder, but they soon recovered and formed anew. Even after the arrival of Reidesel on the field, the victory was undecided, when at that moment of the crisis, Francis fell, his regiment instantly broke and fled, and the fortune of the day was decided." The regiment of Warner, which was as I have stated, the only "Continental" re-

giment organized in Vermont, possessing more of the cohesion imparted by discipline, seems to have been unaffected by this panic, and we may infer, stood firm with unbroken ranks, until Warner, to escape annihilation or capture ordered them to disperse. I risk this inference upon the following statement of Chipman. "The Americans fled into the woods in all directions. Those of Warner's regt. who heard the order to that effect, repaired to Manchester, the others with Francis' regiment followed and joined the main army, and marched to Fort Edward."

Those troops belonging to Warner's regiment were immediately ordered by Schuyler to Manchester where the regiment was reorganized and stationed to protect that frontier, until it marched to the field of Bennington.

### ATTACK ON FORT STEPHENSON.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. R. B. Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio, for the following document. In a note to the Editor, Mr. Hayes says:

Through the politeness of the American Minister to England, Gen. Schenck, I have been furnished with the official account by the British authorities of the attack made on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Aug. 2d, 1813, of which a copy is inclosed.

*Head Quarters, St. Davids,<sup>1</sup>  
Niagara Frontier,  
Aug. 25, 1813.*

*My Lord:*

The great danger to which the Detroit Frontier was exposed in consequence of the Naval superiority acquired by the enemy on Lake Erie, from my inability to obtain officers and seamen to man the vessels I had prepared on it, induced me to

move forward to the centre division, under Major-General de Rottenburg, to enable me from thence to second Major-General Proctor's undiminished ardor in maintaining an unequal contest; that officer is contending not only against a great superiority in numbers, but also with extraordinary difficulties in providing provisions and supplies for his regular force and Indian Warriors, notwithstanding the incessant exertions, which are daily made by every department of this army to diminish them; but a distance of more than eight hundred miles from Quebec, in a new country, presents great obstacles to the Transport Service, some of them almost insurmountable, until the superiority on the Lake is obtained by us.

Major-General Proctor having given away to the clamour of our Indian allies to act offensively, moved forward on the 20th ultimo, towards the enemy with about 350 of the 41st Regiment, and between three and four thousand Indian Warriors, and on the 2d instant attempted to carry by assault the Block Houses and Works

<sup>1</sup> St. Davids is a little village of about 200 inhabitants, in Lincoln County, Canada, three miles west from Queenstown, on the Niagara River.—[EDITOR.]



at Sandusky, where the enemy had concentrated a considerable force.<sup>1</sup>

He however soon experienced the timidity of the Indians when exposed to the fire of musketry and cannon in an open country, and how little dependence could be placed upon their numbers. Previous to the assault they could scarcely muster as many hundred as they had before thousands, and as soon as it had commenced, they immediately withdrew themselves from out of reach of the enemy's fire; they are never a disposable force. The handful of His Majesty's Troops employed on this occasion, displayed the greatest bravery, nearly the whole of them having reached the Fort, and made every effort to enter it, but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the enemy within the Block Houses and from behind the picketting, which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the Major-General thought it most prudent not to continue longer so unavailing a contest. He accordingly drew off the assailants and returned to Sandwich with the loss of 25 killed, as many missing and about 40 wounded.

Amongst the former are Brevet Lieuten-

<sup>1</sup> Late in July, 1813, the British had collected on the banks of the Detroit River, nearly all of the Indian Warriors of the northwest, full 2,500 in number. These with a motly force under General Proctor, made an army of about 5,000 men. The Indians were under the command of Tecumtha, the great Shawnoese warrior. The latter was impatient of all delays, and having urged Proctor to attack Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River, they appeared with their combined forces, before that fortification on the 20th of July. Part were concealed and a part appeared openly. A stratagem conceived by Tecumtha, for drawing out the Americans, entirely failed. The Chief was mortified, and was anxious to do something to re-establish his credit. He urged Proctor to attack Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky. Proctor yielded; embarking his troops and stores, he sailed for Sandusky Bay, whilst his Indian allies marched across the country to meet him there. Fort Stephenson was then garrisoned by about 160 men, under Major Croghan, a gallant Kentuckian, only 21 years of age.—[EDITOR.]

ant-Colonel Shortt, and Lieutenant J. G. Gordon, of the 41st Regiment.<sup>2</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honor to be  
My Lord,  
Your Lordships  
most obedient and  
most humble Servant,  
GEORGE PREVOST.<sup>3</sup>

To,

The Right Honorable  
Earl BATHURST,  
&c., &c., &c.

<sup>2</sup> The defence of Fort Stephenson was a gallant affair. Information of the intended attack had been sent to General Harrison, then at Seneca Town, about nine miles up the river, from Lower Sandusky. Knowing the weakness of the garrison and the bravery of Croghan, Harrison ordered him to abandon the fort. The messengers did not reach Croghan until about twelve hours had passed by. Then Croghan returned answer to Harrison, saying his order had come too late, and adding: "we have determined to maintain this fort, and by heavens, we can."

With the 41st Regiment, 400 strong and several hundred Indians, Proctor appeared before the fort, whilst Tecumtha, with about 2,000 warriors, was stationed in the surrounding forests to keep back reinforcements. The attack was furious. All night the enemy fired upon the fort with five cannon. It was thoroughly stockaded, and was but little damaged. The enemy's artillery were answered occasionally by the solitary cannon in the fort. This was masked for more fatal duty, in a block house of the fort, so as to rake the ditch. Towards evening, the next day, the British having been deserted by a large portion of the Indians, made a desperate assault. They were led in two close columns by Lieutenant-Colonel Shortt and Lieutenant Gordon. When near the fort they received a terrible volley from Kentucky sharpshooters. The British line was thrown into con-

<sup>3</sup> Sir George Prevost was then the civil and military head of the British in Canada. He was a son of General Augustine Prevost, and was born in the City of New York, in May, 1767. He was created a Baronet and a Major-General in 1805, Lieutenant-General in 1811, and had served with distinction in military and civil offices before succeeding Sir James Craig as Chief Commander in Canada.

## PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The last act in the history of the peaceful settlement of the question of indemnity for the destruction of property by the *Alabama* and other Anglo-Confederate cruisers, was performed at Washington city on the 9th of September, 1873. It was a transaction of such momentous moral as well as historical importance to our country and the world, that a detailed account of it deserves a permanent record in the historical literature of the Republic. The following account is given in the despatch of the "Associated Press," to the newspapers of the country :

*Washington, Sept. 9.*—The transaction in relation to the payment of the Geneva award was as follows : The banking firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., made a contract with the British Government to pay this award on or before the 10th of September, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, and notify the Secretary of the Treasury that they would pay the money on or before that date. In contemplation of this fact, and in accordance with the law of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury made a call for the redemption of twenty millions of five-twenty bonds that he might be prepared to invest the money derived from the award in their redemption, the law of Congress providing that the money from the award be so invested in the new five per cent. registered bonds. The call was made for twenty millions, four and a half millions more than the amount of the award, in order that at least fifteen and a half millions might be in the hands of the Secretary by the time the award fell due, it being deemed advisable by

fusion, but soon rallied. The axe-men leaped into the ditch, led by Shortt and Gordon. When a sufficient number were in the ditch, Shortt cried out : "cut away the pickets, my brave boys, and show the damned Yankees no quarters." At that instant the masked cannon in the block house spoke with terrible effect. Slugs and grape shot streamed along the ditch overflowing with human life, and spread terrible havoc there. Shortt, Gordon and Laussaussege, of the Indian department, and twenty-five private soldiers were left dead in the ditch, and as many were wounded. The whole loss of the garrison was one man killed and seven slightly wounded. The loss of the British in killed, wounded and missing, according to the most careful estimates, was 120. The siege was immediately raised.—[Ed.]

him to leave this margin of four and a half millions to insure certainty of the desired amount.

## THE MODE OF TRANSFER.

The contracting bankers from time to time bought exchange, which they deposited in comparatively small amounts and received coin certificates for such deposits. They also purchased bonds of the call maturing Sept. 6, and when they had thus obtained the \$15,500,000 they to-day surrendered all their certificates of deposit, obtaining from the Secretary of the Treasury in lieu of them a single one covering the entire amount, which is in the following words and figures :

Act of March 3, 1873.

It is hereby certified that fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, payable in gold at his office, to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bliss & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., or their order.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1873.

(Signed.)

JOHN ALLISON, Register of the Treasury.  
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury.

The certificate has the figures "\$15,500,000" on the upper right and left hand corners, and is numbered about the centre on each side with the figure "1." On the back the bond is endorsed as follows:

Pay to the joint order of H. B. M. Minister, or Charge d' Affaires at Washington, and the acting Consul General at New York.

(Signed,) DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,  
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,  
JAY COOKE & CO.

Pay to the order of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

(Signed,) EDWARD THORNTON,  
H. B. M. Minister.

E. B. ARCHIBALD.  
H. B. M. Consul General, New York.

Pay to the order of Hon. W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Sir Edward Thornton, in company with Consul General Archibald, having received it at the Treasury Department, this morning, through the bankers, proceeded to the State Department and handed the certificate to Secretary Fish, having first placed upon it their endorsement, and took the receipt of Secretary Fish therefor.



## THE RECEIPT.

The following is the receipt given by Mr. Fish :

The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby declares that he has this day received from the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and from Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul General at New-York, agents of her Majesty's Government in this behalf, the sum of \$ 15,500,000 in gold coin, being the whole amount of the gross sum awarded on the 14th of September, 1872, by the Tribunal of Arbitration, then sitting at Geneva, in accordance with the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between the said United States of America and her Britannic Majesty.

In witness whereof the aforesaid Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States of America, has subscribed his name to this receipt in duplicate, at Washington, this 9th of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(Signed,)

HAMILTON FISH,  
Secretary of State.

## HOW THE MONEY IS INVESTED.

The secretary of State, in receiving the certificate in company with Assistant Secretary Bancroft Davis, proceeded to the Treasury Department, and called upon Secretary Richardson. Mr. Fish, after stating that he had come to perform a pleasant duty, handed the certificate to Judge Richardson, with the request that the amount be invested in the new five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, under the act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, taking the certificate, directed that a bond for \$ 15,500,000 be issued, which was done accordingly, and it is in the words and figures following :

*Funded Loan of 1881—Washington, May 1, 1873.*—The United States of America are indebted to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, in trust to be held, subject to the future disposition of Congress, as provided in the act approved March 3, 1873, chapter CCLXI, in the sum of fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars. This bond is issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, amended by an act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of five per centum per annum payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August and November in

each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority, transferable on the books of the office.

(Signed,)

JOHN ALLISON,  
Register of the Treasury.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BOND.

In the lower left-hand corner appear the words "Entered, G. L. W. Recorded, J. H. J." Around the margin of the bond the amount in figures appears frequently. On the face is a representation of the coat of arms of the United States, and upon either side of this is a scroll, the one on the right being encircled by the words "Principal and interest payable in coin at the Treasury of the United States," and that on the left encircled by the words "Interest five per cent. per annum." Across the face is written : "Approved, Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury." On the back of the bond is the usual blank assignment for the payee, assignee, and verification, in the same words as on all the registered bonds. The bond was skillfully made with a pen, and is a fac-simile of the printed form, and the work of Mr. E. B. Magroty, a clerk in the loan branch of the Treasury. Upon being duly executed, it was photographed and then sent to Secretary Fish, who is its present custodian. The certificate of deposit was, of course, retained by the Secretary of the Treasury when the bond was issued. It will be framed and preserved among the archives of the Government as a memorial of the amicable settlement of the difference between the two countries without resort to arms.

## THE EXPENSES PAID BY GREAT BRITAIN.

In the whole of this important transaction with regard to the payment of the money, the Secretary of State declined to have anything whatever to do with the bankers employed by the British Government, his communications being alone with Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister; and the only transactions the Secretary of the Treasury had with the bankers was to receive their certificates of deposit, and issue in lieu thereof one for the whole amount, the bankers receiving nothing from the Treasury as compensation for the negotiation the expense having been paid by the British Government.

This event is a prophecy of peace on earth—an assurance that henceforth, truly enlightened and Christian nations will settle all international questions, not by the arbitrament of brute force, but by that of justice and reason.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

GENERAL MAXWELL.—In the July No. of the "RECORD," the Editor makes a query concerning the defect in Gen. Maxwell's character, which occasioned his leaving the service.

The only reference to the subject I can now record, is found in a letter from Lafayette to Washington in 1778, upon the subject of Courts Martial, published in the Memoirs, Correspondence, &c. of Lafayette by his family, Vol. I, page 150. It is this:

\* \* \* "What necessity for all the soldiers, all the officers to know that *Gen. Maxwell has been prevented from doing his duty by his being drunk.*"

Whether he was more of a *bon vivant* than Stirling and some other generals of the revolutionary war may be a question, but there can be none as to his bravery and services to the patriot cause.

FRANCIS S. DRAKE.

Boston, Sep., 1873.

NORTHMORE'S "WASHINGTON."—Mr. Allibone, in his "Dictionary of Authors," mentions a work entitled "Washington, or Liberty Restored: a Poem," by Thomas Northmore, and says it was "unmercifully ridiculed in the London Quarterly Review." Can the RECORD tell us something about this work? A. K.

ANSWER.—In the library of the Editor of the RECORD, is a copy of an American Edition of the above named work, published by John Vance and Co., Baltimore, in 16mo. form, pp. 253. It seems to be a perfect reprint of the original work published in London, the Preface of which bears the date of June 1, 1809. The title is: *Washington or Liberty Restored. A Poem in Ten Books, By THOMAS NORTHMORE, Esq.* The author was a careful student of history—a man of extensive learning and more than ordinary literary ability. The poem is blank verse. Its plan is after the model of Milton's "Paradise Lost." The author in his Preface

says: "The imagery is, for the most part the same as Milton's, and as peace and liberty are to be ranked among the best blessings of man, they naturally suggest the idea of being odious to the enemy of man."

The poem opens with a scene in Pandemonium, in which Satan makes a speech to the Infernal Angels there. This is followed by an upbraiding of Moloch and other potentates of Hell. Moloch advises war. Satan lays before them a plan of a campaign in America, and this is followed by an account of various deeds in this country and a portion of the history of the war. Then follows a speech by Mammon, explaining his success among the hirelings of Great Britain, but declaring his incapability of corrupting Lord Chatham and the patriots. An array of the infernal host, and their departure for Yorktown, followed by Satan in his car, follows. Then an account of the progress of liberty throughout the world, and a history of the origin and progress of the American war, in which the career of Washington is traced. It concludes with a description of the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown; the Poets address to Peace, and Liberty's last counsel to Washington.

This Poem is profusely illustrated by valuable foot notes, which show great familiarity with English and American history. They are explanatory of allusions in the text, and are chiefly confined, as the author says, "to historical proofs of the sentiments delivered by the characters introduced in the body of the work."

One paragraph of the poem, relating to the conflict at Yorktown, is here given as a fair specimen of the general character of the work:

"See e'en the foaming steeds,  
With glistening ears await the trumpet's sound,  
Paw the drench'd plain and snort the risen War.  
Here mighty Fayette, like the warrior God,  
Foams to the right; there his great rival's soul,  
The brave Rochambeau fears to be outdone.



And bears all down before him; while Gouvain  
With Lincoln, Steuben, Nelson, Portail, Knox,  
And dauntless Hamilton's impetuous fires  
Complete the scene of slaughter and dismay."

The author was a warm English friend of the Americans. He says: "If malice or ignorance should suggest that the Americans were the enemies of my country, I positively deny the assertion. The American war was the war of a corrupt administration in direct opposition to the voice of the most enlightened patriots of the British nation. The Americans have been justly called our children and our brethren; they have boasted of old England as their *home*, and the concessions ultimately made to them have manifested the original injustice of the war. They took up arms in defence of the same rights and liberties, which Englishmen themselves defended at their glorious revolution, and similar success attended both."

WASHINGTON AND DUELLING.—Thackaray in his "Virginians," places Washington in the position of a duellist, when he was a young officer in the army under Braddock; and a writer has asserted that, Washington once fought a duel with Lord Fairfax, on account of a love affair with a young lady.

It is known to those who are familiar with the life and character, and the writings of Washington, that he always bore testimony on all suitable occasions against the barbarous custom. Many years ago, whilst I was in Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, I spent an evening with Mr. James Teggart, of that city, who had a choice collection of autograph letters. Among them was one written by George Mason, of Gunston Hall, a neighbor and intimate friend of Washington, to Edmund Randolph, dated "August 1, 1778." Randolph seems to have written to Mason on the subject of the consequences to be feared from Washington's harsh language to Charles Lee, on the field at the battle of Monmouth, a few weeks before, when Lee failed to do his duty. It was feared that

the rash Lee would challenge Washington to personal combat, and those who were unacquainted with the sentiments of the latter, were disturbed by an apprehension that the challenge would be accepted. On this point, Mason wrote to Randolph:

"You express a fear that General Lee will challenge our friend. Indulge no such apprehensions, for he too well knows the sentiments of General Washington on the subject of duelling. From his earliest manhood I have heard him express his contempt of the man who sends and the man who accepts a challenge, for he regards such acts as no proof of moral courage; and the practice he abhors as a relic of old barbarisms, repugnant alike to sound morality and christian enlightenment."

The absurdity of the assertion that Washington once fought a duel with Lord Fairfax on account of a young woman, is made manifest by the reflection that when the latter came to Virginia, in 1745, he was fifty-four years of age, and Washington was only thirteen years old. L.

A LETTER BY GENERAL ARNOLD.—I have in my possession an autograph letter written by General Arnold a few weeks after he entered upon active service in the British army, after his treasonable act at West Point. It is addressed to Brigadier General Robert Lawson, who commanded a brigade of Virginia militia under General Green, at Guilford Court House, a month after this letter was written. On the day after it was written, Green, closely pursued by Cornwallis, crossed the river Dan into Southern Virginia, and there recruited his army for a campaign against his pursuer, which he very soon began. Among these recruits was General Lawson's brigade. Arnold had been driven from the James river, up which he had penetrated with invading troops to Richmond, and had taken post at Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk. The following is a copy of the letter: L.

*Head Quarters, Portsmouth,  
12th February, 1781.*

Sir:

I have no objections to exchanging Messrs. Hurd and Cooke on the following

For further particulars concerning the localities of these batteries and other fortifications and their relations to points in the city now, see Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," note on page 593, vol. ii, second edition.



CAPTAIN ZEBULON PIKE.—Please correct the error made on page 316 of the American Historical Record, which says Captain Zebula (Zebulon) Pike, fought under Wayne, and was afterwards killed at York, Upper Canada. This is a mistake, Captain Zebulon Pike died on the 27th of July, 1834, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, having fought under Wayne in 1792. It was his son, Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was the general killed in Canada. He was born at South Trenton, New Jersey, in January, 1779, and entered the army as an ensign in 1799, five years after the battle of Maumee Rapids was fought.

The name of Captain Vanranslin on the same page should be Captain Solomon Van Rensselaer, of Albany, N. Y., then belonging to the United States cavalry, who was severely wounded in Wayne's victory on the Miami (Maumee Rapids), on the 20th of August, 1794. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of New York volunteers, and dangerously wounded at the battle of Queenston, in October, 1812; in this fight he received four wounds. He died at Albany, New York, on the 23d of April, 1852.

ALBERT G. BRACKETT,  
*Lieutenant-Col. Second U. S. Cavalry.*  
*Camp Stambaugh,*  
*Wyoming Territory,*  
*Aug., 1873.*

GENERALS IRVINE AND EWING.—I desire to thank Mr. Craig for the important information he has given me on

page 147 and 150 of the RECORD, concerning Generals Irvine and Ewing, and in doing so, I wish to add a few lines by way of explanation and correction. It is true that, in my "Record Book," I did class General Irvine among the officers of the Revolution, entitled to half pay and commutation; but this was a mistake made by a gentleman who prepared the list for me. I did not discover the mistake until it was too late to correct it; and I am glad Mr. Craig has afforded me the opportunity to do it publicly. General Irvine was not entitled to half pay and commutation, and never received them, because he did not serve to the "end of the war," in 1783; and for the same reason he could not, and did not, join the Society of the Cincinnati. There may be two reasons why he did not receive pension under the act of 18th of March, 1818, viz: either he was not indigent, or he was not on "continental pay" for *nine months* prior to the 26th of August, 1777. I am not informed as to the exact time when the first regiments raised in Pennsylvania were recognized by the Continental paymasters; but have reasons to induce the belief that it was not until they were mustered at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence in Nov., 1776. It would be a matter of great satisfaction if Mr. Craig would show how long the 1st and 9th Pennsylvania Regiments, to which General Irvine belonged, were on Continental pay, prior to August 26, 1777.

W. T. R. SAFFELL.

*Baltimore.*

#### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[Mrs. M. BYRD.]

*Westover, February 23, 1781.*

*Sir:*

Having heard from Major Turberville, that he had sent to inform you of the arrival of Mr. Hare, and the business on which he came; and that the answer he

received was, you left that matter to the commanding officer, I thought it unnecessary for me to give you the trouble, at that time, of writing to you on the subject of his business, for two reasons; it was my determination not to keep the things brought by Mr. Hare in the Flag, without first consulting the Executive. This Mr.



Meade and many other persons had often heard me say. In a letter I wrote immediately on his coming up to the Baron, I informed him some articles were brought for me, and assured him I had not the least inclination to keep them, if the Executive did not approve of it. The other reason was, I did not know the whole amount of the articles, and wished when I wrote, to be able to write fully on the subject. Think not, sir, that I had anything to do with Mr. Hare's coming from Sandy Point to Westover. I knew nothing of it, and beg the favor of you to suspend your opinion of my conduct, until I have an opportunity of vindicating it.

The officers have acted so confusedly that I dare believe you have had but a very imperfect account of the whole affair, and I am by no means capable of giving a proper one of it, I think.

I think I am called on say something on the subject, as a duty I owe myself, the public in general, and you in particular as Supreme Magistrate of this State. Baron Steuben thinks me accountable to the civil, and not to the military power for my conduct; and to that I appeal for justice. Mr. Hare came up by the Baron's permission, on a flag, granted by General Arnold, for the purpose of bringing up such negroes as he chose to return. This permission was given before your order was sent to General Nelson, respecting negroes. I flattered myself that I could have served my neighbors, and with this view, wrote by a flag, and by the advice of one of your most particular friends, a man of most excellent judgment, and express approbation of every person I have seen.

I hear Mr. Hare has forfeited his flag, been made a prisoner and searched. Among his papers was found a letter written by myself, while the fleet lay at Westover, I think in answer to a message I received from Captain Evans, by a little gentleman whom he was very fond of, a relation of his. I do not recollect the contents of this letter, but am easy about it, for my heart never dictated ought that was dishonorable, so my pen could never have

expressed anything that I could not justify. If policy had not forbid it, I owe too much to my honor to betray my Country.

Indeed, sir, you may rely on my veracity when I assure you, that no action of my life has been inconsistent with the character of a virtuous American.

I cannot express violent, enthusiastic opinions, and wish curses [and] destruction on the meanest individual on earth. It is against my religion. I wish well to all mankind, to America in particular. What am I but an American? All my friends and connexions are in America; my whole property is here—could I wish ill to everything I have an interest in?

My honor is dearer to me than my life; let not my Countrymen attempt to injure me further. The All-seeing eye of our gracious God, will revenge the innocent and the helpless. I pray that he will forgive my persecutors, and enable them to show as much virtue as I have done when they have as great a trial. He that will show more let him cast the first stone. I flatter myself I have raised myself in the esteem of the British, by showing them that I had a perfect love for my country.

I hope you will pardon the trouble I give you. I mean to address you not only as the Governor, but as an acquaintance, whom I have experienced kindness and some friendship from, to ask your advice (Colonel Harrison is from home), what will be the proper steps for me to take in this affair. I know a law passed sometime ago, which I looked over in a cursory manner, importing what was treason. I never conceived that there was an object up the river, to lead the enemy near my habitation, therefore I did not attentively read the law. No person gave me warning of their approach. I had no time to send anything out of the way of the privateers, which were what I was afraid of.

When the officers landed, I received them according to my idea, with propriety. I consulted my heart and my head, and acted to the best of my judgment, agreeable to all laws, human and divine. If I have acted erroneously, it



was an error in judgment and not of the Heart. As Pope expresses it, "One-self approving hour will outweigh the praises of millions." The force of this sentiment I now fully experience. I mean not by this to show contempt for the good opinion of the public. I value it highly, but would rather know I merited it, than know I had it.

If you, sir, will have the goodness to furnish me with that law, and your opinion on it, I shall be extremely obliged to you. I hope to prove myself worthy of your kindness. If any unavoidable things have happened that the law forbids, I cannot doubt the justice of the legislative body, that they will pass another in my favor, when I have an opportunity of making my innocence appear.

Every good man must have been shocked when they heard of the *savage* treatment I have met with. This cannot be called *Liberty*. I do not know who has been in fault. I am convinced, sir, that you have had no share in these bare actions; and [I] should not do that great man, Baron Steuben, justice, if I did not declare that I was convinced, that the whole of his conduct was perfectly amiable, and that he was incapable of giving orders that would authorize such rash, such indecent, horrid conduct, as I have met with.<sup>1</sup>

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,  
humble servant,



<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Byrd was the widow of Colonel William Byrd, who commanded a Virginia regiment at Fort Cumberland, in 1758. He was son of the more eminent Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, one of the largest landholders in Virginia, receiver of the King's revenue for that province, and President of the Council of the Colony. Mrs. Byrd's husband was a member of the Council in 1775, and died the same year. Of him the Marquis de Chastellux, a French officer, under Rochambeau, says: "His talents, his personal qualities, and his

[W. CLAUS.]

[From the collection of Mr. W. C. Bryant, of Buffalo.]

"Fort George, Dec. 31, 1797."

*My Dear Sir:*

I received your letter of the 28th inst., late last evening, mentioning to me that you had wrote to the President and Capt. Smith, Act. Serg. General, on the subject of your sales, the answer to which you had received; also enclose a copy of his

riches, for he possessed an immense territory, rendered him one of the principal personages of the country; but being a spendthrift and a gambler he left his affairs at his death, in very great disorder. He had four children by his first wife, who were already settled in the world, and has left eight by his second, [the writer of the above letter] of whom the widow takes care."

De Chastellux says, that at the time of his visit to Westover, in 1782, Mrs. Byrd was "about two and forty years of age, with an agreeable countenance and great sense." He says she had, by active and prudent management, in some degree repaired the effects of her husband's dissipation, and her house to which he was escorted by Col. Harrison, of Berkeley, mentioned in her letter, was the "most celebrated and agreeable in the neighborhood."

Only a short time before the above letter was written, the traitor, Arnold, who was a cousin of Mrs. Byrd, had landed at Westover, with a thousand British and Tories, for the conquest of Virginia. This event and the circumstance of her husband's former great attachment to England, where his eldest son by his first wife was serving in the army, gave birth to suspicions that the invaders were received as friends by her. She was accused of connivance with them; and just before the letter was written, her papers had been rudely seized by military officers. These accusations and this treatment, made the occasion of her epistle to Governor Harrison, whose seat was on the James River, above Westover. Unfortunately for her, Cornwallis landed at Westover, in May following, and she was again the victim of unjust suspicion. "She has braved the tempest," De Chastellux wrote, "and defended herself with firmness."

Mr. Mead, spoken of by Mrs. Byrd, was a neighbor and friend of that lady. He lived on the southern side of the James River, directly opposite Westover, on a high terraced bank of the stream. He was so thoroughly disgusted with the system of Slave labor, De Chastellux says, that he was tempted to sell his possessions in Virginia, and remove to New England. The Baron de Steuben was then in Virginia at the head of troops, trying to drive the invaders out of that State.—[ED.]

honor's letter to me<sup>1</sup> of the 10th inst. That letter was received and answered by the opportunity of the young men that went to the Lower Province agreeable to his desire, contained in that letter. I sent to Mr. Stewart for the Instrument of surrender, but found that it had been totally objected to by the Six Nations, in consequence of which, I wrote to the President, requesting his further directions, but as he has wrote to you to say that he had written to me on your subject, I humbly conceive that the best method would be to have the surrender executed here, particularly as this is the established Post for the Department, where all public busi-

<sup>1</sup> W. Claus, was a son of Colonel Daniel Claus, who married a daughter of Sir Wm. Johnson, and took a conspicuous part in public affairs in the Mohawk Valley during the period of the Revolution. Captain W. Claus is also mentioned in the history of the times. According to well authenticated traditions collected by Mr. Simms, in his "History of Schoharie County and Border Wars," W. Claus' mother was the daughter of a handsome German girl, by Sir William Johnson. She was an immigrant, and sold (as was the custom) to a resident of the Mohawk Valley, to pay for her passage across the Atlantic. Her beauty attracted much attention. A neighbor of Sir William, who had heard the Baronet declare that he would never marry, asked him why he did not get the German girl for a housekeeper. He replied, "I will." Not long afterward, the girl was missed from the house of her purchaser, who, in reply to questions concerning her, said: "Johnson, that tanned Irishman came tother day, and offered me five pounds for her, threatening to horsewhip me and steal her if I would not sell her. I tought five pounds better as a flogging, and took it, and he has cot de gal." She became the wife of Sir William, and the mother of Sir John Johnson and of two daughters. Daniel Claus married one, the latter, and Guy Johnson, the other. Their mother died when they were quite young, and they were left to the care of a feminine friend. They were brought up in the most perfect seclusion. After their marriage they learned the ways of society, and made excellent wives.

W. Claus was Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at the time this letter was written. A little more than three years afterward, his mother died. The event had such effect upon him, that he was confined to his room for some time. On that occasion, Brant, in the name of the Five Nations, sent a speech of condolence to Captain Claus, a copy of which may be found in Stone's Life of Brant, vol. ii, p. 451.—[ED.]

ness for Indians should be transacted: add to that all the papers relative to your sales are here. I therefore hope you will be able to make it convenient to come down here when the Instrument of surrender will be made out, in such manner as you will approve of, which with the several papers requisite, I will have forwarded immediately to York.

Could I conceive that my attendance at York, would in the least facilitate the business, I should not hesitate a moment in going, although at this moment it would be attended with the greatest inconvenience; but it must appear to you in the same light it does to me, that business of this nature should be transacted here as far as relates to the Indians.

The braves have been very anxious to get away, but I could not get ready sooner. They shall receive a shirt, a pair of leggings, a sash and some vermillion each.

The ladies desire to return you their thanks for your polite invitation, but I fear it will be out of our power to accept of it. They beg their remembrance to Mrs. Brant and yourself, and believe me to be

Your real friend and  
Humble Servant,



P. S.—Your friend, the King Fisher, was married last evening to Miss Andrews. Alas! poor Mary. The answer I have alluded to was not forwarded by your young men; it was by the express from York.

CAPTAIN BRANT.

[MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX.<sup>1</sup>]

Sir:

In the absence of the Count of Rochambeau, who has left the army to go to Philadelphia, I have received your Excel-

<sup>1</sup> Francis John, Marquis De Chastellux, was a native of Paris, where he was born in 1734, and where he died, in 1788, a little more than six years



lency's two letters of the 3d and 4th of July, which have been delivered me by Mr. Price. I know well the intentions of the general, and can assure you that I have not less attention than he has to preserve with the greatest care the property of the inhabitants of Virginia; I have no knowledge of any Order dictated in the Terms your Excellency has quoted in your Letter of the 3d instant, but I know that all the officers have been forbid, under the most severe penalties, to take any Negro into their service, or even to receive them into camp.

These precautions are not only dictated by justice, but also by reciprocal interest. Your Excellency having taken the same steps to have our deserters apprehended, that we have taken to prevent the desertion of your Negroes, but I am sorry to be obliged to tell your Excellency in confidence, that we had claimed as property of the inhabitants of Virginia, several Horses and Negroes; the first of which, bought more than a year since in Connecticut, and the latter purchased from prizes taken by French ships.<sup>1</sup> At all events, I request your Excellency to be persuaded that no Person respects more than I do the Laws and Property of a

People, who having made so many efforts to assure its Liberty, has a superior Right to all others to enjoy every advantage that can be desired from it. Your Excellency will permit me to express the Regret I have to quit this Country without having the Honor of seeing you, and at the same Time of assuring you in Person of the Sentiments with which I have the Honor to be

Your Excellency's  
most obedient humble servant,

*Le m<sup>r</sup> de Castellux*

New Castle,

July 6, 1782.

His Excellency GOVERNOR HARRISON.

[Bishop PETER BÖHLER.]

(From the collection of Mr. John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia.)

Bethlehem, August 7th, 1761.

My Dear Bro. Rogers:

Yours of the y<sup>e</sup> 1st inst. I received in due time, and I take this first opportunity to answer it. Bearer of this is Brother Bartow, who comes to buy goods for our

after the above letter was written. He entered the French army at the age of 15 years, and arose to the rank of Colonel. He accompanied Rochambeau to America, in 1780, as a Major-General, and on his return, was made a Field Marshal of France. After the capture of Cornwallis, he traveled extensively in the United States, and published an interesting account of his adventures in this country which were translated into English by George Grieve. The Marquis returned to France with Rochambeau.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> The subject of his letter was one upon which there were volumes of letters written. Wherever there were armies in the Southern States, the losses of the inhabitants in slaves, was a severe burden. Many were carried away by the British, and sold to planters in Barbadoes, the Bahamas and the West India Islands. The burden on the Southern planters was not so much, because of the loss of that peculiar property, as the embarrassment and often distress to which they were subjected by being deprived of their labor. The "prizes" spoken of as having contained negroes, were English vessels, bearing away slaves from the shores of Virginia.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> Peter Böhler, born December 31st, 1712, at Frankfort, on the main. From April, 1731, to Sept., 1737, a student of Divinity, at the University of Jena. While here, an intimacy sprang up between him and the Moravians, which resulted in his joining their communion. September, 1737, was appointed to South Carolina, to missionate among the Negroes on the plantations between Puyburg and Savannah, and to be pastor of the Moravian colonists settled in and near the latter place. On the abandonment of the colony in Georgia, in April, 1740, Böhler lead the Moravians to Pennsylvania. Here he was with them on the Whitefield tract, near Nazareth to the close of the year. Sailed for Europe, January 29th, 1741. Returned to America in June, 1742, with the first colony of Moravians sent to Pennsylvania. Appointed pastor of the English congregation at Nazareth, and on its transfer to Philadelphia, went thither. In September, accompanied Zinzendorf to the Susquehanna, as far as Otstonwackin. After the Count's return to Europe, Böhler was acting superintendent of the Moravian Church in America, until Spangenberg's arrival in November, 1744. Sailed for Europe in April, 1745. In Septem-



Store and Taverns. Brother Okely's packet brought us no news from Europe, except that a captain who sailed from London about the 8th of May, and who arrived at Boston, has said that Jacobsen was to sail in three weeks after him.<sup>1</sup> By that we might suppose them now to be upon the coast.

Here happens nothing particular, except that many strangers visits us, on account

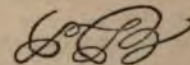
ber, 1753, returned to America again to administer the affairs of his church, and again sailed for Europe in September, 1755. His last sojourn in America was between December, 1756, and May, 1764. He was ordained a Bishop in 1748. Deceased in London, April 27th, 1775. Bishop Böhler always signed his letters, with his initials, only, or "Petrus."—[J. W. J.]

<sup>1</sup> *Captain Christian Jacobsen*, who commanded the ship which conveyed the Moravian colonists from Europe to America.—[J. W. J.]

of the Treaty at Easton,<sup>2</sup> and that our Bro. Zeisberger, contrary to his and our inclination was forced to submit to the Governor's request to act the part of Indian interpreter at the Treaty, because there was nobody that could understand and speak with them, and also nobody to be found anywhere in a hurry. Perhaps some good may come out of that too.

In the main we are all well. Werks sat out last Monday for Litz to settle there.

Cordially yours,



<sup>2</sup> The second General Congress held with the Indians after the French war, in order to arrange the delivery of their prisoners, and renew the peace previously concluded. At the request of Governor Hamilton, Zeisberger remained their nine days.

#### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION. —In the August number of the RECORD, (p. 319), is a criticism on the action of the Grand Council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, complaining that their proceedings are not made public. The writer was not exact in her statements. A record of the proceedings of the meeting of the Grand Council in 1872, was printed in pamphlet form and one thousand of them were distributed. A similar record of the proceeding of the meeting of the Council, in Washington City, last May, is before the writer.

The Council met on the 14th of May, and continued in session until the 20th. The following States were represented by a Vice Regent present, or by proxy: Arkansas, Connecticut, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. All the States excepting Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and

West Virginia and the District of Columbia, were represented by proxy. Who held these proxies does not appear.

On the day of the assembling, the Regent nominated Vice Regents for several States, who were elected, when the meeting adjourned until the next day.

On the 15th a Visiting Committee, appointed by the Governor of Virginia, was introduced, and on the following day, they with the Grand Council and Advisory Committee, proceeded to Mount Vernon, to receive from the heirs of the late Rembrandt Peale, represented by his daughter, Mrs. Underwood, the gift of the equestrian Portrait of Washington, representing him as before Yorktown. That fine picture from the hands of one who painted the living face of Washington, is now at Mount Vernon.

The Virginia Committee, composed of Judge Thomas, General Fitzhugh Lee, General Meems and State Senator Bixie, having examined the books of the association, and the workings of the society, declared that they found everything correct and satisfactory.



The Regent (Miss Cunningham) stated that she had in accordance with an order of the Council in 1872, made arrangements with David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, to write gratuitously a history of the Association, but that his death had, of course, terminated the undertaking.

The Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, reported that Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, had printed and circulated without charge, a thousand copies of the Report for 1872, for which generous deed the Council voted him their thanks.

The annual report of the Resident Secretary and Superintendent of the Association was submitted, which shows that the total receipts for the year had been \$3,894, and the total expenditures, \$3,823.99, leaving a balance in hand of \$70.62.

Several acres of the Estate, not previously under cultivation, have been manured and worked. Without fertilizing the soil cannot be reclaimed, and therefore the work of extending the area of cultivation must be slow. During the year 20,000 fence rails had been cut, for repairing the fences.

The Estate comprises 202 acres. Of this there is a meadow of 12 acres of timothy grass. There were 12 acres of corn; 15 acres of oats; 7 acres of rye; 2 acres of potatoes; 6 acres of peach trees; 1 acre of apricot trees, and 1 acre of dwarf pear trees. There are 40 bearing apple trees; and at the time the report was made up, there were 4,000 cabbage plants and 200 young grape cuttings. The stock was as follows: Six cows and a calf; 2 mules (the only horse died in March), 13 hogs; 100 turkeys, and 500 chickens.

The estate employs besides the Superintendent, a gardener and assistant gardener, a house servant and his wife; four laborers and an old colored man as a sort of waiter. The income from the estate falls far short of paying its expenses. These are met by charges to visitors, the sale of photographs and flowers, and a per centage on the fare of passengers by steamboat. It is proposed to rebuild a colonnade and repair the one now standing; also to restore the old summer house. It is very desirable to

have an endowment fund sufficient for the interest to pay for all necessary repairs, and to keep the building and its surroundings in good order, so as to be more attractive to visitors.

The Knights Templars of Baltimore have offered to erect a suitable mausoleum over the remains of Washington, at Mount Vernon. The generous offer was referred to the Advisory Committee, who will report at the next meeting of the Council, in 1874. This seems to afford a gleam of hope that the present unsightly "tomb" will be removed, and that a structure of tasteful design will take its place.

In consequence of failing health, the Regent from the beginning of the existence of the Association and the originator of it, offered her resignation, to take effect at the meeting of the Council in June, 1874. Unable to attend to the duties properly, she requested Madame Berghmans, the Vice Regent of Pennsylvania to act as Regent, meanwhile. She offered to prepare in the interim, the necessary papers for a "History of the Mount Vernon Association," and the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to compensate her for the labor and expense.

It was resolved to put forth efforts for the creation of an endowment fund, which shall be held inviolate against any demand upon it, excepting such as it will be created for. There is already a meagre endowment fund. It consisted at the time of the meeting of the Council of \$2,000, of which sum \$850 were collected by Mrs. Hasbrouc, of New York. Mrs. Halsted, the Vice Regent, of New Jersey, who has done much for the Association, and is now energetically engaged in the patriotic effort to raise funds for the regeneration of the Estate and Mansion at Mount Vernon. Since the adjournment of the Council, \$1,500 have been added to the Endowment Fund, \$1,000 by Charles Macalester, and \$500 by George W. Childs, both of Philadelphia. The Council adjourned to meet at Mount Vernon, on the first Tuesday in June, 1874.

The following are the officers of the Association:



REGENT PRO TEMPORE.—Madame Berghmans.

VICE REGENTS.—*Arkansas*, Mrs. C. L. Scott; *California*, Mrs. M. G. Blanding; *Connecticut*, Mrs. S. E. Johnson Hudson; *Delaware*, Mrs. M. Comegys; *District of Columbia*, Mrs. M. T. Barnes; *Florida*, Mrs. M. C. Yulee; *Georgia*, Mrs. P. Edgeworth Eye; *Illinois*, Mrs. E. W. Barry; *Indiana*, Mrs. Harriet V. Fitch; *Iowa*, Mrs. A. P. Dillon; *Kentucky*, Mrs. Rosa V. Jeffrey; *Louisiana*, Mrs. David Urguhart; *Texas*, Miss Mary E. Maverick; *Maine*, Miss M. J. M. Sweat; *Maryland*, Miss Emily Harper; *Michigan*, Mrs. H. B. Farnsworth; *Mississippi*, Mrs. William Balfour; *Missouri*, Mrs. A. Lucas Hunt; *Nevada*, Mrs. M. E. Hickman; *New Hampshire*, Mrs. M. A. Stearns; *New Jersey*, Mrs. N. W. Halsted; *New York*, Mrs. M. S. Brooks; *North Carolina*, Mrs. L. H. Walker; *Pennsylvania*, Madame Lily L. M. Berghmans; *Rhode Island*, Mrs. A. W. Chace; *South Carolina*, Mrs. L. H. Pickens; *Vermont*, Mrs. M. P. J. Cutts; *West Virginia*, Mrs. E. B. Washington; *Wisconsin*, Mrs. Martha Mitchell.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.—W. W. Corcoran, *Washington City*.

RESIDENT SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT.—J. M. Henry Hollingsworth.

TREASURER.—Hon. H. D. Cooke, *Washington City*.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Hon. Joseph P. Comegys, *Delaware*; General N. W. Halsted, *New Jersey*; Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, *U. S. Army*; W. W. Corcoran and James Sykes, *Washington City*.

WESTERN RESERVE AND NORTHERN OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society, under the able direction of its energetic President, Colonel Charles Whittlesey, is doing a good work. At their annual meeting, held in May at their rooms in the Savings' Bank Building, in Cleveland, it appeared by the reports of the officers, that the progress of the society was very satisfactory. They had received many donations of books and pamphlets, and relics for their growing museum. They

have already, in their library, about two-thirds of the published works on the history and antiquities of Ohio and the North-west.

To meet the current expenses of the Society, and to increase its usefulness, it was determined to make an appeal to the citizens to become life members by the payment of \$100 each. The Society already had 52 life members, and it is believed that very soon there would be a permanent fund the income from which would make the society easy, financially.

By persevering efforts, the Society have secured from Congress, an appropriation of \$10,000, for the purchase of nine manuscript volumes of 900 pp. each, from Mons. Pierre Mayry, who has been for 20 years, engaged in the offices of the French government at Paris, making transcripts of official reports, letters, maps and documents sent from Canada to France during the colonial period. These volumes embrace all that remains, or that can be hoped for, to complete the history of that interesting period in North America.

The Society is doing a good work in publishing, from time to time, a series of Tracts, in neat pamphlet form. The RECORD has lately received Tracts No. 13 and 14, issued February, 1873, being selections from "Papers relating to the expeditions of Colonel Bradstreet and Colonel Bouquet, in Ohio, A. D., 1764."

The following named persons are the officers of the Society:

*President*.—Charles Whittlesey.

*Vice President*.—J. H. Salisbury.

*Second Vice President*.—Vacant.

*Secretary*.—Vacant.

*Treasurer*.—S. Williamson.

*Librarian*.—Mrs. M. Milford.

*Curators*.—For one year—J. H. A. Bone, Samuel Williamson, Mrs. J. H. Sargent.

For two years—C. C. Baldwin, C. T. Sherman, Miss Mary C. Brayton.

For three years—Joseph Perkins, Charles Whittlesey, John W. Allen.

*Ex-officio as Trustees of the Library Association*.—W. J. Boardman, William Bingham, James Barnett, H. M. Chapin, B. A. Stannard.



## CURRENT NOTES.

**VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.**—A large number of Revolutionary Documents have recently come into the possession of the War Department, consisting of inedited manuscript official records, orderly books and letters from Washington and other officers of note of the Continental Army, which contain much rare and valuable historical matter. The Secretary of War has kindly consented to allow such portions of these documents as he shall be willing to have printed, copied and published in the RECORD. These will be fully annotated by the Editor of the RECORD, and will make an attractive feature in future numbers of this publication.

The first of these papers will be printed in the December number of the RECORD, (possibly in the November number), and will be continued in the third volume, which will begin with January, 1874.

Subscribers to the third volume, whose names and amount of subscription shall be sent in on or before the middle of November, shall be entitled to the number or numbers containing the documents first printed, without extra charge.

The Editor and Publisher contemplate making other arrangements for the improvement and enrichment of the RECORD, providing its subscription list before the beginning of the Third Volume, shall warrant them in so doing. A little exertion on the part of friends and subscribers to the RECORD, in procuring new subscribers, will enable the publisher to make the contemplated arrangements.

**SOLDIERS' GRAVES.**—The Secretary of war has adopted the following description of head-stones for the Soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries:

For the "known" a white marble or bay granite slab, 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide, 12 inches high above the ground; the part above ground to be neatly polished, and to have the top slightly curved; the number of the grave, the rank and name of the soldier, the name of the State from which he came, to be cut on one face; the figures and capital letters to be 2 inches long and one-third of an inch deep, the other letters 1 inch long and one-third of an inch deep; the letters to be in relief or incised, at the option of the bidders; the portion below ground to be rough-dressed and half an inch thicker than the part above ground, the bottom to be straight and of uniform thickness, the cornices to be square.

For the "unknown" the head-stones will be of granite or marble blocks, 6 inches square, 2½ feet long; the top and 4 inches of the sides of the upper end to be neatly dressed, and the number of

the grave cut in the top in figures 2½ inches long and a half inch deep. When the figures are more than three, they will be arranged in a curve around the margin. The top to be flat or slightly convex; the bottom to be flat, and full 6 inches square; the rest of the block to be rough dressed or split, but to be of full size throughout; the block to be firmly set in the ground so that the top shall be just even with the top of the grave; the marble for the slabs to be white, of fine grain, good texture, and hard, and for the blocks, to be nearly white, of fine grain and good texture; the granite for the slabs to be of uniform gray, of fine grain, uniform mixture of the ingredients, and free from all oxides and for the blocks to be of gray, with close grain and of good granite for building purposes.

**THE BUFFALO.**—The settlers in Western Kansas, are making the Buffalo useful in many ways not hitherto thought of. It is urged as an argument against the theory that the directors of the North American Indians are emigrants from Asia, that if it were so, they would have tamed the Buffalo for the plough and cart, they being acquainted with the usefulness of the ox in their native country. Until lately, the Buffalo has been used only for food for the Indians, and its hide for robes. Now its meat is salted and sold in towns or used in the families of the settlers. The skins are not only used for robes, but tanned for leather. The longer hair or mane, is made into mattresses, and the shorter hair is used for mortar. Its bones are collected and sent East, and manufactured into phosphates for fertilizing purposes. There has been a most extravagant waste of the Buffalo, on the great plains of the West, and some have looked for a speedy extinction of the race. This utilizing of the Buffalo may have a tendency to a better care of the animal.

**MEETING OF THREE HISTORIC FLAGS.**—On the 9th of June, a special meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, was held at their rooms in Boston, to listen to the reading of a paper on three historic flags, from the pen of Captain George H. Preble, author of the "History of the American Flag." On that occasion the flag which Paul Jones displayed on the *Bon Homme Richard* in her action with the *Serapis* in 1779, and which was taken to Boston by Miss S. S. Stafford, of Trenton, daughter of Lieutenant Stafford of the *Richard*; the tattered flag born by the *Enterprise* in her action with the *Boxer*, in 1813, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" that floated over the ramparts of Fort McHenry during the bombardment of that fortress in 1814, and inspired Key's popular song were displayed. The latter is well preserved. These hung upon the walls of the room in which the meeting was held. Captain Preble presented in his paper an able and most interesting history of these several flags, and of the events which conse-



crated them in the feelings of all true Americans. As a question has been raised concerning this flag of the *Bon Homme Richard*, the remarks of Captain Preble are here given in full concerning its history. Captain Preble is regarded as our highest authority on the subject of the American Flag: He says:

"First, though the smallest in size, from its age and history worthy of the first place, I will call your attention to the flag worn by the *Bon Homme Richard* during the action with the *Serapis*, September 24, 1779, and which I will show you there is reasonable if not convincing evidence proving it to have been the first stars and stripes ever hoisted over an American vessel of war, and the first flag ever saluted by a foreign naval power. About ten days before the battle, Commodore Jones captured a British man-of-war and her prize, an American armed ship, called the *Kitty*, commanded by Captain Philip Stafford. The Englishmen had put the crew in irons, and on their capture, Captain Jones transferred the bracelets to the officers and men of the British vessel. The crew of the *Kitty* all volunteered on board the *Bon Homme Richard*, in revenge for the treatment they had received from their British captors. Among the volunteers was a young man named James Bayard Stafford, nephew of the captain, and father of the present owner of the flag. Being an educated youth, he received an appointment as officer on the *Richard*. When the battle was raging furiously, this flag was shot away, and young Stafford jumped into the sea and recovered it, and was engaged in replacing it when he was cut down by an officer of the *Serapis*. When the *Bon Homme Richard* was sinking, the flag was seized by a sailor, transferred by Paul Jones to the *Serapis*, and accompanied him to the *Alliance*, when he took command of that frigate at Texel. It remained on board the *Alliance* until the close of the revolution, when the vessel was sold to Robert Morris, the great financier of the times, and fitted for the East India trade. Shortly after her sale the Secretary of the Marine Committee wrote Lieutenant Stafford that, by the advice of Commodore Barry, and in consideration of his services in replacing the flag when shot away in the action, the committee had decided to present to him this flag, the medicine chest of the *Richard*, and a tower musket taken in the *Serapis*. This relic Lieutenant Stafford preserved until his death, and on the death of his widow, Aug. 9, 1861, it came into the possession of his only daughter, Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, and the present owner. Miss Stafford was personally acquainted with several of the crew of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and she still cares for their graves. They often called upon her father, who would show them this flag, and would express the deepest reverence for it. One of these sailors, Thomas Johnson, a Norwegian, died only a few years since at the naval asylum in Philadelphia. The flag is, or was about 8½ yards long and 1 yard 5 inches wide, and is sewed with hempen or flaxen thread, and contains twelve white stars in its blue union, and thirteen stripes, alternately red and white. The stars are arranged in four horizontal, parallel lines, with three stars in each line. Why so small a flag was used, scarcely larger than a boat ensign of the present day, may be explained by the action having been fought at night, and because of the high cost of the English material and the difficulty of procuring it. The flag has been several times loaned to fairs and festivals. It was exhibited at the sanitary fairs in Philadelphia and New York, and at the great fair in Trenton in 1862. A piece was cut from the fly of it at the beginning of our civil war by direction of Mrs. Stafford, the mother of the present owner, and sent to President Lincoln. The flag with its twelve stars and thirteen stripes bears evidence of its age, if not of its authenticity. After 1794 and up to 1818, the flag established by law had fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. Miss Stafford, who was born in July, 1802, recollects this flag from April, 1806, when as a great favor she was permitted by her father to carry it across the street in a family moving. An aged friend of hers recollects it, and being told many years before that it was the flag of the *Bon Homme Richard*. It must therefore date before 1794. Why its union has but twelve stars, unless they fitted it, and there was no symmetrical place for the odd one, is a mystery. It has been suggested that only twelve of the colonies had consented to the confederation at the date of its manufacture, but that is not so. All the colonies had confederated before the adoption of the stars in 1777, and the consent of Georgia, the last to give assent, was symbolized in the flag of thirteen stripes alternate red and white, hoisted by Washington, at Cambridge, January 1, 1776. In an agree-

ment signed by Paul Jones and the captains of his Franco-American squadron, June, 1776, it was expressly stipulated that the squadron should fly the flag of the United States. So we may be sure the stars and stripes were flown in the fight between the *Richard* and *Serapis*, as they had been in the fight between the *Ranger* and *Drake* six months earlier, as Jones himself stated. The remarkable action between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, fought within sight of the shores of England, exercised as important an influence upon our affairs in Europe, as did the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* in recent times.

But the flag claims a higher significance, as there is good reason for believing, on the authority of Mrs. Patrick Hayes, the niece of Mrs. Sarah Austin, afterwards the wife of Commodore John Barry, who had the story from her aunt, it is stated that the patriotic ladies met at Philadelphia in the old Swedes Church, and under the direction of John Brown, esq., Secretary of the new Board of Marine, formed or arranged a flag. That flag was presented to Captain John Paul Jones by Mrs. Mary and Sarah Austin (the latter the aunt of Mrs. Hayes) in behalf of the patriotic ladies of the city. After its presentation, Jones was so enthusiastically delighted with his flag that he procured a small boat, and with it unfurled, sailed up and down the Schuylkill, to show to the thousands on shore what the national flag was to be. I have been unable to ascertain the facts in the case, but it was well-known that Paul Jones' commission to the *Ranger*, and the resolution establishing the stars and stripes as our national ensign, was included in the same series of resolutions, and he left it on record that he was the first to hoist the new constellation over an American ship of war, when he took command of the *Ranger*, as he was the first to have it acknowledged by a salute from a foreign nation in February, 1778, in Quiberon Bay, and that he wore the stars and stripes in the action between the *Ranger* and the *Drake*, on May 27th, following. Miss Stafford is the patriotic elderly lady, whose petition to Congress for a pension on account of her father's services ninety-three years before, created such a sensation in 1872. The petition was granted. Her house in Trenton is a museum of revolutionary relics, and her door plate is ornamented with an enamel portrait of Washington. Her faith in this flag is shown by the fact that being unwilling to entrust it to any hands than hers, she has made the journey from Trenton to Boston, expressly to enable me to exhibit it to you, and will return with it as soon as this meeting is over.

A MICHIGAN EPIC.—The "Lansing Republican" of September 5th, 1873, contains a poetical account of the celebrated "Toledo War," in which, in the way of words, Governor Lucas, of Ohio, and Governor Stevens Thompson Mason, of Michigan, were the chief actors. The epic, according to a prefatory note by the Editor of the "Republican," was written by a young man named Crawford, one of the veterans of that war, who lived in Oakland county, near Pontiac. It was obtained from Mr. O. G. Dunckel, who recalled it to his memory, he having learned it from the lips of the author.

On page 154 of volume I, of the RECORD, is an interesting sketch of "The Michigan and Ohio Question," by Mr. William Duane of Philadelphia. The RECORD gives the historical part of the doggerel epic as supplementary, and as one of the curiosities of American historical literature:

Come, all ye Michiganians, and lend a hearing ear;  
Remember for Toledo we once took up sword and  
spear;  
And now, to give that struggle o'er and trade away  
that land,  
I think it's not becoming of valiant-hearted men.  
In Eighteen hundred Thirty-five there was a dread-  
ful strife  
Betwixt Ohio and this State; they talked of taking  
life.



Ohio claimed Toledo, and so did Michigan;  
They both declared they'd have it, with its adjoining land.

There was Norvell, and McDonell, and several other men;  
They were all "Hurrah for Jackson! we won't give up that land;  
We will fight that rebel Lucas with his millions of men;  
We know that we can flax him out with one man to his ten."

Old Lucas gave his order all for to hold a court;  
And Stevens Thomas Mason,—he thought he'd have some sport.  
He called upon the Wolverines, and asked them for to go  
To meet this rebel Lucas, his court to overthrow.

Our independent companies were ordered for the march;  
Our officers were ready, all stiffened up with starch;  
On nimble-footed coursers all our officers did ride,  
With each a pair of pistols and a sword hung by his side.

There was Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland, Monroe, and Washtenaw,  
They held a general muster to see what they could do;  
They drew on the militia, and fitted them for war,  
With musket, axe and bayonet, with sword and shield and spear.

On the thirteenth of September old Lucas set his day,  
He thought to take Toledo from Michigan away:  
But may it be remembered, it justly happened so,  
On the first week in September we marched for Toledo.

We held a general muster; we trained till past sundown.  
At the head of all the Wolverines marched Mason and old Brown,  
A valiant-hearted General,—a Governor likewise,—  
A set of jovial Wolverines, to bung Ohio's eyes.

When we got to Toledo old Lucas was not there;  
He had heard that we were coming, and ran away with fear;  
To hear the wolves a-howling scared the poor devil so  
He said, before he'd fight them, he'd give up Toledo.

We staid at this Toledo the space of three long days;  
We thought it would be foolish to make a longer stay;  
On two most splendid steamboats, the *Brady* and the *Jackson*,  
We took a soldier's passage and slowly moved along.

We came unto a village, I think they called Monroe,  
At four o'clock on the same day that we left Toledo;  
And early the next morning we formed a hollow square,  
And listened to a speech made by our Governor.

The speech it was so lengthy as to occupy much time;  
We then packed up our little all, and bade them all good-bye;  
On the thirteenth of September, we reached our native home,  
Which ended the immortal war of Lucas and Mason.

### OBITUARY.

#### THOMAS A. R. NELSON.

On the 24th of August, Thomas A. R. Nelson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, died at his residence in Knoxville, of cholera, after an illness of only two days. He was a native of that State, and first appeared in public life, as a Presidential Elector, in 1848. In 1851 President Fillmore appointed him Commissioner to China. A member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, he was one of a Special Committee of Thirty-three to consider the subject of the States in which insurrections had appeared. He was also elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but by the forcible action, it is said, of the "Confederates," he was prevented

from taking his seat. A friend of President Johnson, politically and socially, he adhered to him and his policy, and was one of the counsel for that President before the High Court of Impeachment.

#### SAMUEL S. SCHMUCKER.

The Rev. Samuel S. Schmucker, D. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa., died at his home in the latter place, Saturday night, July 26th, 1873, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Dr. Schmucker was the son of Rev. Dr. J. George Schmucker, of York, Pa., who was an



author and eminent minister of the Lutheran church. He was born in that ancient borough, in 1798, and was educated at Princeton, of which institution he was a graduate. He entered the Lutheran ministry in 1820, and became one of the most efficient and widely known ministers in that rapidly increasing denomination.

Rev. Dr. Schmucker preached a few years to a congregation in New Market, Va., and then, having taken a leading part in the establishment of the Theological Seminary of the Church, he was elected its President, and served in that capacity, and as Professor of Didactic Theology, nearly forty years. He was a ripe scholar, a successful educator, a pulpit orator of a high order of talents and a man of eminently catholic spirit, who made his impress for good upon thousands now in the Lutheran ministry and laity. His great kindliness of heart and genial manners had endeared him to all his acquaintances.

Dr. Schmucker was a voluminous writer, but confined himself principally to subjects ecclesiastical, theological and religious, one Psychological work being an exception. His "Popular Theology," his "Portraiture of Lutheranism," and his "Discourse on the Reformation," have passed through many editions, and have had a very extended circulation. Among his other works are "A Lutheran Manual," "Lutheran Symbols," "The Church of the Redeemer," and a large number of discourses and addresses delivered on special occasions. His style as a writer was clear, graceful, elegant, forcible, scholarly.

Dr. Schmucker, though a decided Lutheran, was not a bigoted sectarian, but cherished a most fraternal spirit towards christians outside of the Lutheran fold. The Doctor was the champion of American Lutheranism for fifty years, but in all the polemical battles in which he was engaged he always manifested a kind, christian spirit, a peaceful, genial temper, and could not be charged with any want of courtesy towards his opponents. A good, a great man has fallen—an earnest, able man is no more. He gave the freshness of his youth, the vigor of his manhood, and the ripeness of his maturer years to the cause of Christianity, and the memory of no man deserves to be held in greater reverence by the religious denomination in whose special behalf his faithful, efficient services were rendered. As Dr. Muhlenberg is styled the father of the *German speaking* Lutherans, in the United States, so can with equal propriety, Dr. Schmucker be named as the father of the *English speaking* Lutheran church in America. He was instrumental many years ago in organizing the "Lutheran Historical Society of the United States," and was its President often.

Dr. Schmucker was thrice married and was the father of nine children. His widow survives him. Three of his four sons entered the ministry of the Lutheran church, one of whom has deceased. And three of his five daughters are ministers' wives.

Dr. Schmucker not only gave his best efforts to the church of his choice, but often cooperated with others in unsectarian labors to ameliorate the condition of mankind. He was not unmindful of the cause of the enslaved and oppressed, and patriotically stood by the Government during the late effort to overthrow it. Temperance also had in him an earnest, outspoken advocate. And Bible circulation, Tract distribution and Missionary movements also, all alike shared in his countenance, approval and hearty efforts in advancement of their interests.

The good, great man died with professions of belief in the doctrines he had so long taught, and which had proved to him, in death as in life, dear  
"As sacramental wine to Christian, dying lips."

#### WILLARD PHILLIPS.

A leading member of the Massachusetts Bar, was Willard Phillips, LL. D., who died at his residence, in Cambridge, in the ninetyeth year of his age. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1810, at the age of 26 years, having procured the means for his education by teaching. After studying law with William Sullivan, he began its practice at Boston, and at the same time he assisted Mr. Tudor in editing the "North American Review." He was editor of that periodical from 1815 to 1817, and a regular contributor until 1834. In 1825-'26, he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He gave up the practice of the law in 1845, at which time he was Judge of Probate of Suffolk county, which office he held from 1839 to 1847. He was one of the commissioners appointed to codify the criminal laws of Massachusetts. From 1843 until his death, he was President of the New England Life Insurance company.

Dr. Phillips was a clear writer. In 1812 he published a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Public Spirit of the Federalists and good Sense of the Democrats," which was designed to promote the war spirit in New England. In 1833 he published a "Treatise on Averages and Adjustments in Marine Insurance." He had already (1823) published a "Treatise on the Law of Insurance," a work that won for the author, the highest commendation. Chief Justice Parker declared that he found it more easy to get all he wanted upon every branch of the law of Insurance, from this work, than from any other on the same subject. Chancellor Kent said it was of "indispensable utility to the profession in this country."

In 1828 Dr. Phillips published a "Manual of Political Economy," and in 1837, "The Law of Patents and Legal Proceedings in Relation to Patent Rights." The same year he issued "The Inventor's Guide," which is an abridgement of the last named work, divested of legal technicalities. In 1850, he published "Propositions concerning Protection and Free Trade"—seventy propositions in which the doctrines of Free Trade are criticised.



## LITERARY NOTICES.

*Old Fort Du Quesne: or Captain Jack the Scout. An Historical Novel, with copious notes.* By CHARLES MCKNIGHT. Pittsburg: People's Monthly Co., 12mo. pp. 501. This is the title of an interesting work of fiction by the Editor of the "People's Monthly," published at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The aim of the author was to give a fuller account of the battle of the Monongohela, in which Braddock was mortally wounded, and in which the services of young Washington were conspicuous, than had yet been given, and to correct some essential errors in the histories of that event. The woof of this historic texture, in the attractive colors of fiction, form but a small part of the substance, and has been introduced as a decoy to lure readers to study the chronicles of their country. This is skillfully done, and gives vivacity to the book. The author seems to have been conscientious in his treatment of the subject, and has, in every case, made the fictitious dress exactly fit the historic body; in other words, he has never sacrificed the sober truths of history for the charms of mere romance. He has, therefore, produced a most commendable book. His notes are valuable, and in some instances present facts not known to the general reader, or even to careful historians. For examples: in a rare French book which the author found in the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, he discovered evidence that Lionel de Beaujeu, and not Contraceur, as all historians relate, was commander of Fort Du Quesne, in the summer of 1755, when Braddock went against it. It is the official register of a Franciscan friar, who was chaplain at Fort Du Quesne. In it is the following entry, on the 12th of July, three days after the battle: "In the year 1755, the 9th of July, was killed in the battle fought with the English, M. Leonard Daniel, Esq., the Sieur de Beaujeu, captain in the Infantry, commandant of Fort Du Quesne and of the army, who had been to confession and made his devotions the same day. His body was interred on the 12th of the same month, in the cemetery of Fort Du Quesne, (under the title of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin of the Beautiful River,) and that with the ordinary ceremonies by us the undersigned Recollect Priest, King's chaplain in said Fort." This is given as positive testimony that de Beaujeu was the commandant.

The work is illustrated by several wood cuts.

The Board of Managers of the Moravian Historical Society, have issued a circular informing the members that owing to a want of funds, Part VII of the "Transactions" of the Society, cannot be published this year; and that on account of the exceedingly limited income of the association, it is impossible to say when the publication of this hitherto annually issued pamphlet, can be resumed.

They call for some method whereby the revenues of the Society may be increased; and the Managers will propose at the next annual meeting of the Association, on the 22nd of October, that the yearly dues of the members, now very trifling in amount, shall be raised to one dollar.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The Prince Society proposes to issue historical monographs, with such notes and memoirs as may be necessary, on the following subjects:

1. Andros Tracts, a third volume, to be edited by William H. Whitmore, A. M., of Boston.
2. Captain John Mason, the grantee of New Hampshire, by Charles W. Tuttle, A. M., of Boston.
3. The Rev. John Wheelwright, connected with early controversies in Massachusetts and extensive land-grants in New Hampshire, by the Honorable Charles H. Bell, A. M., of Exeter, N. H.
4. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a prominent organizer and promoter of American colonization, by the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M., of Boston.

The editors will be happy to receive any information not already generally known, that may either give or lead to additional light on these several subjects.

The third volume of the Andros Tracts will be put to press before winter, and Mr. Tuttle's Captain Mason will appear next year.

*The Crown Inn, near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1745. A History, touching the Events that occurred at that notable Hostelry, during the Reigns of the Second and Third Georges, and rehearsing the transmission of "The Simpson Tract," in Lower Sancon Township, Berks County, in unbroken Chain of Title, from William Penn, Warminghurst, in the County of Sussex, England, to Margaret and William Lowther; to Margaret Poole, of Coney Hutch; to Joseph Stanwix, of Bartlett's Buildings; to John Simpson of Tower Hill; and last, to Jasper Payne, of Bethlehem, Wine-cooper, for the sole use and behoof of his Moravian Brethren.* By WM. C. REICHEL, royal, 8 Vo. pp. 162. Such is the comprehensive title of a superbly printed volume from the pen of the exact Moravian historian, Rev'd Wm. C. Reichel, of Bethlehem. He is the author of the beautiful "Bethlehem Seminary Souvenir," "The Moravians in New York and Connecticut," "Nazareth Hall and its Reunions," "Memorials of the Moravian Church," "The Old Mill," "A Red Rose from the Olden Time," "The Old Sun Inn at Bethlehem," "Wyalusing," &c. It is embellished by two engravings of the Crown Inn, showing the original log tavern and the second building as it appeared in 1854, from a sketch by R. A. Grider; also a map of the Moravian Tract south of the Lehigh River, to illustrate the history of the Old Crown Inn.



The title above given, fully explains the scope of the work which is one of uncommon interest not only to the religious society of which the author is a member, but to the general reader for it treats of the time of the French and Indian Wars. Mr. Reichel has, as usual, exhausted the subject by the minute details of the text and valuable notes. Nothing remains to be said but that it is a tempting bait for the lovers of beautiful and rare books. It is beautiful because printed on toned paper with an illuminated title-page and rubricated initials; and it is rare because the Edition is limited to 250 copies. They are to be had only of the author, at Bethlehem. The work is quaintly dedicated "To the Memory of the Architect and of the members of the Building Committee of the Crown Inn," and to John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia.

A picture of the modern Crown Inn appeared in the first volume of the RECORD, page 145.

*The Life of the Rev'd Alfred Cookman; with some account of his Father, the Rev. George Grimston Cookman.* By HENRY B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. With an introduction by the Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. New York; Harper & Brothers, 12 mo. pp. 480. This is a beautiful story of an eminent Christian's life—a life ended at the age of 43 years, yet rich and full of good deeds, not only in the work of the Christian ministry, but in all the relations of life. He was the eldest born of an eminent minister of the Gospel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was lost at sea many years ago in the steam ship *President*, which sailed for England, from New York, in the Spring of 1841, and was never heard of afterward.

The story of Mr. Cookman's useful life—the stay of his mother and her little ones in their affliction—the youth engaged in Christian work and Evangelical labors, in Baltimore—his tour in England at maturity and the wonderful success of his ministry in every field to which he was assigned—the story of all these is told in a simple but powerful and winning manner by his eminent friend, Dr. Ridgaway. It is seldom that a biographer has so perfect a character for his pen, and it is seldom that a man has a biographer so accomplished and loving. The book cannot be read, without admiration and profit.

Of Mr. Cookman, Bishop Foster in his introduction says, "The one quality in which he seemed to me to rise above not only the mass of men and the select best, but, I must say it, above every man it has been my privilege to know, was the sacredness of his entire life."

*Historical Discourses delivered on the Occasion of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, Chester County, Pennsylvania.* By J. SMITH FUTHEY, Esq. With an account of the Celebration, and an Appendix., 8 vo. pp. 184. This able discourse though

having for its theme a local topic, takes a wide range, touching upon the general history of the causes which brought the Presbyterians to America from England and Ireland. It deals specially with the Scotch-Irish, who settled largely in many parts of Pennsylvania, and gave character and tone to society there. The church, whose century and a half of existence they celebrated, was founded by emigrants from Ulster County, in Ireland, and has been a strong association from the beginning. Its early history is obscure because for the first ninety years of its existence, no records of its doings were kept. From meagre materials, the orator constructed a discourse of great general as well as local interest, and so has rendered important public service. The volume is embellished with pictures of the church edifices.

*Brief Notice of the Libraries and Cabinet of the American Antiquarian Society. From the Semi-Annual Report of the Council, presented at a Meeting of the Society held in Boston, April 30, 1873.* By NATHANIEL PAINE, 8 vo. pp. 59.

This is the title of a beautifully printed pamphlet from the press of Charles Hamilton, of Worcester, of which an edition of only one hundred and fifty copies have been printed. It is made up from the able report of the Council of the Society, written by Mr. Paine, the Treasurer of the association. In a learned, clear and exceedingly interesting paper, the author gives us a vestibule view as it were, of the intellectual riches of that venerable society now sixty-one years of age,—a view which would make a bibliomaniac absolutely crazy with a desire to enter in and enjoy the treasures without stint.

The learned essay is divided into the subjects of Manuscripts, Books, Bibles and Newspapers, and under these several heads gives a large amount of valuable information concerning some of the rarest and choicest works in the Library.

One of the earliest printed books in the Library, is a Latin translation of Herodotus, printed and issued in 1475, in the infancy of the printers' art. A most curious book is noticed, entitled "Men before Adam" &c., in which an opinion is set forth by arguments that Adam was not the first human creature on the earth, but was only the first of the Jewish race: that another race had been in existence long before the birth of Adam. In his treatment of the subject of pre-historic man, the author refers to the teachings of geology—"parts of the frame of the world"—in support of his views.

The Library contains a copy of the Bible, printed in 1476—a folio edition of the Vulgate. There is also a copy of Eliot's Bible in the Indian language, a very rare book printed at Cambridge, near Boston. The library also contains sixteen volumes of *The Boston News Letter* which Mr. Paine regards as the first newspaper printed in America.



# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. 2.

NOVEMBER, 1873.

No. 23.

*THE MOUND-BUILDERS' WORKS IN LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.*



"THE FORT," NEAR NEWARK, OHIO.<sup>1</sup>

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Isaac Smucker, of Newark, Ohio, for the following sketch of antique structures in that neighborhood:

Licking County, Ohio, abounds in Mound-builder's works. In few localities in the Mississippi Valley are the works of this ancient, extinct race more extensive, more numerous, more diversified in style and character, more gigantic in proportions.

<sup>1</sup> This engraving is from a sketch made by the Editor of the RECORD, in 1860, and published in his "Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812."

We have here *Enclosures*, large and small, and of various heights, formed by banks of earth and stone, and of almost all the common geometrical figures, and some of irregular forms not known to geometry. Here are circular, elliptical and square enclosures; also parallelograms or oblong squares, hexagonals, octagonals, half-moons, open circles, and many of various other shapes. Some are called sacred *Enclosures*, in which religious rites were performed. Others are supposed to have been defensive or military structures; while still others were probably construct-

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Samuel P. Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

ed for civic purposes; and not a few entertain the belief that some of these *Enclosures* were dedicated to the practice of their national games, and to the celebration of their national festivals.

One of the most extensive and interesting of these *Enclosures*, has been *time out of mind*, called the "Old Fort," and has been, many years, owned by the Licking County Agricultural Society which holds its fairs within it. I send you herewith, the following drawing of this ancient *Enclosure* and its connections, which shows that it is only a very small portion of the elaborate ancient works, hereabouts, and connected with it. The circle on the right hand, containing thirty acres, shows the enclosure under consideration—the "Old Fort." The remainder of the engraving presents a view of the principal works in immediate connection with it.

The following description of the "Old Fort," was written by S. B. Wing, Esq., the President of our Agricultural Society. Being accurate in description and reasonable in speculation, I adopt and take pleasure in forwarding it to you as a part of this paper.

"This 'Fort' is a circular earthwork or embankment of over a mile in circumference, standing at the present day at a height of twenty feet, the circle being broken only by an imposing opening or gateway on the east, on either side of which the ditch is deepest and the walls highest. From this gateway run parallel walls of earth, a few rods apart, leading to and communicating with other fortifications in the neighborhood, one of which is an octagon, another oblong, and still another circular. We present an outline of these ancient works, drawn from surveys made many years ago. We use the common term in calling them fortifications, aware that the vexed question of their origin and use is veiled in profound mystery. Those best skilled in antiquarian lore, confess themselves puzzled in the investigation to know whether these magnificent ramparts, were, far back in the olden times, the theatre of bloody conflicts between opposing armies, or whether

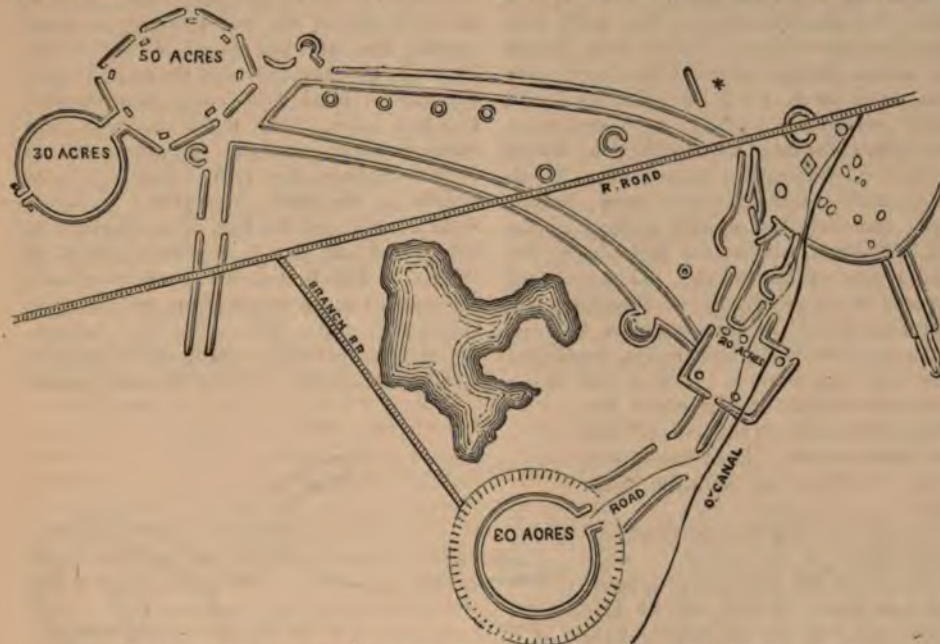
they were devoted to some great religious rites or national festivals. The first impression they make are decidedly military in their character. One can easily believe that the immense wall was once thronged with serried ranks, ready to battle to the death in behalf of, to them, some great cause. Perhaps a host of invaders thus strengthened their first possession of the country by works that they deemed impregnable, or perhaps it was the last strong hold of some now extinct race. That majestic gateway, could it speak, might tell tales of desperate sorties, of feints and forlorn hopes marching steadily to the embrace of death, or of struggles at its threshold that would, had they a written history, have been parallels of Thermopylæ.

"It was no mere barbaric skill which designed this perfect circle or the mathematical octagons and parallels which adjoin it. The engineer who marked out their lines was no rude savage. His brain had pondered to some purpose over the abstractions of angles and curves. And yet with all the evidence of his skill we wonder not a little at his design in placing his ditch *INSIDE* the walls. Placed on the outside, and before filled as it now is, it would have been a more serious obstacle to an enemy, than the embankment itself. This fact as much as any other, seems to point to some other purpose as to the cause of its construction. A discovery made a few years ago in the centre of the area gives plausibility to this conjecture. In removing the apex of "Eagle Mound," (so called from its resemblance to a bird with extended wings), a flat surface was uncovered showing evident marks of fire, and having upon it ashes and the remains of charred wood. Here, upon this elevation once stood, perhaps, an Aztec Priest, in sight of multitudes gathered from all parts of the land, celebrating some great religious festival. Or, perhaps, there may have been here performed, the concluding or the initiatory ceremony of some grand Olympian game, where the strongest and bravest met in mimic war, or peaceful tourney—where wrestlers exhibited prodigies of physi-



cal exertion—where the fleet of foot earned their oak or laurel chaplets, or where poets, perhaps, recited their amatory lyrics, or martial epics, to eager ears and appreciative tastes.

“But to us it is mystery—all mystery. We can but conjecture and wonder—wonder that a people so evidently great and possessing so much of civilization have left nothing engraved or sculptured



A PLAN OF SOME OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS' WORKS NEAR NEWARK, OHIO.

to perpetuate the great events of their history or at least to give some faint clue to their origin and fate.

“But not more silent are the generations of dim old forests that have successively grown and fallen upon this spot than are these works concerning their constructors. They date from an antiquity so remote that even the Red Man has no legend or tradition to strengthen any of the various hypotheses that have been formed.

“To the Managers of this Society and their successors, is entrusted the care and preservation of a portion of these interesting works. The obliterating hand of Time has been heavily laid upon them within the last century. The destruction of the plowshare will soon complete the

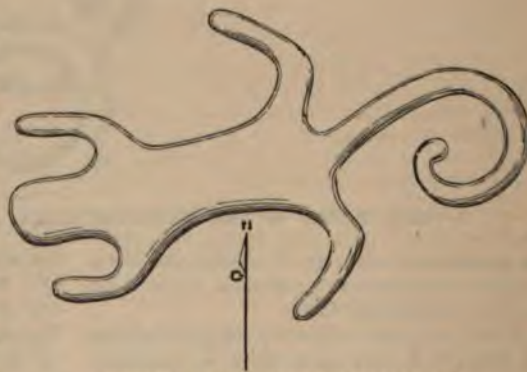
demolition of all but such as we preserve. Our duty to our children and to the interest of science, requires that we suffer no Vandal hands to be laid upon these relics of an unknown people, who once inhabited this beautiful valley, and the whole West.”

In this county, also, are numerous *Mounds*, large and small, of stone and earth, finished and unfinished. Here are *Sepulchral Mounds*, used for burial purposes; also *Sacrificial Mounds*, which are stratified and have altars upon which sacrificial offerings were made with fire. Then too we have *Temple Mounds* which are generally pyramidal, but whether round, square, oblong, oval or octangular, invariably have flat tops—truncated—

apparently unfinished. They were probably crowned with temples built of perishable materials, all traces of which have disappeared. These were also used, to some extent, for sepulture. We also have *Mounds of Observation* which are always upon conspicuous points and hills that overlook the valleys. They were doubtless signal stations or out-looks, and may also have been used for sacrificial and burial purposes. Finally, we have here a few *Symbolical* or *Animal Mounds*, which outside of Wisconsin, are so rare. These are gigantic *basso-relievos* of men, beasts, birds and reptiles on the surface of the soil, elevated only a few feet above the natural face of the ground. The original purpose of these effigies or "mounds of imitative form" is not *certainly* known, but being generally regarded as *symbolical* they are thus named. Not a few think they were objects of worship. Mr. Schoolcraft assumes that these "emblematic mounds," as he calls them were, "*Totems* or heraldic symbols."

I know of but two of those *colossal effigies* in this vicinity. One of these is in the likeness of a bird, and has been alluded to by Mr. Wing, as "Eagle Mound," and is in the centre of the "Old Fort." The other is a representation of a huge "Alligator," and occupies the summit of a hill or spur nearly two hundred feet high, which projects boldly into the valley of the Middle Fork of the three streams that form the Licking River at Newark, five miles distant, in an easterly direction. It may be said that the outline of the figure, whether Crocodile or Alligator is clearly defined. I give you his size and proportions from actual observation, and from my own and the measurement of a friend. The head, fore shoulders and rump have an elevation of from three to six feet, while the average rise of the remainder of this reptilian monster is a foot or two lower. The contour and relative proportions of the animal are approximately represented.

The feet or paws are thickest where they unite with the body and gradually taper off towards the end. The entire length of the monster from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, following its curvings, is *two hundred and four feet*. The breadth of the body, at the widest part, is about twenty feet, and the length of the body, between the fore legs and the hind legs is fifty feet. The legs are each about twenty-five feet long. The head and tail both come down to a point. On the north side of the animal, he lying with his head nearly to the west, and about in range with the ends of his legs on his right side is an elevation of a foot or two, called the "Altar," which is partially covered with stones that show the action of fire upon them, it is said. This Altar has a diameter of a few feet only, and from it a narrow, barely perceptible, slightly elevated graded



ALLIGATOR MOUND NEAR GRANVILLE, O.<sup>1</sup>

way leads to the animal, touching it about midway between the fore and hind legs. The effigy is composed of stone and earth, and has become somewhat unsymmetrical and uneven on the surface, under the operation of the plough as well as under

<sup>1</sup> The writer of this paper is indebted to Mr. G. W. Chase, artist, of Newark, Ohio, for the use of a photographic copy of a drawing of the Alligator Mound and its surroundings, of which the above figure is the principal part. The original drawing shows the topography of the elevation on which this mound is raised, with profile views, &c.



the previous process of the clearing of the land, and the cutting down of the trees that had grown upon it. Winds blowing down the trees, the roots thereby tearing up the earth and stones of this effigy and displacing them, also doubtless tended to deface, deform and partially obliterate it in places. Moreover the action of the rains and snows of centuries could not have failed, in some measure at least, to have marred its symmetry, its regularity, and well defined form and shape. The elements have borne hard upon it, the destructive devastating hand of man has been laid heavily upon it, and all-devouring, subduing Time, too, has dealt roughly with it.

The hill upon which this venerable relic of antiquity is found commands an extensive view of the valley, and is itself

a conspicuous point. Several fortified hills are in its immediate vicinity, and numbers of mounds are visible from it. The intervening forests alone prevent the view of the extensive works near Newark, or at least a portion of them, from "Alligator hill."

Professor Wilson in his "Pre-historic Man," assumes that this remarkable work of the Mound builders symbolizes some object of special awe or veneration, thus reared on one of the chief high-places of the nation, with its accompanying Altar, on which the ancient people of the valley could witness the celebration of the rites of their worship. He further observes that its sight was obviously selected as the most prominent natural feature in a populous district, abounding with military, civic and religious structures.

### BOUNTIES FOR SCALPS.

The writer of the following interesting article is the author of that carefully prepared work, entitled "History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York."

*Editor of Am. His. Record:*

In the August number of your AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD, page (373), I find the following inquiry:

"SCALPS.—Did the British Government during the American Revolutionary war, offer bounties to the Indians for the scalps of the white men? Can any reader of the RECORD give an affirmative answer and where the authority can be found?"

I think I answered a public inquiry of this kind some years ago, but whether in a newspaper or magazine I cannot say. That the Home British Government took any special cognizance of this matter may be doubted, but that the Colonial Government of Canada, sanctioned the taking of American scalps, and paid for their taking, I have not a doubt. Nearly forty years ago I commenced to glean in the territory which composed the Western frontier settlement of New York, in the Revolution,

for historical truths bearing upon that great event; and first and last conversed with not a few individuals who were captured in the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys and adjoining settlements, and taken to Canada, who assured me that their captors received a bounty for their delivery as prisoners. They stated with equal confidence that they knew of the paying of premiums for the delivery of the scalps of their neighbors, relatives and friends.

They stated as the sum usually paid for prisoners and also for scalps was *eight dollars*, that is for the persons or scalps of citizens and soldiers. For officers of rank, Frontier Committee Men, and individuals particularly obnoxious to the enemy greater sums, influenced by circumstances, were offered, and that a few facts were developed during the war, and after its close, going to prove the truth of this statement. Tories who were with the enemy not unfrequently to share such gains, and who came back after the war, repeatedly asserted to their friends that, certain rewards were offered by the authorities in Canada, for the apprehension of such and

such individuals, and if they could not be secured and delivered there, like sums were offered for the scalps of the same persons.

It has been stated as a fact though with how much truth I cannot say, that the British authorities in Canada often paid more for the delivery of a prisoner, than they would for the same individual's scalp; which I have looked upon, if true, as the only redeeming feature in the brutal taking of scalps. This arrangement possibly saved some human life; but for a small party to be burdened with the watchfulness and feeding of prisoners, in so long a wilderness journey, and as scalps could the more easily be delivered, such an arrangement was often disregarded, and persons made prisoners were not unfrequently sacrificed on the way. When delivered alive they could be exchanged for our prisoners. We may readily suppose that bounties were not unfrequently paid in guns, ammunition, clothing and blankets, thus varying a stipulated price for scalps and prisoners. I never had any doubt but what all the blood-thirsty and cruel practices devised in Canada, to aid in subjugating the Colonies, were at the least indirectly sanctioned by the Home Government in England.

When Killian K. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, was a Member in Congress, the question was mooted in that body, whether the fact can be proven that the British actually paid a bounty for American scalps. Among the papers of the late Captain Thomas Machin, a distinguished engineer in the American Army, and a resident of Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., after the war, one paper had been preserved, of which the following is a copy: so says General Thomas Machin, now of Albany.

"This may certify that Kayingwaurto, the Sanake (Seneca) Chief, has been on an expedition to Fort Stanwix, and has taken two scalps, one from an officer and one from a corporal that were a gunning near the fort, for which I promise to pay at

sight, *ten dollars for each scalp*. "Given under my hand at Buck's Island.

"JOHN BUTLER, Col. and  
Supt. of the Six Nations,  
and the Allies of his Majesty."

This certificate was forwarded to Mr. Van Rensselaer, and satisfactorily settled the controversy in Congress, and established the fact that the enemy did pay a bounty for scalps. We hope this interesting relic was not destroyed. Richard Van Rensselaer, Esq., a son of the member named, now residing in Albany, does not now remember seeing it among his father's papers.

I gave at page 578 of my *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York*, an account of the manner in which this paper and another of interest came into Capt. Machin's possession, he being careful to preserve such papers, which it will be pertinent to introduce here. At a skirmish with the enemy by the troops in Sullivan's invasion of the Indian settlements of Western New York, in the summer of 1779, a Seneca Chief was killed, on whose person was found a pocket-book, containing the above certificate, and the following paper, also in the hand writing of Col. John Butler. It was filed—"Convention of Whyoming," and read as follows:

"Westmoreland July 5th, 1778.

"This doth hereby certify that Lieut. Elisha Scovell has surrendered his garrison with all his people to the government, and to remain as neutral during this present contest with Great Britain and America; in consideration of which, Col. John Butler, Superintendent of the Six Nations of Indians, their allies, &c., with Kayingwaurto, the Chief of the Sanakec (Seneca) nation, and the other chief warriors of the Six Nations, do promise that they shall live in the quiet possession of their places, with their families, and shall be daily protected from insult as far as lies in their



power, and provided that they should be taken, it is our desire that they should forthwith be returned.

[L. S.]

JOHN BUTLER.

[*Device of Turtle.*] KAYINGWAURTO.

Why, unless it were a duplicate, this paper should still be in the possession of this Seneca Chief, is a marvel, for it was executed for the benefit of Lieut. Scovell and his friends. This Chief was no doubt the leader of the Indian force that invaded Wyoming the year before, instead of the great Mohawk Sachem Brant. Indeed, Col. Stone, in his *History of Wyoming*, well established the fact that this warrior and not Brant was to be held accountable for a cruel want of faith at that place. Stone spells that Indian's name on page 205 of the book named—Gi-eng-wah-toh. I have chosen, however, to give its orthography as written by Col. Butler, Kay-ing-waur-to, supposing the accent in both to have been on the first and third syllables. In the *appendix* of Munsell's edition of Col. Stone's *Life of Brant*, on page 452, of vol. i, this name is spelt Kayinguaragh-toh.

The only discrepancy in this matter is made to appear in a foot note on page 213 of Col. Stone's *Wyoming*, in which it is stated that this Seneca Chief lived many years after the Revolution. If that is *true*, who could the Chief have been on whose person those papers were found? I never had a doubt but what that warrior was slain in 1779, until the note in question met my eye. May he not have had a namesake who survived him?

The two scalps alluded to in Col. Butler's certificate, were those of Capt. Greg and a corporal of the garrison at Fort Stanwix. Dr. Thacher in his *Military Journal*, has given this interesting incident, and says that the Captain became his patient at the Albany Hospital. The accounts do not differ materially, except that Thacher speaks of two soldiers being with Greg, instead of one, and three men fishing instead of two. I copy *Dr. Dwight's* account, however, as mainly the most

graphic. "In the summer of 1777, Capt. Greg left Fort Stanwix, or as then called Fort Schuyler, one afternoon, with a corporal, also of that garrison, to shoot pigeons. Toward night the fowlers, when about to return to the fort, were fired upon by concealed foes. Greg, after receiving some blows on the head with a tomahawk, was scalped, an Indian drawing off the bloody trophy with his teeth. Securing also the scalp of the corporal, who had been killed outright, (and no doubt their guns), the Indians withdrew. Partially recovering, Capt. Greg thought if he could pillow his aching head upon the body of his fallen comrade, it would be a source of relief and ease a dying hour; and after several attempts, he succeeded in gaining that position; but to his great annoyance, a little dog kept up a continual yelping and whining. The bleeding Capt. was too sick at heart to bear patiently the evidence of his dog's sorrow, and addressed him as though a rational being. Said he, "if you wish so much to help me, go and call some one to my relief!" To the surprise of the sufferer, at the close of the command, the dog ran off to three men belonging to the garrison, who were fishing nearly a mile distant, and by his pitiful moans attracted their notice. They doubtless knew whose dog it was, and as his appearance was unusual, they agreed to follow him and have the mystery solved. After following the dog for some distance, the sun being down and the forest dangerous, they were about to return, perceiving, which the little messenger increased his cries, and seizing their clothing in his teeth endeavored to pull them toward the spot where his master lay. The fishermen now resolved to follow the dog at all hazards, and he soon led them to the scene of blood. The corporal was hastily buried, and the Captain carried to the fort, where his wounds were dressed with care; he was restored to health and narrated the above particulars to his friends." Says Thacher: "He was a most frightful spectacle; the whole of his scalp was removed, in two places on the fore part of his head, the tomahawk had penetrated through the

skull; there was a wound on his back with the same instrument, besides a wound in his side, and another through his arm by a musket ball. This unfortunate man, after suffering for a long time, finally recovered and appeared to be well satisfied in having his scalp restored to him, though uncovered with hair."

I may have been more fortunate in obtaining information bearing upon the subject of *scalping*, than were any of my co-temporary writers; at all events, without knowing just what facts other writers obtained, I can say in the spirit of candor, that I have no doubt whatever, that hundreds of American scalps were paid for by the military department of Canada, during our Revolutionary struggle. I have made this communication longer than I intended, and will close it by the mention of a single circumstance in proof of my position.

When the enemy under Sir John Johnson, invaded the Mohawk Valley, by the northern route, in the latter part of May, 1780, David Fonda, an old gentleman, who had ever been a warm personal friend of Sir William Johnson—Sir John's father, was residing on or near the present county Fair Grounds, in the village of Fonda. When the alarm reached the house that the enemy were near, Penelope Grant, a

Scotch girl, in his employ—a widow Forbes at my interview with her in Johnstown, some 30 years ago, said she begged of the old patriot, for such he was, to flee with her and Donime Romeyn's family near by, to the hill back of the Caughnawaga Church for safety. "*No*," said he emphatically as he seized his gun, "*you stay here Penelope, and I will fight for you to the last drop of blood.*" She left him to his fate, and soon the enemy were there. John I. Hansen, a prisoner captured in the valley below, on the same morning, saw an Indian well-known in the vicinity, before the war, as one armed Peter, (he had lost an arm), who had often partaken of the hospitality of the family, lead the feeble old man—some 80 years old—from the house toward the river, where he tomahawked and scalped him. When reproved for this cruel act after the war, he replied that, as it was the intention of the enemy to kill him, "*he thought he might as well get the bounty for his scalp as any one else!*" This same Indian got the scalp of Captain Henry Hansen, on the same morning.

J. R. SIMMS.

Fort Plain, New York.

September 20, 1873.

#### THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AT YORK.

During the old war for independence, the movements of armies and the exigencies of the civil service, caused a shifting of the seat of the Continental Congress. It was first in Philadelphia, then in Baltimore, then in Lancaster, York, Princeton, and Annapolis, and finally in the city of New York. Wherever Congress was in session, there was the seat of the National Government, such as it was—a government *by* and of representatives of provinces held together only by the cohesion of common interests and common dangers, *to be* a *common* *people*.

Lord Cornwallis was approaching the *Delaware*, late in 1776, in pursuit of

Washington, Congress then in session in Philadelphia, after investing the Commander-in-chief with the powers of a Dictator, for six months and in fear of the occupation of the city by the enemy, fled to Baltimore, but returned after the danger was overpast. Again in the early Autumn of 1777, after the battle on the Brandywine, and on the approach of the victorious British army toward Philadelphia where the Congress was in session, that body adjourned to Lancaster, near the Susquehanna, in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania. On the 14th of September they resolved on their flight to Lancaster, if the danger should make such a move-



ment necessary. They continued their session in Philadelphia four days longer, and adjourned to meet, as usual, at ten o'clock the next morning. That was on the 18th of September. During the adjournment the President of Congress received a letter from Colonel Hamilton, of Washington's staff, which intimated the necessity of removing the seat of government from Philadelphia. The members at once left the city and repaired to Lancaster. The British under Sir William Howe, entered Philadelphia on the 27th and on the same day the Congress reassembled at Lancaster. Even there they did not feel themselves safe from threatened molestation, and they resolved to put the broad and rapid Susquehanna between themselves and the invaders. So they adjourned to meet at York, the capitol of Adams county, where they reassembled on the 30th of September.

By a resolution of Congress on the 14th of September, the public papers were put under the care of Abraham Clark, delegate from New Jersey, who was instructed to procure wagons sufficient for conveying them to Lancaster, with authority to engage an escort of troops for their protection. Mr. Clark, on receiving orders for their removal on the 19th of September, started immediately with the books, papers, money, &c. under an escort furnished by General Dickenson. He took a circuitous route so as to avoid the scouts of the enemy. It was by the way of Bristol and Reading, to Lancaster, and thence, fording the Susquehanna, he conveyed them to York.

At York, the Congress held its sessions in the Court-house, delineated in the engraving. The session there was opened by prayer by the Rev. William White, (afterward Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania) who had been appointed Chaplain to Congress. There that body remained until the following June, during which period of about nine months, some of the most important events in the history of the revolution, occurred. Burgoyne and his army were made prisoners; a treaty of alliance was made between

France and the United States; Baron Steuben was made Inspector-general of the Continental army; the conspiracy of Gates and his friends to place that officer in the high position occupied by Washington, had culminated and been defeated; the forts in the Hudson Highlands had been captured by the British and a des-



THE OLD COURT-HOUSE AT YORK.

tructive raid up that river as far as Livingston's Manor, had been made; the army had endured its terrible winter of suffering at Valley Forge and the British had hastily evacuated Philadelphia, and fled across New Jersey toward New York, in mortal fear of the French fleet under the Count D'Estaing which appeared off the capes of the Delaware. There Philip Livingston, a delegate from New York,



died on the 11th of June, 1778, and was buried on the evening of the 12th, the Congress engaging in the solemn rituals, in a body, each member with crape on his arm in token of mourning. On Saturday, the 27th of June, (the day before the battle of Monmouth) the Congress adjourned to the next Thursday, to meet at the State-house in Philadelphia.

Not long after York became "the seat of the American Union in our most gloomy times," as Lafayette said in a speech there in 1825, they resolved (Oct. 17,) "that the committee of intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected at York town for the purpose of conveying to the public, intelligence that congress might from time to time receive." Very soon afterward, the press of Hall & Sellers, of Philadelphia, and the oldest in the State, was taken to York and set up. That was the first printing press erected in Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna. There Hall & Sellers printed the continental paper money that was issued between September 30th, 1777, and the first of July, 1778. Some of the printers, it was afterward discovered, were not as honest as they should have been. In the years 1821, when the building in which the press was set up, was repaired, Continental bills to the amount of many thousand dollars were found concealed under a hearth of a room in the second story of the building. No doubt the dishonest printer who evidently put them there, intended to fill up the bills with counterfeit signatures.

It was whilst the Congress were in session at York, that John Hancock the second president of that body, asked leave of absence. That event occurred on the 31st of October, 1777. He took leave of Congress in a written speech, of which the following is a copy:

*Gentlemen:*

Friday last completed two years and five months since you did me the honor of electing me to fill this chair. As I could never flatter myself your choice proceeded from any idea of my abilities, but rather from a partial opinion of my attachment

to the liberties of America, I feel myself under the strongest obligations to discharge the duties of the office, and I accepted the appointment with the firmest resolution to go through the business annexed to it, in the best manner I was able. Every argument conspired to make me exert myself, and I endeavored by industry and attention to make up for every other deficiency.

As my conduct both in and out of Congress in the execution of your business, it is improper for me to say anything. You are the best judges. But I think I shall be forgiven if I say I have spared no pains, expense or labor to gratify your wishes, and to accomplish the views of Congress.

My health being much impaired, I find some relaxation absolutely necessary after such constant application; I must therefore request your indulgence for leave of absence for two months.

But I cannot take my departure, gentlemen, without expressing my thanks for the civility and politeness I have experienced from you. It is impossible to mention this without a heartfelt pleasure.

If in the course of so long a period as I have had the honor to fill this chair, any expressions may have dropped from me that may have given the least offence to any member, as it was not intentional, so I hope his candor will pass it now.

May every happiness, gentlemen, attend you, both as members of this house and as individuals; and I pray Heaven that unanimity and perseverance may go hand in hand in this house; and that everything which may tend to distract or divide your councils be forever banished.

A resolution was offered, after reading this address, "That the thanks of Congress be presented to John Hancock, Esquire, for the unremitted attention and steady impartiality which he has manifested in discharge of various duties of his office as president since his election to the chair on the 24th day of May, 1775." Before the motion was acted upon, it was moved to "resolve, as the opinion of Congress, that it is improper to thank any president for the discharge of the duties of that office." The States were equally divided, in opinion, those of New England voting in the affirmative. The question was then put on the first motion, and it was carried in the affirmative. The Congress then proceeded to elect Henry Laurens to fill the vacated office of President. Mr. Hancock was not again a member of the Continental Congress, but was active in public affairs in Massachusetts.



## A LOYALIST'S POEM.

[Continued from page 441.]

## PART THE THIRD.

When the wise Ruler of Glubbubrid's Isle,  
Had entertained Sil Gulliver awhile  
With various Spectacles of Ancient Days,  
Kings crown'd with Gold and Poets deck'd with  
Bays.

Sages with Pupils, Tyrants with their Slaves,  
And the rich Banquet had suffic'd the Guest,  
When each instructive Lesson was expressed,  
Then wav'd the great Controuler of the Dead  
His Magic Ensign, and the Vision fled.

Have we less Power o'er the Infernal Crew  
Which lately pass'd before us in Review?  
*Our Invocation summoned up the Pack,*  
Our potent Word can drive them Headlong back.

Ye Coxcomb Congressmen, declaimers keen,  
Brisk Puppets of the Philadelphia Scene;  
Ye numerous Chiefs who can or cannot fight;  
Ye curious Scribes who can or cannot write;  
Ye Lawyers, who for Law, Confusion teach;  
Ye Preachers who for Gospel, Discord preach;  
Statesmen who rule as none e'er ruled before,  
Mark, I dismiss you to the Stygian Shore.  
Away, fantastic, visionary Throng.  
Come sober Reason and direct the song.  
But what care Reason in a World like this?  
For one that 'plauds her, millions hate and hiss.  
She shines, 'tis true, with ever blooming charms,  
Peace in her looks and pleasure in her arms.  
But not a guinea hath she to bestow,  
And Men avoid'd her as a mortal foe  
*Who, without Wealth, would take her for a bride?*  
JAMES SMITH, from childhood hath her Power  
defy'd,

HARTLEY<sup>1</sup> and DICKENSON,<sup>2</sup> as best may suit,  
With or without her, by the hour dispute.  
'Tis said that once on BURGOYNE's strange affair  
She spake her Mind and made the Congress stare.  
Perhaps with LAURENS, did not LAURENS sell  
His Virtue for a name, She'd love to dwell.  
Amidst the War of Words, the roar of Lungs,  
The barbarous outcry of Confederate Tongues,  
Seditious, busy, turbulent and bold,  
Votes to be bought, Opinions to be sold,  
What chance hath Reason? Her soft Voice in vain,  
May plead, lament, expostulate, complain.  
With heaven-born eloquence should angels speak,  
Against the Crisis, Heaven itself were weak.  
Howl, all ye Fiends, and all ye Devils howl,  
WILL. HENRY DRAYTON<sup>3</sup> shall out-do you all.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Thomas Hartley, then at the head of a Pennsylvania regiment which he had commanded in an expedition against the savages who had desolated the Wyoming Valley. He was a member of Congress from 1789 to 1800.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> John Dickinson, an active patriot of Pennsylvania, but who was opposed to the Declaration of Independence, as premature. He had lately, as a member of the Congress, written the "Addresses to the States" of that body.—[Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> William Henry Drayton was a South Carolina political writer and statesman. He was the first Chief Justice of that State, and at the time this Poem was written, was an active and efficient member of the Continental Congress.—[Ed.]

When Civil madness first from Man to Man,  
In these devoted climes like wild-fire ran,  
There were, who gave the Moderating hint,  
In conversation some, and some in Print,  
Wisely they spake; and what was their Reward?  
The Tar, the Rail, the Prison and the Cord.  
Even now there are who, in bright Reason's dress,  
Watch the polluted Continental Press,  
Confront the Lies which Congress send abroad,  
Expose the Sophistry, detect the Fraud;  
Truth's genuine maxims forcibly display,  
C——r and C——x<sup>4</sup> are proofs of what I say.

Was SAMUEL ADAMS to become a ghost,  
Another ADAMS<sup>5</sup> would assume his post.  
Was bustling HANCOCK numbered with the dead,  
Another full as wise might raise his head.  
What if the sands of LAURENS now were run?  
How should we miss him? hath he not a son?  
Or what if WASHINGTON should close his scene,  
Could none succeed him? Is there not a GREENE<sup>6</sup>?  
Knave after Knave as easy we could join,  
As new Emissions of the Paper Coin,  
When it became the high United States,  
To send their Envoys to Versailles' proud gates,  
Were not their minister produced at once,  
Delicious Groupe—Fanatic, Deist? Duncie?  
And what if LEE? and what if SILAS<sup>7</sup> fell?  
Or what if FRANKLIN should go down to Hell?  
Why should we grieve? The Land 'tis understood,  
Can furnish hundreds equally as good.

When like a Hill convuls'd, whose womb had  
nurs'd  
Internal Fires, the Constitution burst;  
What strange Varieties we daily saw!  
What Prodigies of Policy and Law!  
See, in Committees, Ignorance preside,  
Conventions meet and Folly is their guide.  
Plan follows Plan, first, second and the third,  
More barbarous, who can say, or more absurd.  
With full consent poor Reason was dethroned;  
The Madman governed and the wise Man groan'd,  
But why blot paper with their idle Schemes?  
Or why enumerate undigested dreams?  
Stand forth Taxation, Kindler of the flame;  
Inexplicable Question, doubtful Claim.  
Suppose the Right in Britain to be clear,  
Britain were mad to exercise it here.  
Call it unjust, or, if you please, unwise,  
The Colonies were mad, in Arms to rise.  
Impolitic and open to Abuse,  
How could it answer? What could it produce?

<sup>4</sup> George Clymer and Tench Cox.—[Ed.]

<sup>5</sup> John Adams, his cousin. Samuel Adams was regarded as an incorruptible man and the foremost among the advocates for the war and independence.—[Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> General Nathaniel Greene, then Quarter-master-general of the Continental Army.—[Ed.]

<sup>7</sup> The first Commissioners sent to France by the Congress, were Silas Deane, Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee. Franklin was charged by ultra-theologians, of being a Deist.—[Ed.]

<sup>8</sup> Arthur Lee and Silas Deane are here referred to.—[Ed.]

No need for furious Demagogues to chafe;  
 America was jealous, and was safe.  
 Secure she stood in national Alarms,  
 And Madness only, would have flown to Arms.  
 Arms could not help the Tribute nor confound,  
 Self-slain, it must have tumbled to the ground.  
 Impossible the Scheme should e'er succeed;  
 Why lift a Spear against a brittle Reed?  
 But arm they would; ridiculously brave;  
 Good Laughter, spare me, I would fain be grave.  
 So arm they did. The Knave led on the Fool.  
 Good Anger, spare me, I would fain be cool.  
 Mixtures were seen, amazing in their kind;  
 Extravagance with Cruelty were joined.  
 The *Presbyterian* with the *Convict* march'd.  
 The *Meeting-house* was thinn'd, the *Jail* was searched;

Servants were seized; Apprentices enrolled;  
 Youth guarded not the Boy, nor Age the Old.  
 Tag-rag-and-bob-tail issued on the Foe,  
 Marshalled by Generals EWING,<sup>1</sup> ROBERDEAU.  
 This was not Reason; this was wildest Rage,  
 To make the Land one Military Stage.  
 The strange revolve obtained the Lord Knows how,  
 Which forced the Farmer to forsake his plough;  
 Bade Trades-men mighty Warriors to become,  
 And Lawyers quit the Parchment for the Drum,  
 To fight, they knew not why, they knew not what,  
 Was surely Madness; Reason it was not.

Next Independence came, that German Charm  
 Of Power, to save from Violence and Harm;  
 That curious Olio, vile compounded Dish,  
 Like Salmagundi, neither Flesh nor Fish;  
 That brazen Serpent raised on Freedom's Pole,  
 Which renders all who look upon it, whole;  
 That half-dress'd Idol of the western shore,  
 All Rags behind, all elegance before;  
 That Conjuror which convey'd away your Gold  
 And gives you Paper in its stead to hold.  
 Heavens! how my Breast did heave with painful Throb,

To view the Phrenzy of the cheated Mob.  
 True Sons of Liberty in Flattering Thought,  
 But real Slaves to basest bondage brought.  
 Frantic as Bacchanals in antient Times,  
 They rush'd to perpetrate the worse of Crimes.  
 Chased Peace, chased Order, from each blest abode,  
 While Reason stood abashed and Folly crow'd.

Now, now erect the rich triumphant Gate,  
 The French Alliance<sup>2</sup> comes in solemn state.  
 Hail! to the Master Piece of Folly, Madness, hail,  
 The Head of Glory with a Serpent's Tail.  
 This, America, this seals thy wretched Doom.  
 Here, Liberty, survey thy destin'd Tomb.

<sup>1</sup> General James Ewing, of Pennsylvania, who had been in Braddock's expedition.

<sup>2</sup> Perceiving the Americans to be strong enough to help themselves, and wishing to injure England by exhausting her strength in a protracted war with the Americans, the French government, in February 1778, acknowledged the Independence of the United States and formed an alliance with them.—[Ed.]

Behold the Temple of Tyrannic Sway  
 Is now complete; ye deep-ton'd Organs play,  
 Proclaim through all the Land that LOUIS Rules:  
 Worship your Saint, ye giddy-headed Fools.

Illustrious guardians of the Laurel Hill,  
 Excuse this wreath—these Sallies of the Quill—  
 I would be temperate, but severe Disdain  
 Calls for the Lash whene'er I check the Rein.  
 I would be patient, but the teasing Smart  
 Of Insects make the fiery Courser start.  
 I wish'd for Reason in her calmest Mood.  
 In vain—the cruel Subject fires my blood.  
 When through the Land the Dogs of Havoc war,  
 And the torn Country bleeds at every Pore,  
 'Tis hard to keep the sober line of Thought;  
 The Brain turns round with such Ideas fraught.  
 Rage makes a Weapon blunt as mine to pierce,  
 And Indignation gathers in the Verse.  
 More yet remains of Sense and Honor stained,  
 Conventions broken,<sup>3</sup> Flags of Truce detain'd.  
 A thousand foolish Freaks my Wrath provoke;  
 A thousand Culprits ought to feel the Yoke.  
 To treat of Villains were exceeding hard  
 And not to mention once thy name, GERARD.<sup>4</sup>  
 But 'twere the work of Hercules to sweep  
 From the rank Stable this enormous Heap.

Such are the Times, Cease useless Satire, cease.  
 Each moment lire Barbarities increase.  
 Even while I write, a Monster fierce and huge,  
 Hath fixed his Station in the Land of GOOGE.<sup>5</sup>  
 Virginia Caitiff, JEFFERSON by name,  
 Perhaps from JEFFRIES,<sup>6</sup> sprung of rotten Fame.  
 His savage Letter all belief exceeds,  
 And Congress glory in his brutal Deeds.  
 In the dark Dungeon HAMILTON is thrown;  
 The Veteran hero there disdains to groan.  
 There with his brave companions, faithful Friends,  
 The approaching Hour in silence he attends.  
 Where, with his Council, shall the Wretch expire?  
 Or by the British or Celestial Fire.  
 O! may the hour be soon, for Pity's sake.  
 Genius of Britain, from thy slumbers wake.  
 Too long hath Mercy spoke, but spoke in Vain,  
 Let Justice now in awful Terror reign.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> This refers to the refusal of Congress to carry out the agreement of Gates with Burgoyne at the "Convention" at Saratoga, in October, 1777. The reason was, that there was ample circumstantial evidence to show that the British intended to play false in the matter.—[Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> The first minister sent by France to the United States, who arrived at Philadelphia early in July, 1778.

<sup>5</sup> This name seems to have been used for the sake of making a rhyme with "huge." It evidently refers to Sir William Gooch, who was Governor of Virginia for twenty-two years from 1757, and whose name was pronounced as if it was spelled Googe.—Ed.]

<sup>6</sup> Lord George Jeffries, a brutal English Judge, who became a peer of the realm.

<sup>7</sup> The letter alluded to in this sentence, was in relation to the treatment of Lieutenant governor Henry Hamilton, of Detroit, who had surrendered to General George Rogers Clarke, by capitulation, as a prisoner of War, in February, 1779. When General Clarke sent his papers concerning this expedition to the Governor and Council of Virginia, with the



Am I deceived? or see I in the East  
 Ten-fold the Radiance of the Day increas'd?  
 Britannia's Guardian Angel greets my Eye,  
 In all the unclouded Lustre of the Sky.  
 See his right Hand a two-edged Weapon wield.  
 The double Cross shines brilliant on his Shield.  
 Hear him, ye Just, and in his Words rejoice;  
 Ye Hearts of Rancour tremble at his Voice.  
 "Yet, yet a little, and the door of Grace  
 "Must close forever on an impious Race.  
 "The Sun that visits these unhappy Climes  
 "Is weary to behold incessant Crimes.  
 "Angels appointed from the Throne Divine,  
 "To guard this Land, their hapless Charge resign,  
 "No more their gentle Pleadings interpose.  
 "Yet, yet a little and the Door shall close.  
 "Ungrateful Country! by my Arms secur'd  
 "In thy behalf, what have I not endur'd?  
 "When from my grasp the Sceptre thou would'st  
 rend,  
 "From me, thy Patron, thy protecting Friend,  
 "Did I not check my Thunder in mid air,  
 "Far less inclin'd to punish than to spare;  
 "Have I not labor'd ceaseless to reclaim  
 "Thy frantic Sons from Misery and Shame?  
 "With Bounty carried to excess I strove  
 "Thy Doubts, however causeless, to remove.  
 "As speaks a Father to his only Child  
 "Amidst repeated Provocations, mild,

prisoners, it appeared from those papers that Hamilton had been a participator in acts of great cruelty toward the Americans who fell into his hands, such as putting prisoners in irons and giving them up to become victims of savage barbarity. The Council decided that Hamilton was a proper subject for retaliation, and that he should be put in irons and confined in a jail. Jefferson had then just succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor. General Phillips, one of the Saratoga prisoners, and then at Charlottesville, addressed a letter to Governor Jefferson arguing against the justice of Hamilton's treatment. Jefferson's reply to Phillips, is the "Letter" referred to. The Governor referred the matter to Washington, who did not approve of the treatment to which Governor Hamilton was subjected, and he was released on parole. The third line in this sentence fixes the time when this Poem was written, the Summer or early Autumn of 1779.—[Ed.]

"So have I wish'd thy errors to forgive  
 "And bid thee turn from Wickedness and Live.  
 "For this, thy Malice, swelling like a Flood,  
 "Hath overpass'd all Bounds, and foam'd with  
 Blood.  
 "Outrage hath follow'd outrage,—shocking sight!  
 "And Streets have echoed, Pulpits teem'd with  
 fight.  
 "The raving Calumny, the meanest Lye,  
 "Treacherous Escape, Assassination Sly;  
 "All monstrous Crimes which Fiends themselves  
 reject,  
 "Within thy Walls claim'd Honor and respect.  
 "Whatever honest, peaceable or pure  
 "Dwelt in thy reach, to feel thy Hate was sure;  
 "And he who sinned the most, gain'd most Ap-  
 plause;  
 "The virtuous Man was odious to the Cause.  
 "At length the Day of Vengeance is at Hand.  
 "The exterminating Angel takes his stand.  
 "Hear the last summons, *Rebels*, and relent;  
 "Yet but a moment is there to repent.  
 "Lo! the great Searcher, ready at the Door,  
 "Who means decisively to purge the Floor.  
 "Yes, the wise Sifter now prepares his Fan,  
 "To separate the Meal from useless Bran.  
 "Down to the Centre from his burning Ire,  
 "Ye Foes of Goodness and of Truth, retire!  
 "And ye, who now lie humbled in the Dust,  
 "Shall raise your heads ye Loyal and ye just,  
 "The approving Sentence of your Sovereign gain,  
 "And shine refulgent as the starry Train.  
 "Then when eternal Justice is appeas'd;  
 "When with due Vengeance Heaven and Earth  
 are pleas'd;  
 "America, from dire pollution clear'd  
 "Shall flourish yet again, beloved and rever'd.  
 "In Virtue's Lap her growing Sons be nurs'd,  
 "And her last Days be happier than the First."

*End of The Times.*

### "STONEWALL" JACKSON AND BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

However various may be the estimates of men concerning the personal character of Thomas Jonathan Jackson, and the aspect of his deeds in history, all must agree that he was a sincere, thoroughly conscientious and devout man. As such he claims the respect of men who love sincerity, revere conscientiousness and honor devotion, in whomsoever these characteristics may appear. I propose, in a brief memoir, to give the salient points in the history of the career of that

remarkable man, who figured largely in the late Civil War, and who is known in the chronicles of that conflict, as "Stonewall Jackson."

Thomas J. Jackson was a native of Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia, where he was born on the 21st of January, 1824. He was the youngest of four children, and was left, while only three years of age, an orphan boy to learn the hard lessons in the school of poverty. With an uncle in Lewis County he grew up to

youth-hood, laboring on a farm in Summer when he became old enough, and going to school in the Winter. He was a grave and serious boy, and performed every duty with a conscientious loyalty to right and justice. So faithful, intelligent and brave was he, that at the age of sixteen years, he was elected a constable, and discharged the functions of his office to the satisfaction of the community.

Young Jackson very early evinced a taste for the military art, and at the age of seventeen years, he went on foot to Washington city to seek an appointment to a cadetship at West Point. He was successful through some political friends of his family, and in 1842, he entered the Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1846, when he was twenty-two years of age. He was breveted Second Lieutenant, and entered upon active duty in the army under General Taylor, in Mexico. When General Scott took the command there, he was transferred to his army; and so meritorious were Lieutenant Jackson's services, that he was rapidly promoted. He was breveted Captain and Major, and attracted the marked attention of the generals, as one of the most promising of the young officers of the army. At the conclusion of the war his health was so impaired that he resigned his commission and returned to Virginia.

Major Jackson was appointed Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va. and soon after entering upon his duties there, he married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of the Washington College (now called the Washington and Lee University) at Lexington. He retained his Professorship until the breaking out of the late Civil War. In April, 1861, he was commissioned a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and on the 3d of May, he took command of the little "Army of Observation" at Harper's Ferry.

Up to this time, Professor Jackson was scarcely known outside of the walls of the Virginia Military Institute, where, for

years, he had been discharging his duties with fidelity and was now thirty-seven years of age. Within those walls he was known as a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and a Calvinist of the strictest stripe. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of Predestination, and accounted himself one of the "Elect." So early in life as during his campaigns in Mexico, so well grounded was he in this belief, and self-assured that his was a charmed life under the immediate protection of Providence, that on one occasion, when a Mexican battery was sweeping an avenue of approach, and his men shrunk from exposure to the raking fire, he walked up and down among the flying shot and shell and called out with perfect composure; "Come on—this is nothing—you see they cant hurt me!" He was a practical fatalist. His austere deportment, his audible soliloquies and his many peculiarities, were derided by many who did not comprehend his character, and he was regarded as one holding superstitious conversations with an imaginary familiar spirit. The students made a world of fun of the eccentricities of "Old Tom Jackson" as they familiarly called him. He was such a rigid disciplinarian that whilst they were conscious of the great advantage they would derive from his training, they winced and grumbled under his discipline. So obedient was he himself, to rules by which he governed others, that he once wore a thick wollen suit far into Summer, because, as he said, he had seen an order prescribing that dress, but none had been exhibited to him directing it to be changed.

As a military leader, Jackson was a strict observer of the command of Cromwell, "Trust in God but keep your powder dry." That trust in God was a controlling sentiment of his life, and in his conversation in private, in his public remarks, and in his military despatches, it was demonstrated in some form. I give as an illustration, a fac simile of one of his despatches, which runs thus:



6 miles West  
of McDowell.  
May 7<sup>th</sup> 1862  
My Dear General. Yesterday  
God gave us the victory at  
McDowell which is 36 miles  
West of Staunton. I hope to be  
with you in a few days.  
Very truly yours  
T. J. Jackson  
Mj. Genl. R. S. Ewell

FAC SIMILE OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S DISPATCH.

"6 miles West of M'Dowell  
May 7, 1862.

"My Dear General.

"Yesterday God gave us the victory at M'Dowell, which is 36 miles west of Staunton. I hope to be with you in a few days.<sup>1</sup>

"Very truly yours,  
T. J. JACKSON."

"Mj.-Genl. R. S. EWELL."

<sup>1</sup> Early in May, 1862, Jackson, in command in the Shenandoah Valley moved rapidly upon Staunton leaving General Ewell to watch General Banks and sending General Johnson with five brigades to attack General Milroy. The latter, outnumbered, fell back and took post at M'Dowell, whither Schenck hastened with a part of his brigade to assist him. Jackson meanwhile, had hurried from Staunton to assist Johnson, and on the 8th of May, he appeared with a large force on a ridge overlooking the National camps and commenced planting a battery there. Milroy led a force to dislodge him, and for four or five hours a battle varying in intensity, was fought with great gallantry on both sides. Darkness put an end to the conflict. The Nationals, finding their position untenable, retreated during the night to Franklin. They had lost 250 men of whom 145 were slightly wounded. Jackson reported his loss at 461, of whom 390 were wounded. Among the latter was General Johnson. —[Ed.]

Jackson remained in command in the Valley, until late in May, when he was succeeded by General Joseph E. Johnson. He led the infantry under the command of Johnson, and was commissioned a brigadier-general. He molded his troops into one of the best disciplined brigades in the Confederate army, and with these he was at Blackburn's Ford of Bull Run, on the 18th of July. His brigade then consisted of five regiments composed of the flower of the young men of the Virginia Valley. It numbered 2,611, on the morning of the famous battle of Bull Run on the 21st of July. In that battle, at a critical moment, General Bee, who was riding up and down the wavering lines, vainly exhorting his men to be firm and not to yield, met Jackson. With the bitterness of despair he said, "General they are beating us back." The silent soldier replied with his usually few words, "Sir we will give them the bayonet." His splendid brigade stood as firm as a rock against the assaults of the nationals. Pointing to Jackson's line, Bee called out

to his men "There is Jackson standing like a stone-wall! Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer! Follow me!" His troops rallied. Taking the head of the columns, Bee charged the Nationals, and fell in the front, mortally wounded. From that time Jackson's corps was called the "Stonewall brigade," and their leader "Stonewall Jackson."

Soon after this battle, Jackson was commissioned a Major-general, and by skillful and quick movements at the proper time, he became the strong right arm of General Lee, in many a well-fought battle, eager chase or masterly retreat. His exploits in the Shenandoah Valley and its vicinity, were wonderful; and he left behind him a record of heroic deeds from which future romancers and poets will draw inspiration for many a wild tale or stirring ballad.

Jackson's career was ended at the battle of Chancellorsville by bullets from the muskets of his own men. In his anxiety to discover the position of the Nationals, he rode beyond the pickets as the darkness was succeeding the twilight. He had given orders to one of his Generals to advance and reserve his fire unless cavalry approached from the direction of the Nationals. This order was fatal to himself. His observations taught him that success might now be attained by a sudden and vigorous forward movement, and he sent word to the General alluded to, to move on, and then rode back to his men on a brisk trot, with a few attendants. They were mistaken for National cavalry, and volleys of musketry were fired upon them. Jackson fell, mortally wounded. That was in May, 1863, when he was in the fortieth year of his age.

Jackson died with a firm belief in the righteousness of the cause in which he was engaged and with full faith in its ultimate triumph. In the same belief and with the same faith, he fought. Thoroughly grounded in the doctrine of State supremacy, he regarded the coercive measures employed by the National Government in support of the Union as unconstitutional

and tyrannical. He regarded his allegiance to Virginia as paramount, and preferred to be called a citizen of Virginia to a citizen of the Republic. He therefore fought bravely and earnestly; and he died calmly, as one engaged in a holy cause and suffering martyrdom for its sake.

Amongst those who sympathised with Jackson in his political views, his memory is cherished with highest veneration. Military men consider him far superior to Lee in genius and as a leader, and attribute much of the early success of the latter to this general of the Cromwellian type. His quick curt voice and his example in the field, were magnetic; his soldiers loved and trusted him, and were ever ready to follow wherever he might choose to lead. He had been greatly attached to the scenes of his professional labors, and in his dying moments he said: "Bury me at Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia." There he was buried; and there his friends are about to erect a statue of him.

The stern nature of "Stonewall Jackson," so inflexible when fulfilling duties was susceptible to all the finer feelings and impressions of human nature. He was a constant friend, a loving husband and father, a kind neighbor and a just citizen. He could keenly appreciate true courage in others, moral or physical, when exhibited by friend or foe. He was ever ready to do homage to a noble soul, manifested by genuine heroism. A notable example of such homage was seen in his treatment of a venerable heroine at Frederick, in Maryland.

When, in the early Autumn of 1862, General Lee, deceived as to the temper of the people of Maryland, led his army across the Potomac at the fords in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, and invaded that State in expectation of a general uprising in his favor, "Stonewall Jackson" led an advance column through Frederick on the Monocacy. There lived in that town, near a bridge that spanned the stream, an aged woman named Barbara Frietchie. She was not only a staunch unionist, but



a demonstrative one in words and action. Jackson had been informed that many National flags were unfurled in Frederick,

Under his slouch'd hat left and right  
He glanced; the old flag met his sight,  
'Halt!' the dust-brown ranks stood fast  
'Fire!' outblazed the rifle-blast.



BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

and he gave orders for them all to be taken down. Barbara disobeyed the order, and kept hers flying from the top of her dwelling close by the bridge over which Jackson and his troops were to pass. The Confederate soldiers hauled down the flag, when the courageous old woman snatched it up and ran into her house. The remainder of the story has been told in the following words by John G. Whittier, the poet:

"Up rose old Barbara Freitchie then,  
Bow'd with her fourscore years and ten;  
Bravest of all in Frederick town,  
She took up the flag the men hauled down  
In her attic window the staff she set,  
To show that one heart was loyal yet.  
Up the street came the rebel tread,  
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.



BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S HOUSE.<sup>1</sup>

It shivered the window, pane and sash:  
It rent the banner with seam and gash.  
Quick as it fell from the broken staff,  
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf:  
She leaned far out on the window-sill,  
And shook it forth with a royal will,  
'Shoot,' if you must, this old gray head,  
But spare your country's flag, she said.  
A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,  
Over the face of the leader came:  
The nobler nature within him stirred  
To life at that woman's deed and word.  
Who touches a hair of yon gray head  
Dies like a dog! March on! he said.  
All day long through Frederick Street  
Sounded the tread of marching feet.  
All day long that free flag tost  
Over the head of the rebel host."

Barbara Freitchie died in June, 1864.

<sup>1</sup> This and the other two illustrations of this paper, are from Lossing's "History of the Civil War."

### FORT LA FAYETTE AT PITTSBURGH.

The RECORD is indebted to Mr. Isaac Craig, of Alleghany City, Pa., for the following paper:

In 1791, Fort Pitt had become greatly dilapidated, and Turnbull and Marmie (who had acquired a title to the ground on which it stood) had commenced an ejectment suit to obtain possession; and

it was generally believed that the suit would be decided in their favor. Gen. St. Clair, before leaving Philadelphia, had been instructed to inspect Fort Pitt and order such repairs as he thought advisable. On examination he expressed the opinion that it would be better and cheaper to build new storehouses than to repair the



old ones; but either from his haste to proceed to Fort Washington or from the belief that the works were not worth repairing, he left without ordering any important changes. When, therefore, the unexpected news of St. Clair's defeat arrived in Pittsburgh, the inhabitants, who had previously witnessed the incursions of the hostile Indians (which the defeat of Harmar had greatly encouraged) became exceedingly alarmed. To quiet these apprehensions and protect the inhabitants and military stores, Major Isaac Craig was ordered to erect a fort in such position as would best defend them. He chose certain lots on both sides of Penn street which extend from Hand street to Garrison alley, and from the Alleghany river to Liberty street. This work was named *Fort La Fayette*.

As a defence against Indians it was never needed, it however played an important part in circumscribing the extent of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794, by protecting the military stores intended for Wayne's army from seizure by the insurgents.

On the 16th of July, 1794, the residence of Gen. John Neville the Inspector of Revenue, on Bower hill, was attacked by about one hundred armed men; but finding a more resolute and effective resistance than was anticipated from a single person, the assailants soon withdrew to prepare for a more formidable attack. The Inspector apprehending this, made a written application to the judges, General of militia, and Sheriff for protection. They replied that "owing to the too general combination of the people against the excise law, protection could not be afforded to him." Upon this information being communicated to Major Thomas Butler,<sup>1</sup> the commandant of *Fort La Fayette*, he detached ten men from his

feeble garrison to aid the Inspector. These headed by Major Abraham Kirkpatrick<sup>2</sup> made a gallant defence until the assailants succeeded in setting fire to the out houses, when the flames spreading compelled the brave little garrison to surrender.

When Bradford a leader of the insurgents, caused the mail from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia to be robbed, letters were found in it from Col. Presley Neville to his father-in-law General Daniel Morgan; Col. John Gibson to Gov. Mifflin; Jas. Brison, Prothonotary, to the Governor; Edward Day to the Secretary of the Treasury; Major Thomas Butler to the Secretary of War; all giving accounts by no means satisfactory to the parties concerned in the burning of Gen. Neville's house, and of the late meeting at Mingo Creek. Bradford, Marshall and four or five others, without waiting for a proposed convention at Parkinson's Ferry, issued a circular addressed to the officers of the militia of the western counties, stating that, by the interception of the mail, important secrets had been discovered, which made necessary an expression of sentiments, not by words, but *by actions*. The officers were called upon to muster as many volunteers as they could, to assemble on the first of August, at Braddock's Field, with arms and accoutrements, and provisions for four days. It was Bradford's design, in calling this armed body together, to get possession of *Fort La Fayette*, with the arms and ammunition deposited in it; but finding that every means had been taken to defend the Fort, that design was abandoned.

Fort La Fayette continued, until 1803, an important point for the distribution of stores to the military posts from Le Boeuf and Presqu'île to Fort Massac and Fort Adams.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Major Thomas Butler was one of several gallant brothers who distinguished themselves during the Revolution: the most prominent of them were Gen. Richard Butler who was slain at St. Clair's defeat and Lt. Col. Wm. Butler who was highly commended by Washington.—[I. C.]

<sup>2</sup> Major Abraham Kirkpatrick was a Marylander by birth, a soldier of the Revolution, the leader of one of the forlorn hopes at Yorktown. He was Commissary-general to Wayne's army and was with that General when he died at Erie. He was a brother-in-law of Jno. Neville.—[I. C.]

<sup>3</sup> Le Boeuf was at Waterford, Erie county, Pa.



In 1807 the town had extended so much as to entirely surround the Fort which formerly stood at a considerable distance from any of the houses; the consequence was complaints from the citizens of a principal street being obstructed by the Fort. The town Council requested Major Craig, at that time Burgess of the Borough, to write to the Secretary of War on the subject of opening Penn street through the Fort; he therefore on the 26th of May, commenced a correspondence with the Hon. Henry Dearborn, which on the 31st of July, resulted in an order to open the street through the Fort. After this the buildings were used only as military stores and as residences of the military storekeeper and his assistants. A part of two lots are still used for this purpose.

The following correspondence relating to Fort La Fayette may interest the readers of the RECORD:

*War Department, Mar. 24, 1791.*

Sir—I have received your letter dated the 15th instant, with the returns of the stores lately arrived at Fort Pitt from this city [Philadelphia] together with those you received from the person entrusted with them on behalf of Lieut. Ernest.

Major General St. Clair who is appointed to the chief command of the frontier, set out from this city for Fort Pitt yesterday, but as the roads are bad, he may not arrive until after the post.

He will examine Fort Pitt, and direct which buildings shall be relinquished to Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie, and which shall be retained by the public, and repaired.

The murder of the friendly Indians<sup>1</sup> at Beaver

Presqu'île, near Erie, Pa.; Massac was on the Illinois side of the Ohio, 88 miles above its mouth, and Adams was on the Mississippi river, within the present limits of the State of Mississippi, not far from the site of Vicksburgh.—[Ed.]

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the killing of some Delaware Indians by Samuel Brady, near Beaver Block-house, which formerly stood near the lower end of New Brighton. Major Craig in a letter to Gen. Knox dated, March 31, 1791, writes, "Your observations on the murder of the Indians at Beaver creek, are already confirmed. Several persons within a few miles of this place have fallen victims to the revenge of those Indians who escaped on Beaver creek." Brady was tried in May, 1793, and acquitted principally, I believe, on the unblushing evidence of Guyasutha. In relation to this testimony the Hon. James Ross who was Brady's council, told a characteristic story. Guyasutha's testimony was so very strong in favor of the defendant that even his council was abashed. After the trial was over, he spoke to Guyasutha, and expressed his surprise at the decided tone of his testimony; upon which the Chief slapping his breast with his hand exclaimed, "Am I not the friend of Brady?" He obviously considered himself as much bound to swear for his friend as to fight for him.—[I. C.]

Creek, as stated by Cornplanter and you, is a most unjustifiable affair and merits a rigid enquiry. If such crimes are suffered with impunity, the innocent and unwary will fall victims to the revenge of the Indians, and a general war will be the consequence in which justice will be opposed to us.

I am sir, with esteem,  
Your most obedient servant,

*H. Knox*  
*Secy of War*

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

*War Department, Sep. 13, 1791*

Sir—I am informed by Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie that they have a legal process to take possession of the stores and buildings occupied by the public at Pittsburgh. Upon full proof of this being made to you, you will deliver up the stores to them according to law.

Mr. Turnbull agrees that the public shall continue to use the said stores, paying therefore a reasonable rent, for which you will have fixed, in the manner that shall be agreed upon by you and them.

I am, sir, with great esteem,  
Your humble servant,<sup>2</sup>

H. KNOX, Secretary of War

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

*War Department, Dec. 8, 1791.*

Sir—I have received your letter of the first instant. I wrote you by Col. Swan, on the 3d instant who, I hope, will have arrived at Fort Pitt by the 11th at the furthest, and that there will be no sort of impediments to the troops descending to Fort Washington immediately. If, by any untoward circumstances, they should have been detained until the arrival of this letter, it is my positive orders that they push off instantly on the arrival of Mr. Swan. I consider it highly improbable that either Capt. Cushing or Haskill are yet at Fort Pitt, therefore I have not written them, but if they should still be there, they will receive this order as if addressed to them directly.

If the woolen overalls, contrary to all expectations, should not have arrived, I approve of a detachment waiting for them. Major Trescott, I expect, will be here by the time this reaches you.

<sup>2</sup> In a letter to Gen. Knox, dated Fort Pitt, Oct. 6th, 1791, Major Craig states: "Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie continue to pull down and sell the materials of the Fort.—[I. C.]



We have received reports of the defeat of General St. Clair on the 4th ultimo, but no official accounts.

I hope you will not leave Fort Pitt at this time,<sup>1</sup>

I am, sir, your most obedient  
and humble servant,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

MAJOR CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

*War Department, Dec. 16, 1791.*

Sir—I have received your letter of the 8th instant.

I am sorry for the ice being in the river. The public service requires that the troops and the money should descend to Fort Washington immediately.

If the ice shall render their descent impracticable from Fort Pitt they must march to Wheeling, where you must provide boats for their transportation and also the transportation of the woolen overalls. I depend upon your making every exertion for this object, as well for the march of the troops to Wheeling, as their descent afterwards. I am persuaded no local influence will prevent your exerting yourself in obedience to this order. Nothing but the clearest evidence of its impracticability will excuse a failure.

I have now ordered if the troops should not have left Fort Pitt, two subalterns, two serjeants, two corporals and thirty privates be left at Fort Pitt for the present until more troops shall arrive.

Major Burnham will, notwithstanding my former intimations, march from this city with about one hundred and twenty recruits, in four or five days. He will probably remain at Fort Pitt and the upper parts of the Ohio as a protection.

I request you immediately to procure materials for a block house and picketted fort, to be erected in such a part of Pittsburgh as shall be the best position to cover the town as well as the stores which shall be forwarded from time to time.

As you have been an Artillery Officer during the late war, I request you to act as Engineer on this occasion.

I gave you a sketch of a work generally, which you must adapt to the nature of the ground.

I would have the Block-house and work to hold about two hundred men, under cover, within the pallisadoes.

I do not myself apprehend immediate danger, but it will be well to guard against even contingent events.

I request you to go to work instantly, and engage as many carpenters and materials as the object may require. The detachment, if left must assist in the execution of the business, and the officer commanding must consider this letter, which you will show him, evidence, as if given to himself.

<sup>1</sup> Major Craig had received leave of absence to visit Philadelphia just before the reports of St. Clair's defeat reached that city.—[I. C.]

Make an estimate and let me know the expense of this work. I shall depend upon your arrangement with the contractor, to have four months salted meat, and flour deposited immediately in the Garrison of Fort Franklin, for seventy men.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. KNOX, Sec. of War.

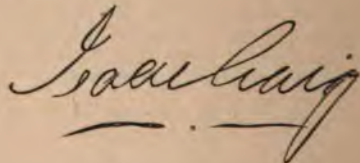
MAJOR CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

N. B. It is possible that some private property may be encroached upon by the position you may take; but an appraisal must be made according to law of the value of the ground, and the result transmitted to me.

Extract of a letter from Major Craig to Gen. Knox, dated *Fort Pitt, Dec. 29th, 1791.*

"I am making every possible exertion for the erection of a work to defend this town and the public stores. Accounts just received from Fort Franklin, as well as your orders, urge the necessity of prompt attention to this defence of the place.

"By next post I shall enclose a sketch of the ground and the work, that I have judged necessary, it will be erected on a part of eight town lots, the property of Messrs. John Penn, Jr. and John Penn; Mr. Anthony Butler, Esq., of Philadelphia, is their agent. The prices of the lots were fixed at the time the town was extended in 1784. The lots, Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 91, 92, 93 and 94 are those I have fixed on. The work is not intended to cover the whole of the lots, but it takes a part of each, and will leave some low ground, between the Fort and the Alleghany river, which will be suitable for a garden for the garrison."



*War Department, Dec. 23, 1791.*

Sir,—I have received your letter of the fifteenth, and I suppose you have received mine of the sixteenth. I hope that Captain Cushing's detachment had not descended the Ohio, circumstanced as things are, until he received my letter of the sixteenth.

I find by a letter written by the inhabitants of Fort Pitt, to the Governor of the State, that their fears are exceedingly alarmed.

I am persuaded however, that my letter of the sixteenth will have the effect to quiet those apprehensions, especially if the detachment directed should have been left by Captain Cushing, as I ordered in my last to him.

I shall be sorry, as the levies are discharged, that Col. Swan shall have descended the Ohio. You



will therefore, if you still suppose him within reach, send the enclosed to him.

I rely on you to forward the block-house and have it picketed, together with the conveniences for the men, with all possible despatch. The apprehensions of the inhabitants will without doubt accelerate greatly your arrangements.

Captain Cass, with about *one hundred and twenty* regular troops, will begin their march from this city on the 23d, at furthest, and march with all diligence to Fort Pitt, where at least sixty of them will be stationed for the security of the place and its neighborhood.

You will transmit me the estimates requested in my last. You will see that the public service will hardly admit of your coming to this place at present.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Craig to Gen. Knox, dated *Fort Pitt, Jan. 5th, 1792.*

"I am making every exertion in my power to forward the block-houses and barracks; winter however, is an unfavorable season, as most of the lumber is brought by water to this place.

"I expected to have completed an estimate of the expense, and a draught of the ground and sketch of the works, but have been prevented from doing so by the attention required in forwarding the provisions and ammunition to Fort Franklin; which I have this day effected under an escort of sixty militia volunteers. Lieut. Howe with twenty-six men has returned from Wheeling, and is now assisting at the barracks. I am mounting four six pounders on ship carriages, for the block-houses; but there are no round nor grape shot for that caliber here, the last having been sent to Fort Washington."

*War Department, 6th Jan., 1792.*

Sir:—I have received your letter of the twenty-ninth ultimo.

Although every possible precaution ought to be taken for the safety of Fort Franklin, yet it appears rather probable, that the fears of the Cornplanter are premature. But I pray you endeavor that a detachment of militia be sent as requested by Lieutenant Jeffers. They shall be relieved by a party when Captain Cass' detachment shall arrive at Pittsburgh, which will probably be, by the twenty-first instant, as I have ordered him to push forward, with all possible despatch.

Is it not possible that you could obtain shot for the six-pounders from Turnbull and Marmie's furnace? But at any rate I shall forward some instantly from Carlisle.

The Governor has forwarded ammunition on this day. Besides which two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight pounds of lead and six hundred pounds of powder have been sent from hence, from the ninth of November to the twenty-ninth of

December inclusively, addressed to you as per return enclosed.

The moment the Indian goods arrive they must be forwarded to Lieutenant Jeffers.

I hope you will have, with the assistance of the detachment of troops sent back by Capt. Cushing, nearly completed the block-house by the time Captain Cass shall arrive.

I expect General St. Clair may have arrived at Fort Pitt.

The President of the United States is desirous that the defensive protection of the frontiers shall be effectual. Captain Cass will be employed for this purpose, and scouts have been authorized in the respective counties, to wit, Westmoreland, Alleghany and Washington. Letters to the county lieutenants on this subject were written and sent to you by last post. Besides which the Governor is authorized to call into service, at the expense of the general Government, for a number of months, three companies of militia for the purpose of stationing them on the frontiers. I hope these several means combined will afford full security to the inhabitants.

Certainly it is an indispensable duty to be on our guard, and of course prepared for all events, but it is to be questioned whether the Indians after their victory will make a winter's campaign.

Judging from circumstances within my knowledge, it is my opinion the Cornplanter may be depended upon, and I hope also his adherents. If this should be the case it will be an excellent defence to the northern frontiers, which, however, ought to be strengthened by a post at Canawaga creek, near the Cornplanter's and it is probable that the said post may be ordered, if practicable to be executed in the winter.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

MAJOR CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Craig to Gen. Knox, dated *Fort Pitt, Jan. 12th, 1792.*

"I am going on with the buildings with all possible expedition, the weather continues so severe that lumber cannot be got by water which has greatly increased the difficulty of procuring materials and also of making an estimate with any degree of accuracy; I expect, however, to complete it, and forward it, together with a sketch of the ground and works by Capt. Asheton, who is to set off for Philadelphia on the 15th instant.

"As there are no six pound shot here, I have taken the liberty to engage four hundred at Turnbull and Marmie's furnace."

Extract of a letter from Major Craig to Gen. Knox, dated *Fort Pitt, Jan. 15th, 1792.*

"I enclose a sketch of the works I am now

<sup>1</sup> This was the first furnace west of the mountains; it was located on Jacob's Creek, fifteen miles from its mouth. It went into blast November 1st, 1790.—[I. C.]



erecting for the defence of the town and public stores. Two of the block-houses and one of the ranges of barracks, viz; No. 2 are now going forward; the pickets are mostly on the ground and shall be planted as soon as possible; the length of the exterior lines of each side is 240 feet. Perhaps the design may appear too large, but any of the ranges of buildings may be omitted. The barracks will not be much too large for 200 men, the number mentioned in your letter, and I am persuaded that 100 men will defend it against any number that may come against it without artillery. Capt Ashton, the bearer, has been with me on the ground, and can give you any information respecting it. I intend the block-houses to be raised perpendicular, because those built with projecting upper stories are very unsubstantial buildings especially where cannon are mounted. The lower stories will make excellent store houses. The magazine is placed in the bastion next the town."

*War Department, Jan. 21st, 1792.*

Sir, —I have received your letter of the 14th inst.

Although I have forwarded the shot for the six pounders, I am not sorry that you have ordered those of Turnbull and Marmie. Let them send their proposals to what rates they will cast shot, shells, cannon and howitzers, and I will answer them, but they must be explicit both as to the price, and the time they could execute their work.

I am sorry to learn that the weather is so inclement as you state, or that there should be so many difficulties. I should have supposed the imminent danger in which the inhabitants of Pittsburgh supposed themselves, would have excited such assistance that you would have had my expectations fully answered in ten days after receiving the orders.

I am mortified at the slowness of Capt. Cass—he not being further than Carlisle on the 18th instant.

Push your work, and if possible send a detachment of the militia to Lieut. Jeffers.<sup>1</sup>

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

MAJ. ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Craig to Gen. Knox, dated *Fort Pitt, Jan. 26th, 1792.*

"The weather has been so severe and the snow so deep that it has greatly retarded the work."

*Same to same, Feb. 17th, 1792.*

"I have made every exertion, that the inclemency of the season would permit to push forward the works. I expect in two weeks from this time to have it enclosed, the barracks well forwarded, and two of the block-houses ready for the guns.

<sup>1</sup> Lieut. John Jeffers, the officer in command at Fort Franklin, a particular friend of Cornplanter.—[I. C.]

"In your letter of the 27th ultimo, you mention a magazine of wood in preference to brick or stone; in that case will it not be proper to deviate from the plan and build it near the centre of the works, where it will be more detached from the wooden materials? Be pleased to instruct me on this point as soon as possible."<sup>2</sup>

*Same to same, May 18th, 1792.*

"Capt. Hughes with his detachment has occupied the barracks in the new Fort since the 1st instant. Two of the iron six pounders are very well mounted in the second story of one of the block-houses; the others will be mounted in a few days. The works, if you have no objections, I will name *Fort La Fayette.*"

*War Department, May 25th, 1792.*

Sir:—The infamous conduct of the waggoners, who had charge of the cannon and sheet iron will deservedly for ever exclude them from any further employment from the public, and all possible punishment which the laws may prescribe.

Major Clarke will Muster and inspect the companies of Riflemen.

I have no objection to your naming the Fort "*La Fayette.*"

Mr. O'Harra will set out to-day or to-morrow for Pittsburgh.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

MAJ. ISAAC CRAIG, Fort Pitt.

Extract of a letter from Major Craig to Gen. Knox, dated *August 8th 1794.*

"On the 1st instant, a numerous body of armed men assembled at Braddock's Field, and continued there till yesterday, their number increasing, it is asserted to four thousand five hundred, being joined by a number of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and commenced their march about nine o'clock, as it was confidently reported, with a design of attacking the Fort. But some of the leaders being informed that every possible means had been taken for its defence, they prudently concluded to postpone the attack, and sent a flag to inform the commandant that they intended to march peaceably by the Fort into Pittsburgh, cross the Monongahela and return home. Major Butler intimated to the flag bearer, that their peaceable intentions would be best manifested by passing the Fort at a proper distance; they, therefore, took another road into town."

*"Philadelphia, August 13, 1794.*

"Dear Sir:

"In consequence of an arrangement of the Secretary at War, who is absent, your letter of the 3d instant has been communicated to me.

<sup>2</sup> It was decided to build the magazine of brick.—[I. C.]



"It is satisfactory to receive exact intelligence of the movements of the insurgents.

"Your care of the interests confided to you is in every event depended upon, according to circumstances. The keeping the arms and stores out of the hands of the Insurgents is a matter of great importance. *It is hoped that you will personally, in the worst issue of things, find safety in the Fort.*

"The friends of Government may depend, that

it will not be wanting to its duty and interest upon this occasion. And can there be any doubt of the sufficiency of its means?

With much esteem

I am, Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON."

"MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG,

"Pittsburg."

### COL. MAGAW AND THE FORT WASHINGTON CAPTIVES.

The HON. JOHN B. LINN, Deputy Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania, communicated to the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," of September 30, 1873, a very interesting paper on General William Thompson and Colonel Robert Magaw, and a list of the men captured at Fort Washington, at the Upper part of New York Island, in November, 1776. The materials were drawn from the papers left by Mr. James Hamilton, of Carlisle, Pa. These had been preserved from the paper mill, which has swallowed up so many precious documents, by the zeal and industry of the Rev. Joseph A. Murray, D. D.

The papers of Mr. Hamilton were a part of his residuary estate, which he left to the son of Major Bradish of the British army. The Major came to Carlisle to look after the property. Dr. Murray obtained his consent to glean from the papers, whatever might be of historical interest. The Major's time was limited, and the Doctor toiled incessantly at his patriotic task. His work was not completed when the Major was compelled to return home, and the papers not examined were ordered to be sold to a paper dealer. The Doctor hunted up the merchant, who had paid two cents a pound for the autographs of Washington, Major André, Generals Phillips, Reidesel and others. Dr. Murray purchased them for half a cent a pound advance. They were the papers of Colonel Magaw, who was the executor of General Thompson, and included the commission and papers of that officer, from which Mr. Linn has gleaned much that is new respecting Thompson and Magaw.

The commission of Thompson, as Colonel, is dated the 25th of June, 1775, and his battalion was the first of the Pennsylvania line that was mustered into the Continental service. With his troops he went to Cambridge, crossing the Hudson River at Newburgh. He arrived at the camp of the Continental army, on the 8th of July. Thompson's battalion was a very active one, and appears to have been employed in many a perilous duty. It included men who were then or were afterwards, conspicuous in public life. It comprised the companies of Captains John Loudon, the member of Executive Council from Northumberland; Nagel, of Reading; Hendricks, of Carlisle; Smith, of "Paxton Boys" memory, and Chambers. In Loudon's company were many men who were afterwards famous in border warfare—Peter Pence; Samuel Brady; Parr, afterward a Major in the Revolutionary army; "Shawny John" a Shawnoese Indian, mentioned in Jones' "Juniata Valley;" Arad Sutton, founder of Methodism in Northern Pennsylvania; George Nourth, afterward a celebrated lawyer at Carlisle; Mr. Murray, the Surveyor, and Jesse, son of Surveyor-General John Lukens, who wrote many interesting letters from Cambridge. Captain Hendrick fell in the assault at Quebec, and Captain Smith was afterward Prothonotary of Northumberland County.

Colonel Thompson was commissioned a Bragadier on the 1st of March, 1776. He was made a prisoner in Canada, a few months later, and in the autumn of 1780, was exchanged for General, the Baron de

Reidesel. He survived his captivity less than a year, dying in September, 1781, at the age of 45 years. His remains are in an old grave-yard at Carlisle. His wife was Catharine Ross, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of New Castle, Delaware. They had four daughters who were celebrated for their beauty.

Colonel Robert Magaw was an eminent lawyer. He took an early stand against the aggressions of the British ministry, upon the rights of the colonists. In the spring of 1779, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, which left Carlisle at about the middle of March, 1776. Magaw was stationed at Fort Washington during the ensuing summer. After the battle of Long Island, he came down to the city of New York with his troops, who crossed the East River to the Wallabout, and formed a part of the rear guard of Washington, in his famous retreat from Brooklyn. When New York Island was abandoned soon afterward, Col. Magaw was placed in command of the garrison of Fort Washington, where he and his troops were made prisoners, on the fall of that fort, in November, 1776.

Col. Magaw remained a prisoner four years, during which time he married Marietta Van Brunt, of Long Island. On his exchange, he retired from the service. The time of his death is not known, and no stone marks his grave. His will is dated in April, 1790. He left two sons. His brother, Rev. Samuel Magaw, was elected Vice-Provost of the University at Philadelphia, in place of Mr. Rittenhouse, who resigned.

Among the papers above mentioned was a roll of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Col. Magaw's Battalion, who were killed or made prisoners at Fort Washington. Many of these were sufferers in the loathsome prisons in New York, and the Jersey Prison-ship at the Wallabout. The following is the roll of names:

Robert Magaw, Colonel, Carlisle, Cumberland county; John Beatty, Major, Warminster; John Priestly, Lieutenant, Bristol; William Crawford, Lieutenant, Warrington; Isaac Van Horn, Ensign,

Solebury; John Wallace, Sergeant, Warrington; John Murray, Sergeant, Bristol; Robert Forsyth, Corporal, Warrington; Richard Hay, private, New Britain; Joseph Reily, private, Philadelphia; John Stevens, private, Bristol; John Banks, private, New Britain; Thomas Bell, private, Bristol; Daniel Gulliou, private, Warwick; died of wounds; Joshua Carrigan, private, Bristol; died in prison; Ralph Boon, private, Bristol; Robert Aiken, private, Warminster; William Jenkins, private, Warwick; Timothy Knowells, private, Northampton; Robert Frame, private, Bristol; died in prison; Wm. Houston, private, Warwick; Jacob Richardson, private, Moreland; Joseph Bruton, private, Bristol; James McNeil, Bensalem, sergeant; John Evans, sergeant, Bensalem; Daniel Kenedy, sergeant, Bristol; Wm. Kent, private, Bensalem; Cornelius Foster, private, Bensalem; John Bell, private, Bensalem; Edward Murphy, private, Bensalem, all from Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Joseph Reily, private, Philadelphia; John Dickson, private, Philadelphia; Jacob Craft, private, "E."<sup>1</sup>; John Miller, captain, Germantown, Philadelphia county, died of wounds; Andrew Daver, lieutenant, Germantown, Philadelphia county; James Correar, sergeant, Philadelphia; Henry Moyers, sergeant, Philadelphia; Jeremiah Pedhy, sergeant, Sunbury, Northumberland county; died in prison; Abram Granadier, corporal, Philadelphia; Samuel Sinsel, corporal, *New Jersey*; Ewd. Swain, corporal, Philadelphia; Wm. Cashady, corporal, Philadelphia; "E."<sup>1</sup>; Josiah Hudson, drummer, *New Jersey*; Patrick Smith, private, *New Jersey*; Hugh Forbes, private, *New Jersey*; Allen Tenent, private, Philadelphia; Hugh Craig, private, Germantown; Peter Williams, private, Germantown; died in prison; Thomas Williams, private, *New Jersey*; Aaron Scudder, private, Sunbury; James Robinson, private, Sunbury; John Quigg, private, *New Jersey*; James McIntire, private, Philadelphia; Michael Tobine, private, Philadelphia; "E."<sup>1</sup>; John Desmond, private, Sunbury; Fred. McCowen, private, Sunbury, Matthew Kear, private, Philadelphia; "E."<sup>1</sup>; Henry Clymer, private, Philadelphia; Wm. Newman, private, *New Jersey*; died in prison; John Chatten, private, Philadelphia; Joseph Mansfield, private, Germantown; Daniel Kelley, private, *New Jersey*; James Stanton, private, *New Jersey*; James Cooley, private, Philadelphia; George Sager, private, Germantown; George Shafer, private, Germantown; Mark Wilson, private, *New Jersey*; Thomas Beck, private, *New Jersey*; Thomas Jones, private, died of wounds; James Jones, private, *New Jersey*; Ino. Lawrence, lieutenant, Philadelphia; Henry Despert, private, Warwick, Kent county, *Mary-*

<sup>1</sup> The captives might have exchanged their prison for quarters in the British army, had they chosen to enlist in that service; but most of them preferred their misery to relief, by such a sacrifice of their principles. In the list here given, those who did enlist in the British service have been designated by Mr. Linn with the letter "E."—[E.D.]



*land*: Abel Pearson, private, Warwick, Kent co. *Maryland*: Samuel Rogers, private, Georgetown, Bucks county; Samuel Sprigg, private, Egg Harbor, *New Jersey*: Thomas Freeman, private, Egg Harbor, *New Jersey*: Robert Nixon, private, Egg Harbor, *New Jersey*: Wm. Milligan, private, Philadelphia; Ralph Platt, private, Christeen, New Castle; Samuel Caldwell, private, Christeen, New Castle; Henry Woodford, private, Sunbury; John Kello, private, Sunbury; Michael Dearnmet, private, Sunbury; Wm. Davis, private, Newbury, *New Jersey*: John McGiltan, private, Chester county; John Fulton, private, Wilmington; Charles Mulford, drummer, Bensalem; "E."; Wm. Dawson, corporal, Bensalem; "E."; Thos. Pimple, private, Bensalem; "E."; David Dooley, private, Bensalem; died of wounds; Isaac Anderson, private, Pennsylvania; died in prison; Enoch Fletcher, private, *New England*; died in prison; William Poole, private, Pennsylvania; died of wounds; Jacob Richmond, private, Pennsylvania, died in prison; Chris Stewart, captain, Norrington, Philadelphia; Robert Wilkin, lieutenant, West Nottingham, Chester; John Finley, lieutenant, Phila.; James Gibbons, Ensign, Philadelphia; Andrew Frew, sergeant, Philadelphia; William Wilson, sergeant, Phila.; Wm. Anderson, sergeant, Norrington; James Ewing, corporal, Phila.; John Fairer-vice, corporal, died in prison; David Frew, private, Norrington; Halbert Douglass, private, Warrington; Wm. Graham, private, Norrington; Archibald McCleary, private, Norrington; Thomas McFall, private, Norrington; John Lalbey, private, Solebury, Bucks; Wm. Thomas, private, Philadelphia; Patrick Airby, private, Phila.; Anthony Walter, private, Phila.; Patrick Roberts, private, Phila.; James Martin, private, *New Jersey*: Robert Glass, private, East Caln, Chester co.; Wm. Batchelor, private, New London; Samuel Campbell, private, Phila.; John Bainbridge, private, Paxton, Lancaster county; John McCarty, private, Norrington; Joseph Walker, private, East Caln; David Walker, private, Phila.; Samuel Craig, private, Phila.; Daniel McLean, private, Phila.; Patrick McCasline, private, Phila.; John Purtle, private, Phila.; Andrew Dougherty, private, Norrington; Thomas Brooks, private, Norrington; Peter Clyne, private, Norrington; John Conner, private, Norrington; Thomas Stillwell, private, Norrington; Charles Magee, private, East Caln; Luke Murray, private, Phila.; John Thomas, private, Phila., died in prison; John Mean, private, Phila.; Wm. Thompson, private, Lancaster; Peter Doyle, private, Lancaster; John Prim, private, Phila.; James Hokden, private, Phila.; John Morgan, lieutenant, Phila.; Wm. Standsbury, lieutenant, Phila.; Enoch Wright, sergeant-major, New England; Jacob Vanderslice, sergeant; Henry Vanderslice, corporal; James Campbell, corporal; John Nair, private; Jacob Houshnocht, private; Nicholas Mauns, private; Jacob Albert, private;

Anthony Bishop, private; Benjamin Ziegler, private; Martin Link, private; Michael Zurn, private; Valentine Dingler, private; Christian Holich, private; Michael Selser, private; Henry Hoffner, private; George Marshal, private; George Whitman, private; George Heilman, private; Jacob Miller, private; Peter Millier, private; John Ringler, private; Christian Hevener, private; George Cole, private; Wm. Collins, private; Michael Roume, private, John Rheam, all of Reading; Peter Dirck, private, Philadelphia; Jona. Sheldon, private, Cecil, *Md.*; Richard Barrington, private, Cecil, *Md.*; Wm. Fletcher, private, Cecil, *Md.*; Timothy Cartney, private, Cecil, *Md.*; Nathaniel Van sands, captain, Bensalem; John Helm, lieutenant, Phila.; Thomas Fanny, lieutenant, Trenton, *N. J.*; Edward Hovenden, Ensign, Newtown, Bucks co.; John Cox, sergeant, Bensalem; Thos. Stevenson, sergeant, Newtown; John Manchester, corporal, Byberry, Phila.; John Sproal, corporal, Newtown; John Eastwick, corporal, Newtown; Daniel Mackey, private, Phila.; Lambert Darland, private, Phila.; Timothy Ryan, private, Trenton; Alexander Rogers, private, Sunbury; John Miller, private, Sunbury; Thomas Monday, private, Sunbury; Wm. McIntire, private, Sunbury; Thomas Jones, private, Philadelphia; Jacob Doughty, private, Byberry; Thomas Doughty, private, Byberry; Edward Killen, private, Byberry; Hamilton Martin, private, Trenton, Penn'a.; Richard Lott, private, Plumstead Bucks co.; Dennis Ford, private, Middleton; John Murphy, private, Falls; Joseph Merriot, private, Bordentown, *N. J.*; Thomas Varden, private, Glassworks, Bucks co.; Richard Arkle, private, Wrightstown, Bucks co.; Henry Aiken, private, Wrightstown, Bucks co.; Henry Freett, private, Abington, Phila.; Charles A. Moss, private, Northampton, Bucks co.; John Taylor, Gloucester, *N. J.* (E.); John Dunn, private, Falls; John Kerl, private, Falls; John Ketchom, private, Bensalem; John Hand, private; Burlington, *N. J.*; died in prison; Hugh Evans, private, Southampton, died in prison; William Royall, private, Abington, died in prison; George Clark, fifer, Biles Island (enlisted); James St. Clair, private, Sunbury (enlisted); Robert Richmond, private, Sunbury, died of wounds; William Hagbey, private, Sunbury, died of wounds; Peter Decker, captain, Reading; Charles Phyle, lieutenant, Phila.; John Rudolph, lieutenant, Derby, Chester; James Foysey, sergeant, Gomrow, Berks; Michael Gabby, sergeant, New London; Philip Duck, corporal, Caligoe, Lancaster; Thomas Reiley, private, Burlington, *N. J.*; Joseph Fenerty, private, Mildrick, Newcastle; Robert Fry, private, Philadelphia; Philip Ludwick, private, Gomrow; Jona. Pugh, private, Gomrow; Ezekiel Pabin, private, Derby, Geo. Hannah, private, Phila., died in prison; Edward Welsh, private, Gomrow; John Porter, Derby; Thos. Pendergrass, private, Derby, died in prison; Andrew Cook, private, Derby; John Poplin, private, Derby; Michael Burkhard, Gomrow, died in

[illegible]

In addition to the above list, Mr. Lewis has sent to the RECORD the "state of Captain Beatty's company" at the time of the capture of Fort Washington, as follows, copied from the original roll by Rev. Dr. Murray. Their places of residence are omitted.

Henry, John Eanes, Joseph Bruton, Timothy Newell, Richard Hay, Joseph Reiley, John Stevens, Thomas Bell, Ralph Boon, Robert Aiken, William Jenkins, William Houston, Jacob Richardson, John Linn, Jacob Craft, Daniel Gullien, Roger Yame, Joshua Carigan, John Smith, John Tenner, Thomas Finley, John Conard, James Kirk, Andrew Morris, Charles Wright, Elijah Holcomb, John R. Johnson, Edward Farrel, Arthur Shannon, Samuel Vancut, Andrew McGWiggin, John Cole, Nathaniel Means, John McKinney, Jacob Johnson, Samuel Boon, Christian Young, Thomas Woolley, James Fyle, Jonathan Thomas, Henry Hart, Frederick Floyd, James Brotherton, James Mathews, William Douglas, Charles Magan, Abraham Moore, Christopher Fox, Henry Houston, James Houston, Alexander Parker, Jacob Tomkias.

[illegible]

and Craik had recommended Washington, in case of a serious emergency, to call in Dr. Brown. Dr. Craik, you remember, was summoned to the bed-side of Washington on the morning of the 14th of November, 1780. He arrived at eleven o'clock, and requested Dr. Brown to be sent for, because he saw alarming symptoms in his patient. Finally, the coming of Dr. Brown being delayed, Dr. Craik requested them to send for Dr. Dick, a well-known physician, then living not far from the cathedral. He arrived at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and Dr. Brown came soon afterwards. They held a con-



sultation, and perceiving that the situation of the patient was a critical one, they all staid until Washington expired, between ten and eleven o'clock that night.

Among the old letters above alluded to, was the draft of one written by Dr. Brown to Dr. Craik, soon after the death of Washington. I send you a copy, believing it will possess some interest to the readers of the RECORD.

*"Port Tobacco, Jan. 2, 1800.*

*"Sir:*

"I have lately met Dr. Dick again, in consultation, and the high opinion that I formed of him when we were in conference at Mount Vernon, last month, concerning the situation of our illustrious friend, has been confirmed. You remember how, by his clear reasoning and evident knowledge of the causes of certain symptoms, after his examination of the general, he assured us that it was not really quinsey, which we supposed it to be, but a violent inflammation of the membrane of the throat, by which it was almost closed, and which, if not immediately arrested, would result in death.

"You remember he was averse to bleeding the general, and I have often thought that if we had acted according to his suggestions when he said: "He needs all his strength—bleeding will diminish it," and taken no more blood from him, our good friend might have been alive now. But we were governed by the best light we had—we thought we were right, and so we are justified.

"Dr. Dick is a most sensible man. He uses his common sense instead of the books for his guide in his profession, and so he is no bigot. He says our professional practice needs great reform, and that it can be brought about only by each individual becoming a practical reformer himself. He is disposed to shut up his lancet forever, and turn nurse instead of doctor, for he says, one good nurse is more likely to assist nature in making a cure, than ten doctors will by his pills and lancet."

A paragraph in the above letter seems to indicate that Washington's fatal disease was not quinsey, as we have always believed, but what is now known as membranous croup.

Very little seems to be known of these associates of Dr. Craik, who stood at the bed-side of the dying Washington. Even in Virginia they seem to have passed from the stage of life without any special recognition, excepting by their immediate family and friends, and have been forgotten. Dr. Dick's profile, engraved by St.

Memin, has been preserved. I send a copy of it with this paper. It is, I think, worthy of reproduction.



DOCTOR DICK.

Of Dr. Craik, Washington's intimate friend and family physician, we know more. He was a native of Scotland, (as was also Dr. Dick), where he was born in



DR. CRAIK.

1731, and was educated for the medical service of the British army. He emigrated to Virginia in early life, and was associated



with Washington, as the surgeon of his expedition against the French and Indians in 1754. He accompanied Washington in the same capacity the next year, and was with him in the battle of the Monongahela, in which Braddock was mortally wounded. It is upon the good authority of Dr. Craik, that the story is related of an Indian, who came to the exploring camp of Washington, on the Kanhawa, fifteen years after that battle, with an interpreter. He said he had come a long way to see Colonel Washington, for he regarded him as being under the special care of the Great Spirit. "During the battle of the Monongahela," he said, "I singled you out as a conspicuous mark for my rifle, and also those of my young warriors. We fired many balls at you, and not one took effect. I was satisfied that the Great Spirit protected you, and we ceased firing at you." He came, he said, to pay homage to the man who was the particular favorite of Heaven, and who could never die in battle. The late Mr. Custis, the grand-son of Mrs. Washington, to whom Dr. Craik related the story, dramatized the incidents under the title of "The Indian Prophecy."

Through the influence of Washington, Dr. Craik was appointed Assistant Director-General of the Middle Department of the Continental Army, in 1777. He had served as a surgeon during almost the entire period of the Seven Years War, and had settled as a physician at Alexandria. He was a vigilant observer of passing events, and first revealed to the Commander-in-Chief the nefarious scheme known

as "Conway's Cabal," for putting General Gates in Washington's place, in the winter of 1777-78.

In 1784, we find Dr. Craik asking the consent of Washington for the use of his papers, by Mr. Bowie, of Philadelphia, who proposed to write a Biography of the General. The latter declined to do so, in a very courteous letter to Dr. Craik, in which he said that a memoir of his life unconnected with a general history of the events of the Revolution, would rather pain than please him. "I had rather glide gently down the stream of life," he said, "leaving it to posterity to think and say what they please of me, than by any act of mine to have vanity or ostentation imputed to me."

In the summer of 1784, Washington invited Dr. Craik to accompany him to the Ohio country; and not only whilst he was living, did he evince his lively friendship for this "beloved physician," in various ways, but after his death, the Doctor received a token of Washington's regard. In his will, the Patriot said: "To my companion in-arms and old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau (or as cabinet makers called it, tambour secretary), and the circular chair, an appendage of my study." That secretary and chair are now in the family of his grand-son, the Rev. James Craik, of Louisville, Kentucky. Pictures of these may be seen in Lossing's "Home of Washington."

Dr. Craik died at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 6th of February, 1814, at the age of 83 years.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

ODES ON THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.—(Vol. II, p. 417).—The odes printed in the RECORD for September, were sung at the services held at Boston, by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Feb. 19, 1800, to commemorate the death of Washington. The following notice of the

proceedings appeared in the *Independent Chronicle*, Thursday Feb. 20:

"The American Academy of Arts and Sciences yesterday manifested publicly their respect and veneration for the memory of the man whose death has covered a nation with mourning, and who was one



of their honorary members. They proceeded at 12 o'clock, from the Old State House, to the Church in Brattle Street, where after a solemn dirge from the organ, the Rev. Dr. Barnard, of Salem, made a devout, appropriate and pathetic Prayer. John Davis, Esq., delivered a classical, elegant and spirited Eulogy on the character and virtues of General WASHINGTON; of which the Academy have requested a copy for the press. The Music was soft and excellent; and frequent as these testimonies of respect have been, it appeared from the attention and interest which the audience discovered on this occasion, that they still retained a warm affection for the memory of the departed HERO and SAGE, and were not weary of expressing their respect and affection for him."

Mr. Davis, the orator, was afterwards Judge of the U. S. District Court for Massachusetts; but he is better known as the editor of Morton's *New England's Memorial*. This Eulogy was printed.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

*Boston, Sep. 19, 1873.*

CHARLES THOMSON.—In the notice of Charles Thomson's Monument at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, published in the HISTORICAL RECORD for July, 1873, page 320, the date of Charles Thomson's death is given as August 16, 1814. This was probably a slip of the pen. Charles Thomson died ten years later, in 1824, See the American Biographical Dictionary, [Drake's] lately published.

*Philadelphia.*

W. D.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.—When Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, mathematicians and surveyors, employed by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland to determine the boundary line between the two provinces, and fixed that which is known in our history as Mason and Dixon's Line, they set up, at every 5th mile, a stone bearing the arms of the Penn family on the northern side and those of Lord Baltimore on the south side. Are any of those stones in existence? and if so, where?

L.

DR. FRANKLIN AND THE MORAVIANS.—HIST. RECORD, Vol. II, p. 50, foot note 3. "He (Franklin) soon raised between 500 and 600 men, whom he assembled at Bethlehem, *where he first became acquainted with the Moravians, &c.*"

The Brethren had dealings with Franklin as early as 1746. The following extracts are from the Diary of the First Moravian church in Philadelphia.

"Feb. 10, 1748. The Brethren Greening and Antes, called to see Benj. Franklin, to inquire what he would do with his sister's son Benjamin Crocker, who had hitherto been in the Germantown school. (He was afterwards sent to the school at Oley and Frederickstown.)"

"March 25, 1748. Bro. Gambold took the agreement to Benj. Franklin, which Bro. Antes had made, for the printing of 1500 German spelling books," &c. &c.

J. W. J.

DAVID LLOYD.—Watson in his annals of Philadelphia, Vol. I, p. 521, in a biographical sketch of David Lloyd, sometime Attorney General, and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, as well as Register and Recorder of Chester county, Pa., states that "he had been a Captain under Cromwell in the army."

This is clearly an error if the statement is correct that his tombstone records his death in 1731 at the age of 75 years. As Oliver Cromwell died in the year 1758. David Lloyd was then an infant about two years of age.

W. J. P.

*Camden N. J. Oct. 7. 1873.*

"THE OLD LIBERTY BELL."—HISTORICAL RECORD, page 13, second volume. In regard to the removal of the Liberty bell to Allentown, the Bethlehem Diarist says: "Among other things brought here were the church-bells from the city of Philadelphia. The wagon which conveyed the State House bell broke down in the street, and had to be unloaded."

<sup>1</sup> Moravian Schools.

DECLARATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPUTIES.—HIST. RECORD, Vol. II, page 251. Among the names of the members from the city of Philada., who signed the Declaration of the Deputies of Penna., &c., is that of George Schloppe.—It should be George Schlosser.—Mr. Schlosser was born at St. Arnual, Nassau, Soarbruck, Germany, December, 1714. His father was a clergyman. He emigrated to America in 1751. For many years he was a member of the Moravian church in Philadelphia, Died Feb. 28, 1802. J. W. J.

NORTH CAROLINA INDEPENDENCE.—Before me is a Sheriff's warrant, which closes as follows; "Witness, Reuben Sanders, Clerk of said court, the 4th day of November, in the XXXth year of the Independence of the said State, Anno Domini 1805."

This shows that the North Carolinians were in the habit of dating their official documents from the date of the Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence in May, 1775, instead of from the date of the National Declaration of Independence in July, 1776. When did this state sovereignty habit cease? or has it ceased?

L. J. B.

WASHINGTON'S GOLD MEDAL.—In the "New York Tribune" for May, 1864, is the following paragraph:

The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to Washington is for sale, the owner having lost everything else by the war and being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse he and his staff are grouped on Bunker Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay.

In the same paper two days afterward (May 30) is the following paragraph:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 28, 1864.

The gold medal presented to General Washington by Congress on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold one ever presented to him has been

purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The sum paid for the medal is over \$5,000.

Can any reader of the RECORD give a history of that medal after Washington's death? Was it presented to General Grant?

"THE CHAPEL" NEAR NEWBURGH.—James Selkirk, a soldier of the Revolution, wrote a history of the War, and prefaced it by an autobiography of himself, in which occurs the following, copied from the MS.: "This Summer [1782] General Washington moved the army to Verplanck's Point, and encamped there. Our camp made an elegant appearance this Summer. All our tents and officer's marquees were arched in front and finely adorned with Laurel and Evergreen, and other boughs of trees."

Mr. Selkirk also says: "In the Fall our camp broke up. We moved to West Point, and staid there about a week, and then marched to Sneak (Snake) Hill west of New Burrough, and built huts for our winter quarters, and remained here till we were discharged. This ended the campaign of 1782. This winter and the following spring we had little to do—only camp duty. General Washington ordered a large building to be erected for a place of public worship, called the Chapel, to which a portion of the different brigades were frequently assembled." He then describes the events connected with that building—the "Newburgh Address," &c.

Was Selkirk's "History of the War," above mentioned, ever published? Where was "This Chapel." L.

A RELIC.—In August, 1853, the late Wm. J. Davis an antiquary of New York, wrote as follows to the Editor of the RECORD:

The Pedestal on which stood the Equestrian Statue of George III, in the Bowling Green, has been in use, for the last half century as a stepping stone to dwellings occupied by the Van Vorst family, in



Jersey City. But few persons were acquainted with this fact; and on Friday last there was considerable surprise manifested at its discovery. "The Jersey City Telegraph" mentioned some facts connected with its history. This stone was the pedestal of the statue of George III, which stood in Bowling Green until the year 1776, when the statue was run into revolutionary bullets. In 1783, Maj. John Smith of the British army died and was buried on a hill near the present site of St. Mathews Church, in Sussex St. The hill was leveled in 1804, by Andrew Day, or the Jersey Associates. It is not known what then became of the remains of Maj. Smith.

John Van Vorst, grandfather of the present Ald. Van Vorst, took the stone and made a step of it to his old mansion, which stood a few rods south of the present J. Van Vorst's residence. That building was demolished in 1818, and the pedestal was transferred to the residence of the late Cornelius Van Vorst, on the northerly side of Wayne st. near Jersey st. It there became a stone step at the kitchen door, and remained until last week when workmen were removing it to be used again for the same purpose, and upon throwing it over, they discovered an inscription as follows:

In memory of  
Major John Smith,  
of the XLII<sup>e</sup> or Royal Highland Regiment,  
Who died 25th of July, 1783.  
In the 48th year of his age.  
This stone is erected  
By the brave officers of that Regiment.  
His Bravery, Generosity and Humanity, during an  
Honorable service of 29 years,  
Endeared him to the soldiers, to his acquaintances  
and friends.

The stone is of Portland marble  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 4 inches thick, and was brought from England to be used as a pedestal to the statue. In 1828 an English gentleman called upon Mr. Van Vorst, and offered him \$500 for this stone, but the offer was declined. It yet bears the marks of two of the feet of the horse which are designated by :

What is the present condition of that rare relic of the revolutionary period?

TAMMANY.—In the collection of the New York Historical Society, is a pamphlet, presented by John Pintard, in 1807, entitled

"THE SONGS OF TAMMANY;  
OR  
THE INDIAN CHIEF  
*A Serious Opera.*  
By ANN JULIA HALTON.

To be had at the Printing Office of John Harrison, No. 3 Peck Slip: and of Mr. Faulkner, at the Box Office of the Theatre. Price one Shilling."

First *Manana*, an Indian Maiden sings a series of four short songs, in one of which occurs the following stanza:

"At early dawn to rouse the chase  
Or active join the flying race;  
To climb the mountain's awful brow,  
Or swim the rapid stream below,  
Beneath the wave to dive for shell  
To deck my mossy couch or cell;  
All these are sweet, but not to me  
So sweet as is my Tammany."

Then follows a chorus of Indian "Men," "Tulla" and "Manana." Then "Wizard" sings a bacchanalian song closing with these words, addressing the "Moon:"

"Thou dear, tippling Orb! give me drink;  
Large lakes full of glorious Rum!  
My head turns; I am swimming, I think,  
Sweet Rhema! Why look you so glum?"

Then "Ferdinand," a Spaniard, sings a love-song, addressed to Manana, and is answered by her in two airs, and is followed by a chorus.

The third act is begun by an air sung by Tammany, who opens with these words:

"Fury swells my aching soul,  
Boils and maddens in my Veins;  
Fierce contending passions roll  
When Manana's image reigns."

Manana now sings two more airs. These are followed by a duet sung by Manana and Tammany, each alternately solo and then both together. A chorus follows. Then Indian priests sing. After that comes a chorus of Indians and Spaniards, then a chorus of women, the whole concluded with a grand chorus of the entire company.



This opera has no printed date. Can any reader of the RECORD tell us When it was written? Was it performed in a theatre and when? and was the name of the author real or fictitious? O. P.

BIRTH OF HON. JAMES BROOKS.—(Vol. II, p. 287). In your obituary of Mr. Brooks in the RECORD for June, you state that he was "born in Portland, Maine, on the 10th of November, 1810." This is the date given in Lanman's *Dictionary of Congress* and in the *Congressional Dictionary* for the 42d and the two preceding Congresses; but the necrology of Colby University (formerly Waterville College) prepared by Prof. Hamlin, if the abstract printed in the newspapers last July be correct, gives his birth as "Nov. 10, 1807, n Cape Elizabeth, Me." Cape Elizabeth

adjoins Portland, and like that city was a part of ancient Falmouth. Lanman gives a fact that will aid us in correcting his mistake as to the year for he says that "at the age of nearly twenty-one he [Brooks,] graduated at Waterville college." As he graduated in 1828, this would make the date of his birth 1807.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Under the date of Oct. 3, 1873, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, brother of the Hon. James Brooks, wrote to the EDITOR of the RECORD: "I have always understood my brother was born, as stated, in November, 1810, and was between four and five years my senior. I have evidence of my own birth at Portland, January 31, 1815. The necrology of Colby I am sure is in error as to his birth place, though it is barely possible that my brother's might have been at the Cape, which is just across Casco Bay from Portsmouth, and a mere outward or suburb of the town of Portland."

DELTA.

#### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[Col. JOHN LAURENS.<sup>1</sup>]

(From the collection of Mr. L. J. Cist, of Cincinnati.)

Dear Kinlock:

After a pleasant Ride through a very fine Part of France, I arrived in London

<sup>1</sup> John Laurens was a brave officer in the old war for independence. He was a son of Henry Laurens, who was, at one time, President of the Continental Congress. John was born in South Carolina, in 1753. After receiving a liberal education in England, he returned, and in 1777 entered the army as aide to General Washington. Expert in foreign languages he was very useful to his chief in his intercourse with the foreign officers in the service. His love for Washington was so intense that he challenged General Lee to single combat, because of disrespectful language used by that officer toward the Commander-in-chief. They fought and Lee was wounded.

Laurens was brave in the field, and performed gallant services on the Combahee, at Savannah and at Yorktown. He was sent as special minister to France to negotiate a loan, in which he was successful. He was Judge Advocate in the trial of General Schuyler; and in every way was one of the most useful of the young officers of the Continental army. In August, 1782, he died at the early age of twenty-nine years.—[Ed.]

on the 7th of this month, but figure to yourself my Grief and Mortification at finding my Father had set out that day fortnight in order to meet me.<sup>2</sup> I knew how great his Anxiety and uneasiness would be on my Account, and therefore left Town the next day, and travelling without interruption, reached the Faubourg St. Germain on the 11<sup>th</sup> at day-break, where I had the happiness of relieving my good Father from much concern. We staid a day or two at Pan's where we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Blake who enquired very kindly after you, R. Izard, Jon<sup>a</sup> Grimke, &c., and I am but just returned from my new journey—let this apologize for my not writing to you sooner. I waited on your friend Mr. Boone, and as he was out of town, I left

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Laurens was then in Europe, superintending the education of his sons. Early in 1774, he, with several other Americans then in London, tried to dissuade Parliament from passing the Boston Port Bill. Not succeeding, he journeyed on the continent with his sons the ensuing summer, and returned to America at near the close of the year.—[Ed.]



your Letter, with a Card—had I not been afraid of detaining any longer, what can never come too quick or come too often to him, good news from you, I should have had the pleasure of delivering the Letter to him myself.

If my Letter is a little confused, don't be surprised at it, for I am quite like a Creature in a New World, and shall be for some time in an unsettled state. I am glad however to inform you that I shall not have Lodgings in the Temple, as I at first thought, but in some genteel private Family. The Noise, the Cries, the Smoak, and Dust of this vast City, make me sometimes wish myself back at Paquis. (*Sic!*) I have another reason for wishing myself there, I don't know when I shall get into such a valuable set of Acquaintance as I have left, but perhaps for the present the fewer Acquaintance I have the better it will be for me. I am confirmed in the opinion that you & I both had at Geneva, respecting our young Countrymen, by what I have seen and heard since my Arrival here.

I can write you nothing satisfactory as yet of American Affairs. The English Soldiers, it is said, begin to desert. The Colonists are forming into Committees to consult what is to be done in their present Circumstances. The Carolinians are to send Rice and other necessaries for the Relief of their distressed Brethren at Boston.<sup>1</sup> A General Congress will be held at Philadelphia or New York. The Deputies to be sent there by the Province of S<sup>c</sup> Carolina are Henry Middleton, T. Lynch, C. Gadsden, J. Rutledge and Edward Rutledge, the young man who lately went over, and who has already

acquir'd a great degree of Celebrity. Tell Lord Lumley that I hope he continues a good Friend to the Americans; be so kind as to present my best Compliments to him, Mr. Clayson, Moore, the Duke and Harvey. I wish them all a great deal of Happiness and Pleasure at Geneva. It grows so late that I must bid you Adieu. Kiss all the pretty Gênevoises for me, and don't delay to write to your affectionate

*John Laurens—*

Fludyer Street, Westminster,

23<sup>d</sup> August, 1774.

Direct to me at the Carolina Coffee House.

FRANCIS KINLOCH, Esq.

[GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.<sup>1</sup>]

(From the collection of Mr. R. C. Davis.)

*Camp Middle Brook,  
December 20th, 1778.*

*Dear Sir:*

We have once more taken up our quarters in this ravaged State. Land transportation has become such a heavy affair and accompanied with such an enormous expense, that we find it necessary to take a position favorable for receiving our provisions; a great part of which now comes from the Western States, particularly Bread. The scarcity of Provisions and Forage is not a little alarming: whether the scarcity is real or artificial in part I cannot pretend to say; but I believe the People's dislike to the currency is one great obstacle to our purchasing.

The army is now a hutting, I believe we are the first army that ever built themselves Winter-quarters at the close of a Campaign. The mode has an appearance of hardship and it is attended with many inconveniences to the Officers, but the Soldiers are very comfortable. We can barrack the Troops in a short time, and

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Kinloch was then in Geneva, in Switzerland, and was in less direct communication with South Carolina, than was Laurens at London. The distress consequent upon the closing of the Port of Boston, in June, 1774, excited great sympathy for the people of that city, throughout the colonies and in England. Supplies of food were sent to them from the different colonies, and a large sum of money was contributed for their relief, by the city of London. Mr. Kinloch was a representative in the Continental Congress, in 1781-'82.

<sup>1</sup> General Greene was, at this time, Quarter-Master-General of the Continental Army. The Army was in winter-quarters at Middlebrook, on the Raritan, in New Jersey. [Ed.]



with little expense. The Inhabitants are free from the distress that always attends quartering Troops upon them. The Morals of the people are preserved from corruption of the Soldiery, by keeping them in a collected state and under proper discipline which could not be preserved if they were cantoned on the Villages.

The tryal of General Lee, General Schuyler & St. Clair, are all confirmed, the two last are honorably acquitted; the former is condemned.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Deane and the family of the Lees have opened a paper War. I think from the nature of the subject, the disposition of the parties and quantity of matter, it will be a long while before the dispute closes.<sup>2</sup>

His Excellency General Washington is going to Philadelphia in order to settle

some points relative to a certain expedition in contemplation to the N—d, he sets out tomorrow.<sup>3</sup>

By a vessel just arrived from St. Eustatia, we are informed the British Fleet has taken a large number of the Dutch Vessels coming to the West Indies. Their High Mightinesses have demanded them in peremptory terms and threaten upon a refusal, more disagreeable consequences.

There is nothing interesting from N. York. The Enemy appear to be waiting for instructions from Home; he has taken up a large number of Transports and appears to be in readiness to go or stay as his orders may direct.

The Eustatia Vessel also brought an account that Count de Estaing's Fleet was seen off the Island.

Please to make my most respectful compliments to Mrs. Hancock.

I am, Sir, with great  
regard, Your most humb<sup>e</sup> Ser,



To JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

<sup>1</sup> See RECORD for May, 1873, first article, for an account of the trial of General Schuyler. St. Clair was tried on similar charges. General Charles Lee was tried for misconduct on the battlefield at Monmouth, in June, 1778, and condemned to suspension from the army for one year. Congress confirmed the sentence. He published a weak defence, in which he abused Washington. This defence led to a duel between Lee and Colonel John Laurens, in which the former was wounded. Leaving the service forever, he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he amused himself with his dogs, books and pen; and, it is said, he claimed to be the author of the Letters of Junius. Lee died in the old mansion house of William Penn, in Philadelphia, in October, 1792, at the age of fifty-one years. He was a bad man in morals and manners, fearing neither God nor man. A short time before his death he wrote his will in which he bequeathed his soul to the Almighty and his body to the Earth, saying "I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting-house; for, since I have resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company while living, that I do not choose to continue it when dead."—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> This quarrel between Silas Deane, of Connecticut, and Arthur, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, began when Deane and Arthur Lee were associates with Dr. Franklin as Commissioners at the French Court. It came near making a rupture of the good understanding between the Congress and the French ministry, because of certain revelations that were made concerning the secret aid given by the French to the Americans, their struggle being then at its height.—[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> This scheme for the conquest of Canada is supposed to have originated with Lafayette, who, the year before, had been appointed to the command of an expedition for that purpose, but which, for lack of proper materials, was a failure. The Congress was earnestly in favor of such an expedition, but Washington, with clearer foresight, was as earnestly opposed to it. He wrote an able letter to congress on the subject, urging various objections, but omitting one, out of policy, which doubtless had most weight with him, namely, that if the conquest should be obtained by aid of the French fleet, France would, undoubtedly, insist upon reannexing that province to her dominions. He wrote a similar letter to General Schuyler, who had proposed such an expedition, after the capture of Burgoyne. Washington went to Philadelphia, at the time mentioned by Greene. After his conference with a Committee of Congress, that Committee reported against an expedition to Canada.



[ALEXANDER GARDEN.]

Contributed by Mr. Henry R. Howland, of Buffalo,  
N. Y.

Sep. 17th. 1775.

Dear Sir:

I have just now received a note from on Board the *Tamar* informing me of the Governor's being taken very ill last night & that he continues so now & that he desires me to visit him.

Whether my visiting of him on board the Man of War may give offense in the present posture & situation of matters I know not, but as I could wish to give him every assistance in my power to promote his recovery so I would be very unwilling to give any reason of offense to the Community. Permit me therefore Sir to beg your opinion on this matter & if you think I may go I shall endeavor to see him either to-night or to-morrow morning tho' I am but in a very weak state myself.

In the meantime I am respectfully

*Yours Alex. Garden*

Doctor Alexander Garden, distinguished as a Naturalist during the latter portion of the last century was of Scotch origin and was educated at the Aberdeen University where he graduated in 1748. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Gregory and coming to America in 1752, settled as a physician at Charleston, S. C. He gave much time and devotion to the study of natural history and was especially eminent as a Botanist and Zoologist, becoming a correspondent of the celebrated Linnæus who was indebted it is said, to Dr. Garden's exertions for a knowledge of the insects and fishes of Carolina. The use of Virginia Pink root as a vermifuge was unknown till introduced by him, and in 1764, he published an account of its properties. He was however a Tory in his politics and for this reason became so unpopular during the exciting days of the Revolution that in 1783, he returned to England, and his

property in South Carolina was confiscated by the State, though afterward restored to his son who was a patriot and a brave officer of Lee's Legion.<sup>1</sup>

The above letter was written during the stormiest days of the uprising for liberty in the Carolinas. Lord W<sup>m</sup> Campbell youngest son of the 4th Duke of Argyle had been appointed by the Crown as Governor of South Carolina arriving at Charleston, July 4th 1775. Though kindly received he found the people roused by the news which reached them from Lexington and Boston, and preparing to resist with arms any attempt at coercion. His stay in their midst was of brief duration. His acts were unpopular and excited such indignation that when Co<sup>l</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Moultrie seized the fort on Sullivan's Island and the British Garrison without resistance took refuge on the sloops of war *Tamar* and *Cherokee* lying in Charleston harbor, the governor thought it unsafe to remain longer in the city, and escaped to the *Tamar* for protection. This was on September 14th, three days prior to the date of this letter, and explains the occasion of its being written.

It was addressed to Henry Laurens then President of the Council of Safety and is endorsed by him "Doctor Garden for leave to visit the Governor, granted."

Lord Campbell died three years later from the effects of wounds received during the attack upon Fort Sullivan, in 1776. After his return to England Dr. Garden settled in London, where he died, April 15th, 1791.—[H. R. H.]

<sup>1</sup> Major Alexander Garden, the son of Dr. Garden, above mentioned, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in December, 1757. He was educated in England and Scotland, and returning home in 1780, he joined the army under the leadership of Colonel John Laurens. He was on the staff of General Green, at one time, and was a Lieutenant of Lee's Legion, so famous for their exploits in the South. Major Garden died in Charleston, in 1829. In 1822, he published the first series of "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War." A second series was published the year before his death. These furnished much valuable materials for a

[JOHN HANSON<sup>1</sup>]

[Circular.]

*Philadelphia, 20th July, 1782.*

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit your Excellency an Ordinance of Congress of the 17th instant,<sup>2</sup> for more effectually preventing an illicit trade with the enemy; and am, with great respect,

Your Excellency's  
Obedient and very hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>ant</sup>



history of that period. An edition was published in 1865.

Dr. Garden published an account of two new species of tortoise; of the mud iguana of South Carolina, an amphibious animal; of the cochineal insects, &c. Linnæus named one of the most fragrant and beautiful of the flowering shrubs, *Gardenia*. For the purpose of extending his knowledge of natural history, Dr. Garden accompanied Governor Glen into the Indian country, where he discovered an earth which was considered, in England, equal to the finest porcelain clay. It is said all knowledge of the spot has been lost. There is found not far from Iuka Springs, in the upper part of the State of Mississippi, some of the finest porcelain clay in the world. May that not be the spot, then in the "Indian country," of which mention is made above? Dr. Garden was Vice President of the Royal Society in London, after he settled in England, where he died, in 1790.—[ED.]

<sup>1</sup> John Hanson was a native of Maryland, and an active patriot. He was a delegate in the Continental Congress from 1781 until 1783. He was a signer of the *Articles of Confederation*, and in 1782, was President of Congress. He died in Prince George's County, Maryland, in November, 1783, whilst he was yet a member of Congress.

<sup>2</sup> This was a circular letter, sent to the Governors of all the States. The ordinance alluded to, set forth that a pernicious commerce was carried on by some of the inhabitants of the United States, with the enemy, by means of collusive captures on the water, and it was ordained that whenever such collusion should appear in evidence on the trial of any capture, the vessel and her cargo should be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize to the use of the State in which such trial should be had, excepting in cases when a person or persons should suggest a claim to having made the complaint and proved the charge of collusion. In such case one half the prize was to be awarded to the complainant or complainants.—[ED.]

[COUNT MATHIEU DUMAS.<sup>1</sup>]*Petersburg, the 4th of June, 1782.*

Sir: having received orders from g<sup>en</sup>l de rochambeau to open the march for the legion from charlotte court-house to petersburg, and to quarter the same at that place; and knowing that he desired your Excellency to appoint a proper person for pointing out to me the most convenient places, I take the liberty to beg that Mr. Daniel Teasdale, D. Q. M. should be the man. I delivered to him the list of the quarters wanted, and expect to meet with him here on my return from Charlotte, if your excellency invests him with sufficient authority.<sup>2</sup>

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's  
most humble and most obedient servant,


Deputy Qr. master gen<sup>l</sup>His Ex<sup>ty</sup> Gov. HARRISON.

<sup>1</sup> Count Mathieu Dumas, was born at Montpelier, in France, in 1753. At the age of 20 he entered the army in America, as aide to Count de Rochambeau, he served with such distinction, especially at Yorktown, that on his return to France he was made a Lieutenant-General. In 1789, he was a member of the Legislative Assembly, when the Revolution was begun, and from that time until the close of the career of Napoleon, he was engaged in very active public duties. At the beginning of the "Reign of Terror" in France, he fled to England but soon returned. After assisting Lafayette in the reorganization of the National Guard, he fled to Switzerland. He was elevated to the Chamber of Peers under Napoleon; and was at the side of the Emperor, at the battle of Waterloo. That event closed his military career, and the leisure that ensued he employed in writing Memoirs of himself and his times. He took an active part in the French revolution of 1830, and cooperated with Lafayette in placing Louis Philippe on the throne. He died at the house of his son, in Paris, in 1837.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> Not long after the above letter was written, the French army joined the Continental army on the Hudson. They proceeded to New England, and early in December, embarked from Boston for the West Indies.—[ED.]



[BOARD OF TREASURY<sup>1</sup>]*Board of Treasury, July 17, 1788.*

Sir.

I enclose you a letter from Colonel Udney Hay, on the subject of a claim lately exhibited by him against the United States for a quantity of Fire-wood and Timber said to have been cut for the Public service, from the farm of Mr. John Jones, at Fort George, together with copies of sundry Vouchers offered in support thereof.

As we cannot, at this distance, form a proper judgement whether the Apprais-

ment which has been made of these Damages, is just, we wish you to consider the proofs offered in support of it: and to give us your opinion on the subject. As you commanded for a long time the Troops in the service of the United States, in the Northern Department, we presume you are probably acquainted with the merits of this claim; and have therefore taken the liberty of applying to you on the subject.

We are, with sentiments of Esteem  
your Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Servants.

*Samuel Osgood*  
*Walter Livingston*  
*Arthur Lee*

PHILIP SCHUYLER, ESQ.,  
Albany.

<sup>1</sup> The last Board of Treasury under the government of the Articles of Confederation, was composed of Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee.

Samuel Osgood was born in Andover, Mass., on the 14th of February, 1748. Graduating at Harvard University in 1770, he studied theology, but failing health caused him to enter the mercantile profession. He often represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature, being an active patriot during the earlier movements toward revolution. As a member of the Provincial Congress, he was a most useful Committee man. In the military movement at Lexington and Cambridge, in April, 1775, he was a Captain and an Aid-de-camp to General Artemas Ward; and was also a member of the Massachusetts Board of War. He left the army in 1776, with the rank of Colonel, and served in both branches of the legislature of his state. In the Continental Congress he was a delegate from 1780 to 1784; and from 1788 until 1789, when the government of the Confederation ended, he was first Commissioner of the National treasury. Washington appointed him the first Postmaster-general under the new government, when he made his residence in New York, and became a member of the Assembly of that state, and its speaker. From 1803, until his death in August, 1813, he was naval officer of the port of New York.

Walter Livingston was an active patriot during the Revolution. He was at the head of the commissary department under General Schuyler whilst that officer was in command of the Northern army.

Arthur Lee was a native of Westmoreland, Virginia, where he was born on the 20th of December,

1740. He was educated at Eton college, England, and at Edinburgh received the degree of M. D., after which he made a tour of Europe, in 1765. On his return to Virginia, he commenced practicing medicine at Williamsburg, successfully. Preferring the profession of the law, he went to England to study it, in 1766, when he engaged in a political controversy with the author of "Junius," with the title of "Junius Americanus." This brought him into acquaintanceship with Dr. Johnson and other eminent men, and he wrote vigorously in defence of the rights of the colonists. Admitted to the bar in 1770, he remained in England as assistant of Dr. Franklin in the agency for Massachusetts. In 1774, he published in Paris, "An Appeal to the Inhabitants of Great Britain," which was so ably written, that it was ascribed to Lord Chatham. In 1775, he was appointed London Correspondent of Congress, and he presented the second petition of that body, to the King in August of that year. He was appointed one of the Commissioners of Congress to the French court, in September, 1776, and there did good service to his State. In May following, Congress appointed him sole commissioner to Spain. Afterwards he held secret friendly relations with the Prussian court. Quarrelling with his colleagues abroad, he made false accusations against them, and came near involving the Congress and French court, in an open rupture. Returning home, he became a member of the Continental Congress. From 1788 till 1789, he was a member of the Treasury Board, and after that lived in retirement on his estate on the Rappahannock River, where he died in December, 1792.

[JOSIAH HARMAR.<sup>1</sup>]

[From the Collection of Mr. J. C. Davis.]

*Head Quarters, Fort Washington,  
July 5th, 1790.*

Sir :

You are hereby ordered to proceed with the greatest dispatch to the mouth of the Tennessee river and deliver the powder Lead and Blankets to the Chickasaws and Choctaws agreeably to the written in-

structions given you by Major Doughty—after that business is accomplished you are to repair to post Vincennes and there to be assigned to Captain McCurdy's company. Major Hamtramck to whom I now write upon the subject, will order the men to join their respective companies as soon as possible. The most pointed attention must be observed upon your part to guard against danger from the Savages.



Ensign JACOB MELCHOR.

The following are the instructions given to Ensign Melchor, by Major Doughty.<sup>2</sup>

*Instructions to Ensign Melchor as the Officer who shall be ordered by Gen<sup>l</sup> Harmar to meet the Chickasaws at the mouth of the Tennessee.*

The Chickasaws have been directed to be at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 1st of July. So much time is already elapsed, that the greatest exertions must be made to meet them as soon as possible.

I have promised a Rifle to Claitamatie, a Chickasaw Chief, Nephew to Piamata ;

give him the new Rifle—one of the old Rifles is promised to an Express who went with my message to the Cherokee Nation; if he comes and demands it, or any one for him give him one of the old ones—the other two old Rifles I wish to be given to the two Chickasaws who came up with me and whom you will find at the falls. They will return with you and will be very serviceable to you.

Deliver the enclosed message to the

<sup>1</sup> The machinations of the British officers at Detroit and of Indian agents and traders, had influenced the savages of the northwest against the settlers in the country beyond the Ohio river, and the tribes had determined to drive them back or exterminate them. In the Spring of 1790, the threatening aspect of affairs in that region was so alarming, the government sent General Josiah Harmar, with some regular troops and Kentucky volunteers, to protect the inhabitants and repel the Indians. Agents were sent among the latter to cement their friendship, or at least, to win them to a position of neutrality; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws below the Ohio were the allies of the Americans. Harmar assembled his troops at Fort Washington, on the site of Cincinnati, and from that point Major Doughty, of his staff, issued the instructions above given.

Josiah Harmar was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1753. He was educated at the Friends school of Robert Proud of that city. In the autumn of 1776, he was commissioned a Cap-

tain of the first Pennsylvania battalion, and was its Lieutenant-colonel the next year. Serving well until the close of the war, he was made a brevet colonel, in 1783. The next year he bore to France the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace. As Indian agent for the Northwest Territory, he was active, and made himself well acquainted with the habits, numbers and designs of the savage tribes. In 1787, he was made a brevet Brigadier-general, and two years later was General-in-chief of the army. He commanded an expedition against the Indians, in the Miami country, and in 1792, resigned his commission. In 1793, he was appointed Adjutant-general of Pennsylvania. Died at Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1813.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> John Doughty was commissioned a Major of Artillery in September, 1789. In the Spring of 1791, he was offered the commission of Lieutenant-colonel of Infantry, but declined. In 1798 he was commissioned Lieutenant-colonel of Artificers and Engineers; and in May, 1800, he resigned and left the army.



Chickasaws to be sent to their Nations. If you meet any Choctaws tell them as I did not hear from them, I have made no arrangements for them, but that they will hear from me.

The Powder and Lead which Gen<sup>l</sup> Harmar will order to go with you is intended for the Chickasaws, if however these are among Choctaws you must give them a part—General Harmar will order you fifty Blankets. I promised Piamingo and

Claitamatie and the Party with them at the Iron Banks, eleven Blankets in payment for a Canoe two of my deserters stole from them; be sure to deliver these and tell them what it is for, the other Blankets which you will have on hand divide out to the people you meet whether Chickasaws or Choctaws.

Be so good as to make me a Report of your Transactions, that I may be able to close my Agency in this Business.

*E. Doughty*

27th June, 1790.

Major Hamtramck sent the following additional instructions to Ensign Melchor:<sup>1</sup>

*Fort Knox, Vincennes, August 9th, 1790.*  
Sir:

I have received your letter; when you arrive at Kaskaskias you must try to procure provisions for your party and Draw on the Contractor for the payment. On the 25th of August, you will take your party of men with one Month provisions or full 25 days, and come to the Island which is at or opposite the mouth of the Wabash;

there you will remain until you see Mr. Frier who is gone to Head Quarters and is to be at the Mouth of the Wabash betwixt the 5th and 10th of next month (as I suppose); he may be longer, but he will be there at that time. If a Contract Boat was to come at the Wabash before that time you are to escort it up the river.

I am Sir, your most  
obedient Servant.

*H. Hamtramck*

Major, 1st U. S. Regt.

To Ensign Melchor, of the 1st U. S. Regt<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Jacob Melchor was a Pennsylvanian, and was appointed an Ensign of infantry, in September, 1789. In October, 1791, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and a year later, Captain in the first Sub-legion. He resigned in December, 1793.

John Francis Hamtramck, was a small, lively Canadian Frenchman, and a faithful and useful officer. He was a resident of Northern New York, when the Revolution broke out, and was appointed a Captain in the Continental Army. In 1789, he was appointed a Major in the regular army of the United States. He served with Harmar, and in

February 1793, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the first Sub-legion. In Wayne's battle with the Indians on the Maumee, in August, 1779, he commanded the left wing. In 1796, he held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry. On the reduction of the army in 1802, he was retained as Colonel. On the 11th of April, 1803, he died; and was buried at Detroit. A large slab of marble, with a long inscription, lies over his grave in the grounds of St. Anne's Orphan Asylum, in that City.—[Ed.]



[HORATIO GATES.]

Danbury, 23d September, 1778.

Dear Sir:

I am much obliged by your polite Friendly letter by Major Bigelow; the ungrateful and unjust behaviour of certain Individuals to Governor Trumbull, General Parsons, and myself is of a piece with their conduct from the beginning of the Contest. I hope Mr. Lovell<sup>1</sup> showed you my last letter, since then, nothing very material has been brought upon the Carpet, the movement of The Army to Danbury, Fredericksburg and Fishkill excepted. I am now confident that the Enemy meditated an immediate Blow upon Boston and the French Fleet; and I think This army ought instantly to be put in motion to Frustrate their Designs. Sir Henry Clinton will, in my opinion March his Troops by Land from Dartmouth, to Roxbury, and if possible possess himself of Dorchester Heights; while the Fleet under Admiral Byron attacks Compte D'Estaing in the Harbor.<sup>2</sup> The

3d of June last, in my letter to Congress I strongly recommend the Formation of a Large Magazine of Flour in The Eastern States; if we and our Allies Suffer This Campaign it will be for want of that necessary article Bread. Therefore leave no Attempts untried to procure it; but I would also be understood, that the Army here will be put in motion soon enough to oppose the Enemy in their Grand Design. I am much pressed by the Bearer, Doctor Johnson, for my letter and cannot therefore write to Col. R. H. Lee as I intended, but make him and Mr. Lovell acquainted with the Contents of this Scrawl.

Your Grateful and Affectionate  
Humble Servant

*Horatio Gates*

Hon<sup>d</sup>ANDREW ADAMS, Esq.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> James Lovell, a native of Boston, graduate of Harvard, teacher of a Latin School in Boston; and because of his zeal for the rights of the Americans, he was imprisoned by General Gage and carried by the British to Halifax, where he was kept in close confinement. He was a delegate in the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1782, and was a firm friend of General Gates. He was one of the "Gates faction" in Congress, against General Schuyler, until the conduct of the former disgusted him.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> In August previous, D'Estaing, with a French Fleet was at Newport for the purpose of co-operating with the Americans in expelling the British from Rhode Island. Admiral Howe, at New York, having been reinforced, proceeded to the relief of His Majesty's army on Rhode Island. He appeared off Newport harbor on the 9th of August. D'Es-

taing went out to fight him, the next morning. A gale arose which dispersed and damaged the fleets, and D'Estaing went with his to Boston for repairs. That was the occasion of his being there at the time this letter was written.—[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> Andrew Adams was a native of Stratford, Connecticut, where he was born in January, 1736. He was graduated at Yale College, became a lawyer in Litchfield, and from 1777 to 1782, was a delegate in the Continental Congress from his native State. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation. In 1789, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and in 1793 was promoted to Chief Justice. Yale College conferred on him the honorary title of LL. D. in 1796. Judge Adams was in Congress when the above letter was written to him. He died at Litchfield in November, 1799.—[ED.]

### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—This Society holds intimate relations with the Historical Societies because it deals with subjects and problems which form the philosophy of history. Their annual meeting was held in the hall of

the Lowell Institute, Boston, on the 8th of October, Mr. Josiah Quincy in the chair. The attendance was not very large. Reports were made by Mr. Blatchford, the Treasurer; Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of the Department of Health; Mr.



Thayer, of the Department of Jurisprudence; Miss May, of the Department of Education, and Mr. Barnard, of the Executive Committee.

*President.*—George William Curtis, New York.

*Vice Presidents.*—Josiah Quincy, Samuel Eliot, Boston; C. R. Agnew, New York; H. C. Lea, Philadelphia; Theodore D. Woolsey, New Haven; J. W. Holt, Madison, Wis.; George Davidson, San Francisco; D. C. Gilman, Oakland, Cal.

*Treasurer.*—J. S. Blatchford, Boston.

*Secretary.*—F. B. Sanborn, Concord.

*Directors.*—Louis Agassiz, Emory Washburn, Charles W. Eliot, S. G. Howe, T. C. Amory, C. C. Perkins, J. M. Barnard, Benjamin Peirce, Roger Wolcott, Edward C. Guild, Mrs. John E. Lodge, Mrs. Mary E. Parkman, Mrs. C. H. Dafl, Mrs. Henry Whitman, Miss A. W. May, Miss Alice S. Hooper, Miss Lucretia Crocker.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The sixty-first Annual Meeting of this Society was held at their Hall, in Worcester, Mass., on the 12th of October, their President, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury in the chair. The occasion was one of great interest, and the Society and its aims were well represented by the gentlemen present. The reports of the several officers of the Society show that it is in a flourishing and growing condition, and that its influence for good, is extending.

J. H. Trumbull LL. D., of Hartford, announced that he had completed his Indian Dictionary, and that it includes all the words in Eliot's translation from the English version, corrected by the original Greek and Hebrew.

Rev. F. E. Hale presented some curious memoranda concerning early maps of America, in manuscript and otherwise, with dates as early as 1616 or 1619. The making of the maps were attributed to a Duke of Northumberland, (Robert Dudley) of whose connection with Captain John Smith, Mr. S. F. Haven, the Librarian of the Society spoke.

Much interest was exhibited on the subject of the discovery and aboriginal history

of California. It was introduced by a "Memoranda as to the discovery of the Bay of San Francisco," by Mr. John T. Doyle; also by a curious document presented by Mr. Doyle called "A brief history of the pious fund of California." The interesting question is on the tapis—Who discovered the Bay of San Francisco? Sir Francis Drake or the Franciscan missionaries? The Society propose to prosecute a search among facts for the discovery of the truth.

Satisfactory progress has been made in producing portraits of representatives of the fading Indian tribes, to which the best years of the life of the late George Catlin, were devoted. The Society have received, through the generosity of some of its members, valuable photographs of prehistoric remains in the British Museum.

A portrait of Governor John Endicott, having been presented to the Society by Judge Endicott, the President, Mr. Salisbury, read an interesting memoir of that stern Puritan—not more stern and severe, the President said than the leading men of his day. He brushed away, by explanations, some erroneous views concerning the character of Endicott, especially those relating to the cutting down of a Maypole and dispersion of the revellers, and the cutting out of the cross from the English flag. The reason for the latter act, it has been alleged, was because it was a symbol of idolatry amongst the papists. Mr. Salisbury suggests that a higher motive, that of republican opposition to monarchy caused the mutilation of the flag of a foreign government which was distasteful to him.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society on the 14th of October, at Montpelier, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

*President.*—Rev. W. H. Lord, D. D., of Montpelier.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. James Barrett, of Woodstock; Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Rutland; Luther L. Dutcher, of St. Albans.



*Recording Secretary.*—Hiram A. Huse, of Montpelier.

*Corresponding Secretaries.*—Hon. Geo. G. Benedict, of Burlington; Orville S. Bliss, of Georgia.

*Treasurer.*—Col. H. D. Hopkins, of Montpelier.

*Librarian.*—Hiram A. Huse.

*Curators.*—Henry Clark, of Rutland; Hon. John R. Cleaveland, of Brookfield; Hon. Russel S. Taft, of Burlington; Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury; Hon. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier; Dr. M. C. Edmunds, of Weston; Col. K. Haskins, of Brattleboro.

*Printing and Publishing Committee.*—Gov. Hiland Hall, of Bennington; Hon. E. P. Walton, of Montpelier; Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier.

*Committee on the Library and Cabinet.*—Dr. P. D. Bradford, of Northfield; Rev. Charles S. Smith, of Montpelier; Hon. R. S. Taft, of Burlington.

*On Finance.*—Hon. Charles Dewey, of Montpelier; Hon. C. W. Willard, of Montpelier; Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury.

**SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—A notice of this Society has already appeared in the RECORD. The Association was formed in the city of New Orleans, in May, 1869. It was expected that by the election of one Vice President in each of the late Slave-labor States, State societies would soon spring up and act as auxiliaries to the parent society. That expectation was disappointed, and the original association appointed a committee, composed of B. M. Palmer, Harry T. Hays and P. G. T. Beauregard, to call a Southern Historical Convention to meet at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va., at the middle of last August. A notice of that meeting has been given in the RECORD.

The Southern Historical Society was regularly organized, by the choice of General Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, as President. By virtue of his delegated powers, he called a meeting of the society, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at

Richmond, on the evening of the 29th of October, 1875. The chamber was filled by members, and ladies and gentlemen of the city, at the appointed hour, the names of ex-governor Vance of North Carolina, Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina and Rev'd Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, having been announced as those of the speakers on the occasion, Dr. Woodbridge, Rector of the Monumental Church invoked the blessing of God upon the Southern States and the labors of the Society.

General Early called attention to the fact that this was the first meeting of the Society in the Capital of the late Confederate States. He spoke of the late war as one of the most momentous the world ever saw; and said that the South was overthrown and the National Government was in the hands of its enemies. The greater number of the Southern States, he said, are in the hands of those who are interested in falsifying history; the Archives of the Confederacy he said are in the hands of those at Washington City, who are engaged in suppressing the truth and in blacking the record of the South. Under these circumstances, he continued to say, the Southern Historical Society organize a new rebellion, not of the sword, but of the pen, its object being to secure and preserve the truth.

Rev. Dr. Curry said there was one thing he would not apologize for, and that was being a Confederate soldier. He believed General Lee would have done better service in writing a history of the war, than in being President of a college. Before the war, he said, the South furnished more than her full quota of integrity and ability to the different departments of the National Government. The Constitution itself embodies the wisdom and patriotism of the South, and is to-day the exponent and vindication of Southern principles. He eulogized the late leaders in the Southern Confederacy.

General Wade Hampton declared that the United States have entered on the downward road on which all empires have passed, Venality reigns in public and pri-



vate, he said. The Judiciary is gagged or weakly obeys the behests of party. But he hoped that a reaction would ensue, at least in the South, which would relieve it of black domination and hurl the blacks and their black allies to defeat and confusion. The whole fabric of the government is tottering, and yet idiots are gibbering and laughing beneath the tottering structure. He eulogized the Southern women. He appealed to the history of the past for comfortable assurances of success for the South, in the future; and also urged his hearers to look to the consolations of Christianity, as all were now suffering for national sins.

General Early stated that General Lee had collected much materials for a Southern History of the War, before his death.

Rev. Dr. Hoge regarded the Revolutionary era of 1776, as the greatest, grandest and purest of all time, and the revolution attempted in the South had many features similar to that which established the independence of the United States. Certainly, he said, "no greater, holier task can now be undertaken than

the perpetuation of the memories of our heroes and the vindication of their fame." He was for the glory, and honor, and prosperity of the Union as it is, provided that the liberties and rights of the Southern people are allowed and guaranteed: otherwise he did not wish the Government perpetuated and could not give it his benediction.

Major Robert Stiles, said he would never apologize for having been a Confederate, and that was one thing which he thought would not have to be apologized for, in Heaven. He did not like to be called an "Ex-Confederate," as he was in principles and temper a Confederate still. He complained of the apathy of the Southern people on the subject, as a more formidable obstacle in the way of the Society than "the enmity of foes or the misinformation of friends."

The Society was then adjourned until the next night, after the meeting of the Army of Northern Virginia. Further notices of the proceedings have not reached the RECORD.

### CURRENT NOTES.

VALUABLE REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENTS.—As was intimated in the October number of the RECORD, the publication of some of the documents in possession of the War Department, will be commenced in the December number. These consist of the *Orderly Books* of Washington from the Spring of 1781, when movements were made for a junction of the French and American Armies for the campaign which resulted in the capture of Cornwallis, until the end of the War. Also the *Orderly Book* of Washington, entirely in his own hand writing, with engraved fac simile of a page, on which is written an extraordinary order about profane swearing. These, with inedited letters from Washington, Arnold and others, will appear in successive numbers of the RECORD. The *fac simile* above mentioned, will be in the December number.

A NOTABLE TEA-PARTY.—The ladies of the Women's Auxiliary of the Centennial Commission, of Philadelphia, have decided to hold a grand tea party on the 16th of December, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the great "Boston Tea-party," (so called) when many boxes of the fragrant plant were cast into the harbor on the night of December 16, 1773. It is an excellent idea. We commend it to the ladies throughout the land. Let there be grand tea-parties in every hamlet, village and city of our land, on the evening of that day. No better ushering of the grand Centennials of the Revolution could be devised, than this.

SCIENTIFIC TELEGRAMS.—Early this year, Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, secured the privilege of a free exchange of scientific information, such as the discovery of new planets, or of comets, over the Atlantic cable. The Western Union Telegraph company have agreed to send such dispatches free of cost, over all parts of the United States. The French telegraph companies have offered the same privileges, and recently the director of the Russian Imperial telegraph consented to the same arrangement.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, having written the following letter to a gentleman in Newark, it has been given to the public as a document of historical value:

*"Morristown, Sept. 9, 1873.*

*"Dear Sir:*

"In June last, Messrs. Geo. Halsey, and N. N. Halstead, of Newark, and Mr. Wm. Lidgerwood and myself, of this place, being at the sale of the mansion and grounds known as the 'Washington Headquarters,' located here, bought the place for the sum of \$25,000—a sum much below what can be now had for it at private sale.

"Our object primarily was to keep the place from being desecrated by passing into the hands of improper or speculative persons. You are aware, no doubt, that there is no house in America, save Mount Vernon, that has the same great historic associations as the 'Old Headquarters' at Morristown. Under this roof lived for a long period General and Mrs. Washington, and here, too, were commonly gathered as guests of Washington, or of his military family, such men as Hamilton, Lee, Lafayette, Knox, Steuben, Wayne, De Kalb, &c.

"We who have purchased mean to keep it, and hand it down unharmed to other generations, if we have to do it unassisted by our fellow Jerseymen. But a number have already come forward and subscribed to the stock of the 'Washington Association,' whose object is to have a membership that will deem it a privilege to be known as one of the society—whose capital stock is \$50,000—one half of which is to pay for the property, and the other half to be kept as a fund, the interest of which is to perpetuate the property through all time.

"About \$17,000 have already been subscribed by Mr. Secretary Robeson, Messrs. Amos Clark, Walter Phelps, Judge Lathrop, Fitz John Porter, B. G. Clark, George Richards, Jacob Vannatta, Aug. Cutter, W. L. King, and others. A number of ladies have also subscribed for single shares. These persons with ourselves have made up, without special solicitation, the amount named.

"The subscriptions have varied from \$100 (one share), to \$1,000 (ten shares). As soon as \$30,000 have been subscribed, the persons subscribing will be called together, probably in October, at the old mansion, and an organization will be then made as subscribers may indicate.

"I have no authority to beg of any Jerseyman, and do not propose to do so, but if you think the object a worthy one, and desire to contribute to it, or know of any one who may deem it a privilege to be connected with such an association, I will be glad, as either of my associates will, to receive your subscriptions.

*"Very respectfully and truly yours,*

*"THEO. F. RANDOLPH."*

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH.—Measures are in operation for the thorough im-

provement of the house and grounds known as Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. The house will be renovated and the unsightly objects upon the grounds will be removed. The Secretary of War has appropriated a number of cannon, having historical associations, to add to the beauty and interest of the place.

A MONUMENT TO KOSCIUSZKO.—The Polish residents of New York, held a meeting on the evening of September 9th, for the purpose of forming an association, the object of which is to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Thaddeus Kosciuszko. A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

*President.*—M. Zborowski.

*Vice-Presidents.*—H. Kalussowski, K. Karczewski, S. Mackiewicz, A. Raszewski, J. E. d'Alfonce, V. Zolnowski.

*Treasurer.*—J. Wisnowski.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—K. Jedrzejowski.

*Recording Secretary.*—R. Sunderland.

Arrangements have been made to receive subscriptions of \$1 and upwards. The monument is to be erected in Central Park. The monument will command the sympathy of all Americans who know how nobly Kosciuszko helped their fathers in the struggle for independence. The design of the monument ought to include a statue of the Polish patriot.

A CURIOUS RELIC.—An iron tablet, in the form of a tombstone, was recently discovered in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., on which is a medallion portrait of General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec. Around the medallion is the following inscription: "In memory of Major-General James Wolfe, slain at Quebec, September 13, 1759." Beneath the medallion is a group of flags and cannon, and on a small shield are the official initials of the monarch, "G. R." It was found about twenty years ago, in a junk shop, and taken to the prison by an officer. These tablets were made for use in fire-places, instead of "back-logs."

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—If the accounts of the finding a human skull in a solid rock in Kansas, be true, that fact is positive proof that the human species have been on the earth much longer than has been supposed. The following description of the skull is given by Dr. J. C. Weibley, of Osage Mission:

"It is that of the cranium of the human species of large size, imbedded in conglomerate rock of the tertiary class, and found several feet beneath the surface. Parts of the frontal, parietal and occipital bones were carried away by explosion. The piece of rock holding the remains weighs some forty or fifty pounds, with many impressions of marine shells, and through it there runs a vein of quartz, or within the cranium crystallized organic matter, and by the aid of a microscope presents a beautiful appearance."



**VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.**—At a fair held in the Maryland Institute Hall, in Baltimore, in October, was a collection of portraits done in crayon, by Sharpless, the celebrated limner of profiles, in this country, during the concluding decade of the last century. He so portrayed a very large number of the faces of distinguished men and women in the United States. It was his custom to make and keep duplicates of all his pictures, and these duplicates compose the collection here alluded to, now in possession of a grandson of Dr. John Winder, who received them from Sharpless, as security for money loaned to the artist in 1812. They were all in frames, and were two hundred and twenty-nine in number. At the beginning of the late Civil War, in 1861, these pictures were hastily removed from their frames and placed between sheets of paper. By that means the identity of many were lost, care not having been taken to transfer the names from the frames. They were, at that time, in Accomac County, Virginia. Of the 229, only 135 are left. The portraits of the following persons are identified: John Adams, ex-President; Fisher Ames, Aaron Burr, General Clinton, George Washington Lafayette, son of the Marquis; Albert Gallatin, Thomas Jefferson, Judge Kent, Judge Lawrence, Chancellor Livingston, Mrs. Madison, General Morgan, Sir John and Lady Temple, General Washington, Lady Washington, Noah Webster, James Monroe, De Witt Clinton, General Wilkinson, General Gates, Josiah Parker, M. C.; Rev. Dr. McWhorter, Governor McKean, Judge Dana, William Johnson, author; Rev. Dr. Green, Thomas Cooper, Bishop Hobart, Judge Hobart, Colonel De Courcey, Secretary of War McHenry, and Governor Sumner.

**THE LIVINGSTON VAULTS DESECRATED.**—One night early in September, 1873, the vault of the Livingston family, at Clermont, on the Hudson river, was entered by robbers in search of treasures. A shingle roof which protected the stairway to the vault, was broken in pieces. The coffins containing the remains of Robert L. Livingston and his wife the daughter of Chancellor Livingston, were broken up apparently with an axe. The coffin containing the remains of Chancellor Livingston was untouched. Pieces of the coffins, with bones and dust and the coffin plates, lay in a heap on the floor. The comb of Mrs. Livingston with some of her hair in it, was found in the heap, and the skulls of the husband and wife, with some other bones, were thrown on the grass outside the vault.

The vault of Peter R. Livingston, was also opened at about the same time, and every coffin in it was unscrewed. Three fingers of a lady buried there only two months before, were cut off, for the purpose of obtaining her finger rings.

The Livingston vault, in which the Chancellor was entombed, (according to a letter received by

the EDITOR from his grandson, Thomas Streatfield Clarkson,) is situated near the river, on the old Clermont estate, now owned by Clermont Livingston, and about forty rods west of the carriage road. It is built of brick, and was constructed by Robert Livingston, grandfather of the Chancellor, and youngest son of the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, who was the owner of Clermont or the Lower Manor. From that time until the present, a greater portion of his descendants, in a direct line, have been entombed there. There rested the remains of Robert Livingston and wife, the grandfather and grandmother of Chancellor Livingston; his father and mother, Judge Robert R. Livingston and wife; the Chancellor and his wife; Mrs. General Montgomery; Edward Livingston and his wife, and the Chancellor's two daughters and their husbands, Robert S. and Edward P. Livingston.

No clue of either fact or suspicion has yet been discovered for the detection of the miscreants who so desecrated these tombs.

**CHARLES THOMSON.**—In the notice of Charles Thomson's Monument at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, published in the Historical Record for July, 1873, page 320, the date of Charles Thomson's death is given as August 16, 1814. This was probably a slip of the pen. Charles Thomson died ten years later, in 1824. See the American Biographical Dictionary, [Drake's] lately published.

Philadelphia.

W. D.

**ANCIENT WHITE SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.**—Hon. A. M. Waddell delivered a lecture at Wake Forest College, in North Carolina, on the 15th of October, in which he attempted to show that Europeans had settled within the present domain of North Carolina, five hundred years before the voyage of Columbus. These Europeans, he asserted, came from Ireland, discovered America, settled in North Carolina, and called the country Great Ireland. He cited accounts of the Esquimaux telling Lief, the leader of the expedition of the Northmen to the coasts of New England in the year A. D. 1,000, that white men lived south of Chesapeake Bay, and that the chronicles of Ireland prove that Irishmen, at that early period peopled North Carolina; that when Amadas and Barlow, two of Raleigh's navigators, visited Roanoke Island, they saw children with blue eyes, denoting Caucasian descent, and that people of that region spoke the Gaelic language. The newspaper reports of this lecture give only this meagre outline of it, without pointing definitely to any authority upon which the author, of Irish descent, and who calls North Carolina "the Ireland of the Union," based his theory.

On page 250, Vol. I of the RECORD, may be found a treatise on the Welsh in America before the time of Columbus.

## OBITUARY.

## JOHN A. WINSLOW.

Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Kearsarge Avenue, Boston Highlands, on the evening of the 29th of September, 1873, after a long illness. He was a native of North Carolina, where he was born on the 9th of November, 1811. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Naval Academy, as a protégé of Daniel Webster. At the age of twenty-two he was promoted to passed midshipman, and the next year (1834) he was stationed at the Boston Navy Yard. From 1835 to 1837, he was attached to the Brazil squadron, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1839. After serving in the war with Mexico, he was out of active employment, until 1852, when he was engaged on the flag-ship of Commodore Dulaney. In 1855, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, was stationed in Boston, and in 1862, was called to active duty, with the commission of Captain, upon the reorganization of the Mississippi Flotilla.

As commander of the *Kearsarge*, he performed good service for American commerce, in the sinking of the Anglo-Confederate privateer, *Alabama*. For that service he was promoted to Commodore, and on the 2nd of March, 1870, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, commanding the Pacific fleet. His health began to fail soon afterward, and he was compelled to withdraw from service sometime before his death.

Funeral services in honor of Rear-Admiral Winslow, were held at St. James' Church, Boston Highlands, on the third of October, at noon. The commandant of the station tendered military honors, but they were declined by the Admiral's widow. The officers of the Boston Navy Yard were present, but there was no procession.

## CAPTAIN GEORGE.

The venerable civil and military head of the Onondaga Indians, a remnant of whose once powerful nation now occupy a reservation a few miles south of Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y. died at his residence on the night of the 24th of September.

After the council of the Six Nations, held at Buffalo in the Summer of 1812, to consider the course to be pursued by those Indians, in the war then just declared by the United States, against Great Britain, Capt. George became attached to the American army. He was a handsome young man eighteen years of age, and was brave, active and intelligent. He was with General Scott in the battle of Lundy's Lane on Niagara Falls, and was employed by that officer as a bearer of despatches to the head of the Onondaga nation, asking for reinforcements. A leading man among his people, he has been of late years, the recognized head of the

nation. His funeral took place at the Reservation, about nine miles south of Syracuse, on the 26th of September, at which Bishop Huntington, of the Protestant Episcopal church, officiated.

## LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE.

The veteran Editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," Lewis Gaylord Clarke, died at his residence, at Piermont, N. Y. on Monday, the 3d of November, at the age of sixty-three years. He was born at Otisco, Onondaga county, N. Y. in the year 1810, with a twin brother, Willis Gaylord, who died in Philadelphia more than thirty years ago. They were educated by their father, a soldier of the Revolution. Both showed a taste for literature and a talent for authorship, at a very early age.

When he was only twenty-four years of age, Lewis was called to the Editorial chair of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," over the career of which he presided from that time until its death, a period of twenty-five years. His "Editor's Table" and "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents" were genial and very attractive. Modest, sympathetic, always kind and generous, he drew around him a galaxy of bright writers, such as Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Fitz Green Halleck, Gillian C. Verplanck, James K. Paulding, Dr. John W. Francis, Henry T. Tuckerman, George P. Morris and N. P. Willis. After the demise of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," Mr. Clarke lived in retirement at a pretty little villa at Piermont, on the west bank of the Lower Hudson, whence he sent out contributions from his pen, occasionally. Only Mr. Bryant, of the list of contributors to the "Knickerbocker," above named, now survives.

## JAMES HUGHES.

Judge James Hughes, once a member of Congress from Indiana, died very suddenly of heart disease, near Bladensburg, District of Columbia, on the morning of October, 21st, in the 50th year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, but went to Indiana in early life, where he received a University education, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1842. In the 16th United States Infantry he served as Lieutenant in the war with Mexico, and when that contest ceased, he returned to his profession. In 1852, he was elected circuit judge, and remained on the bench six years. From 1853 to 1856, he was Professor of law in his *alma mater*, the University of Indiana; and in 1857 he was elected to a seat in Congress. From 1861 until 1865, he was a judge of the Court of Claims, which position he resigned and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, where until the time of his death, he was in the active practice of his profession.



## LITERARY NOTICES.

*Pre-Historic Man. Darwinism and Deity. The Mound Builders.* By M. F. FORCE, Cincinnati; Robert Clark & Co., 8vo. pp. 85. These are the titles of three papers read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, the first in March, 1868, the second in January, 1872, and the third in April, 1873. They have been handsomely printed in one thin volume. The author, Judge Force, is the son of the late Peter Force, of Washington city, the compiler of the "American Archives." He is a sound thinker and careful recorder of his thoughts, and whatever he may submit to the scattering hand of the Press, is sure to be worthy of consideration.

The first of these papers treats of the discovery, character and theories concerning the ancient Lake-villages of Switzerland, and passes on to a consideration of facts bearing upon the antiquity of Man on the Earth. An array of positive statements on this point, which cannot but be accepted as truth, inevitably leads to the conclusion that Man has existed upon the earth much longer than the expounders of Revelation and Science have hitherto taught us to believe. Unquestioned facts are given to show that man was cotemporary with the now extinct Mammoth and the hairy Elephant.

The second paper—"Darwinism and Deity," first makes clear Darwin's theory of the development of our race, by a consideration of important facts, and then passes on to the contemplation of this theory in its relations to God as a great original Creator. In this inquiry the author touches upon the more profound items of metaphysics, or speculative philosophy which is outside of the domain of physical science, accepting Newton's extraordinary definition of God, but with the final conclusion that we know nothing concerning the essence of Deity. This matter is discussed in connection with Darwin's theory, because Theologians regard that theory as antagonistic to the divine revelations which we have of Deity and his works. The theory of development, as given by Darwin, evolves the radiant picture of beings in the future, far superior to man. The suggestions says the author, "if a mere senseless shell-fish can struggle up through diversified forms to such a being as man, what glorious visions of greatness yet to be attained, does not the fact suggest?"

The third paper—"The Mound-builders," like its predecessors, is filled with the records of striking facts bearing upon existing theories concerning the people who built the mysterious ancient structures in our country, and the uses of those structures. The author inquires concerning the Mound-builders—What are their works? When did they live? How they lived? Who were they? and closes with remarks on some of their works in Tennessee.

The three papers properly brought together, are rich in suggestions of topics for profound thought and investigation.

*Farm Ballads.* By WILL CARLETON, New York: Harper & Brothers, 8vo. pp. 108. These

are the productions of a young poet working in a field not often well cultivated and lying along side of dialectic ones of a lower order. The tone of the Ballads are so healthful, simple and sympathetic, and their pictures are so familiar to the human heart, that they stir the soul of every reader and listener with an undefinable glow of admiration. They exhibit some of the finer traits of human nature, exquisitely revealed by words, and instruct and amuse at the same time. The Ballads are well illustrated by engravings, and form a beautiful and interesting gift book at the holiday season.

*The Revision of the English Version of the New Testament.* By J. B. LIGHTFOOT, D. D., canon of St. Paul's and Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D. Archbishop of Dublin; and C. J. ELLICOTT, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with an introduction by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., Professor of Divinity, in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. New York: Harper & Bros., 12mo. pp. 567.

Shall the common version of the Holy Scriptures, used by English speaking people, be revised? is a question that has long agitated the Protestant church, especially in England, where it has, at last, been settled in the affirmative. Able publicists and critics have written much upon the subject, among the most prominent of whom are the gentlemen named in the title page. They have written clear and concise, yet almost exhaustive treatises on the principles and modes of revision. These treatises, by permission of the authors, have been republished in the volume above named, under the careful supervision of Dr. Schaff, for the special use of American readers and students. The work contains a collection of the wisest and freshest thoughts on the important subject.

Arch Bishop Trench wrote his treatise, in 1859, before a Revision Committee was appointed. In 1870, after the Convocation at Canterbury had taken the first step toward an organized effort at revision, Bishop Ellicott prepared his treatise; and the following year Professor Lightfoot, one of the greatest of England's Biblical scholars, prepared his work. That was after the Revision Committee had begun their sessions at Westminster.

Dr. Schaff, in his introduction, gives an interesting and scholarly account of the Revision Committee, and the object and scope of their labors; and he makes the wise suggestion, that to prevent an increase of sectarian divisions among Protestants, the work of revision should be one of the united Biblical scholarships of English-speaking Christendom.

Archbishop Trench's work treats more of the philological aspect of the present English version of the Scriptures, and the best means for carrying on the labor of revision. Bishop Ellicott's treatise dwells more particularly upon the critical value of the text of the authorized version: its leading char-



acteristics; the nature and limits of revision; the amount of corrections likely to be introduced, and the best manner of proceeding with the work. Professor Lightfoot considers St. Jerome's version of the Latin Bible, the authorized version of the English Bible, and the lessons suggested by historical parallels. He then considers the necessity for a revision; the verbal distinctions and false readings; faults of grammar and lexicography; treatment of proper names, official titles, &c.

In these days of critical analysis of all religious dogmas founded upon the Scriptures, this revision assumes a most important place in the social history of our time; and this publication, in a single handy volume of the written thoughts of leading Biblical scholars on the subject, is a valuable service for American readers.

*Journal and Letters of Colonel John May, of Boston, relative to two Journeys to the Ohio Country in 1788 and '89, with a Biographical sketch.* By Rev. RICHARD S. EDES, of Boston, Mass. And Illustrative Notes by Wm. M. DARLINGTON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co. 8vo. pp. 160.

This volume, printed for the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, forms one of the series of valuable and very beautifully printed historical works concerning the Ohio Valley, of the firm whose imprint it bears. It is the first volume of a new series of publications by that Society. The MS. journal is in the possession of Colonel May's grand-son, the Rev. Richard S. Edes, author of the memoir.

Colonel May was a native of Pomfret, in Connecticut, and was the youngest of a family of six children. He became a resident of Boston at an early age. He was in the military service during a portion of the Revolutionary War, and in 1787, was commissioned a Colonel. His death occurred in Boston in the Summer of 1812, when he was 64 years of age. He often felt a desire to remove to lands which he owned "at Muskingum," in Ohio, but his wife's friends opposed the measure. According to his biographer, he was brusque in manner, hasty and choleric in temper, but so genial and kind hearted, that he was much beloved by those who knew him best.

In the Spring of 1788, when a tide of emigration to the Ohio country, from New England, began to flow, Colonel May left home on a tour to that Western region. The journal above mentioned, is an interesting record of that tour, with its stirring events and the daily life of those pioneers who settled Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum.

The journal extends over a period of about a year and a half. In it the writer gives a very interesting account of the first inauguration of Washington, at the old Federal Hall at the head of Broad Street, New York—a ceremony which he saw. He mentions the interesting fact that at nine o'clock in the morning, the several church-bells rang, and the congregations assembled for prayer, whilst the military companies that were to escort the civic procession, paraded and prepared for the ceremonies of the day.

These consisted of a troop of horse, one company of artillery, two companies of grenadiers, one company of light infantry, and battalion men; in all not more than five hundred.

*The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and Antiquarian Journal.* The October number of this valuable publication, is filled, as usual, with a large amount of important matter. The first article, occupying twelve pages, is a carefully prepared Biographical Sketch of John H. Sheppard, A. M., by JOHN WARD DEAN, A. M. Librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. It is accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Sheppard.

This article is followed by Poetical Prognostics, by Abram E. Cutler, Esq.; Selections from Dr. Wm. Bentley's Correspondence, communicated by Miss Mary R. Crowninshield, with Notes by the Editor; Records of Hull, Mass., communicated by Willard S. Allen, Esq.; The Dalton and Batchelder Pedigree, by William H. Whitmore, A. M.; Sketch of some of the Losses to Literature and the Fine Arts, occasioned by the Great Fire in Boston of 1872, by Augustus T. Perkins, A. M.; The Town of Hollis, N. H. (Part I.), by the Hon. Samuel T. Worcester; The Marston Family, of Salem, Mass., by the Rev. John L. Watson, D. D.; The Chevalier de Ternay, by Sidney Everett, A. M.; Notes, Queries and Minor Articles; Necrology of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; Societies and their proceedings, and Obituaries.

The paper by Mr. Perkins on the losses by the great fire in Boston, a year ago, has a painful interest to those who fully appreciate the exquisite mental suffering which such losses produce in the owners of such property. For example: one gentleman lost five beautiful portraits of members of his family, painted by the celebrated John Singleton Copley. Artists lost valuable pictures and the models, sketches and souvenirs of their whole lives. Some families lost whole libraries of rare works, some of them specimens of early printing, manuscripts and other things which may never be replaced. Others lost fine sculptures. One of these, an artist, lost beautiful old tapestries, satins, dresses and curiosities, the fruits of years of travel and study, and rich souvenirs of Grenada and Venice.

*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.* The October number of this quarterly magazine, fully sustains the character of its predecessors. It completes the Fourth volume and contains papers on Notes, Biographical and Genealogical of the Colden Family, by E. R. Purple; Genealogy of William Bradford, the Printer, by S. S. Purple, M. D.; Long Island, Families in Chester County, Penna., by George Cope; Records of the Society of Friends, of N. Y. and vicinity, by Abraham S. Underhill; Records of the First Presbyterian church of N. Y.; Births and Baptisms; Marriage Records, Gravesend, L. I., by Tunis G. Bergen; Notes on Books; Notes and Queries; Obituaries, &c.



# THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD.

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## *A TEA PARTY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO*



INTERIOR OF FANEUIL HALL TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

*From a drawing by W. H. Bartlett.*

We are now among the Centennials of the Revolution—the one hundredth anniversaries of the stirring events which preceded the struggle of the Americans, in warfare with arms for national independence. For ten years or more they had sought redress of grievances imposed by the parent government, through petitions and

remonstrances addressed to the King, and by bloodless conflicts with the ministry and their agents. The colonists had compelled a large portion of the British people at home to be their friends, by the justice of their complaints, the moderation of their measures and the operations of trade. The Americans were valuable

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by Samuel P. Town, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

customers for the English merchants and manufacturers, and by the loss of their trade when, as a compulsory measure, they entered into agreements not to import certain articles of consumption from Great Britain. British interests were ruinously touched.

Among other proscribed articles was *tea*. The East India Company, who had the monopoly of the tea trade, felt this measure very severely, and requested the Government to take off the small duty of three pence a pound on tea, to which the Americans objected not because of the paltry amount, but as a violation of a sacred principle. Already seventeen million pounds of tea had accumulated in the ware-houses of the Company in London. They offered to pay to the government an exportation tariff of six-pence, if it would take off the impost duty of three pence. The stupid ministry, unwilling to so relinquish a show of the right of parliament to tax the colonies, refused. They retained the duty but gave the company leave to send tea to America free of any export duty, so favoring a commercial monopoly and doing violence to justice in the treatment of loyal subjects of the nation. The Americans resolved that no tea should be landed on their shores, and they took measures to prevent the landing of any, when they heard that tea-ships were crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

The excitement in Boston was intense. In November, 1773, a hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, was posted about the city:

"TO THE FREEMEN OF THIS AND THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

"*Gentlemen*—You are desired to meet at the Liberty Tree, this day at twelve o'clock at noon, then and there to hear the persons to whom the *Tea* shipped by the East India Company is consigned, make a public resignation of their offices or consignees, upon oath; and also swear that they will reship any teas that may be consigned to them by the said company by the first vessel sailing to London."

Already meetings had been held at Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," at which committees had been appointed to

oppose the measures of government. These committees had been insulted, and now another hand-bill, extensively circulated, threatened every citizen who might repeat the insults with public exposure. The meeting pursuant to the above call, was held, at which John Hancock presided. The answer of the consignees was equivocal, and was voted, by the meeting, to be unsatisfactory. At another meeting they answered; "It is out of our power to comply with the request of the town." So "the town" took the matter into their own hands, and when the tea ships arrived, the following hand-bill was posted:

"Friends! Brethren! Countrymen! That worst of plagues, the detested *TEA* shipped for this port by the East India Company is now arrived in the Harbor; the hour of Destruction, or manly opposition to the Machinations of Tyranny, stares you in the Face; every Friend to his Country, to himself and posterity is now called upon to meet at *Faneuil Hall* at nine o'clock *Thursday*, (at which time the bells will ring) to make united and successful resistance to this last, worst and most destructive measure of administration."

The meeting was held. The crowd overflowed Faneuil Hall, and they adjourned to the old South meeting house, where it was resolved that "the tea shall not be landed; that no duty shall be paid; and that it shall be sent back in the same bottom." The ship was the *Dartmouth*, Captain Hall. The meeting ordered the ship to be moored at Griffin's wharf, and guarded. The whole matter was then put in charge of the Boston Committee of Correspondence, and for a fortnight afterward, the excitement continually grew in intensity.

On the 16th of December, 1773, a hundred years ago this month, the Old South Church overflowed with an immense gathering of people of Boston and the surrounding country. Samuel Philip Savage, of Weston, presided. The youthful Josiah Quincy was the chief speaker. His eloquence so fired the hearts of his listeners, that they could barely be constrained from rushing to the wharves and destroying the *Dartmouth* and her cargo. When he ceased speaking, at about three o'clock



in the afternoon, the question "Will you abide by your former resolutions with respect to not suffering the tea to be landed?" was put, and answered affirmatively by a loud shout from the multitude. The assemblage then waited for the return of a messenger who had been sent to the Governor, for a permit to have the vessel leave the harbor. It was denied.

The meeting was greatly excited. As twilight was approaching a call was made for candles. At that moment, a person disguised as a Mohawk Indian, raised the war whoop in the gallery of the Old South Church, which was answered from without. There seemed to be a preconcerted movement. Another voice in the gallery shouted:—"Boston Harbor a Tea pot tonight! Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf!" The meeting instantly adjourned, and the people crowded into the street. Several persons disguised as Mohawks<sup>1</sup> were seen making their way rapidly toward Griffin's wharf, and in that direction the populace pressed.

At the wharf there was evidently concert of action, the result of previous arrangements. Fifteen or twenty persons disguised as Indians, and about forty others, went on board the *Dartmouth* and two other vessels that had just arrived with cargoes of tea. The number of sixty men soon swelled to one hundred and forty.

The hatches of the vessels were opened, and in the space of two hours, three hundred and forty-two chests of tea were cast into the waters. Boston harbor was indeed, a great "tea pot" that night—a clear moonlit evening. A British squadron lay within a quarter of a mile of the rioters' proceedings, and British troops were witnesses of them, yet neither arm of the service offered to interfere.

When the work was finished—when the great Tea-party had accomplished its purpose—the disguised men and others marched quietly into the town, dispersed to their homes, and Boston was never more tranquil than on that brilliant December night.

The last survivor of the men who performed the destructive act, was David Kinnison, who died in Chicago, in 1851, at the age of 115 years, a native of old Kingston, in Maine, where he was born on the 17th of November, 1736. His grandfather lived 112 years, and his father died at the age of 103 years, and nine months. David had married four times, and had twenty-two children. He learned to read after he was sixty years of age, and to write his name. His portrait taken when he was one hundred and eleven years of age, may be seen in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution."

#### LAST SURVIVORS OF THE PENSIONED SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The RECORD is indebted to the courtesy of the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington City, for the following brief sketch of twenty-five of the last survivors of soldiers of the Revolution who were pensioned:

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.—Died in Connecticut, April 12, 1862, aged 101 years—Born in, and enlisted from Fairfield, Conn., in

1779—was present at the burning of Fairfield and Norwalk—Employed principally as a minute man, and on coast-guard duty, watching and arresting Tories.

WILLIAM COGGIN, of Gordon county, Georgia, was alive early in 1861, then 106 years of age—Born in Barnwell District, S. C., and enlisted from Camden District,

<sup>1</sup> In the reign of Queen Anne, Colonel Peter Schuyler took some Mohawk Chiefs to England. They created a great sensation, and it became fashionable for wild young men, going out on a carousal, to disguise themselves as Mohawks. In time

the general name of "Mohawks" was given to rowdies, and when they were spoken of, they were called "Mohawks," of which name they were proud. Hence the rioters who destroyed the tea, being disguised as Indians, were called Mohawks.



from that part of Bladen county, which is now Robeson county, and was in expeditions to Wilmington, Charleston, and in the battles of Bettie's Bridge and Camden, when he was taken, and kept a prisoner until the close of the war.

MOSES JONES, of Orange county, N. C., was alive in the early part of 1861, then 99 years of age. Born in and enlisted from Granville county in 1780, was present at the siege of Yorktown, which was followed by the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis.

JOHN GRAY, of Brookfield, Noble county, Ohio, died March 28, 1869, aged 105 years. Born in, and entered the service from Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1781; he marched to Fredericksburgh, Williamsburgh and Richmond, where he was discharged after three months' service—He entered in June of the same year, and discharged in October without leaving Fairfax county. Removed to Ohio in 1795, and has lived in Noble county since 1829.

JARAD FARRAND, of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, died, probably, early in 1862, at the age of 102. Born in Norwich, Conn., he subsequently resided in Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont. Entering the service at Bennington in 1777, in Warner's regiment of Green Mountain Boys, was engaged in erecting forts, scouting, guarding the frontier, watching Tories and Indians. Was in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. Removed to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1834.

JONAS GATES, of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, died January 14, 1864, aged 102 years. Born in, and enlisted from Barrè, Mass., in 1781. Was stationed at West Point, N. Y. Has also resided in the towns of Chelsea and Randolph, Vermont.

PETER BASHAW, of White's Creek, Davidson county, Tenn. in 1809. Enlisted in 1780, marched to Hillsboro, N. C., joining the army under General Morgan. Accompanied the prisoners taken at the battle of Cowpens to Charlotte, N. C.—Joined the army at Richmond, Va., under

Gen. La Fayette, and, soon afterwards, the army under General Washington for the siege of Yorktown, which place surrendered with the forces under Lord Cornwallis. Detailed with others to guard the prisoners sent to Winchester, Virginia.

MATHEW LEAY, of Martinsville, Henry county, Virginia, was alive early in 1861, then 98 years of age. Born in, and enlisted from Amelia county, in 1780, he was stationed on the James river, at Chucketuck Mills, Sleepy Hole Ferry, Suffolk, Pitch Landing, &c. Removed in 1787 to Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

NATHANIEL AMES, of Dane county, Wisconsin, died August 27, 1863, aged 102 years. Born in Scituate, R. I., he entered the service at Fort Griswold, Conn., under Ledyard, and again in 1777 at Stonington. When at West Point, N. Y. and Morristown, N. J. was employed in scouting parties, and was at Orangetown, when Major André was hung. Has resided in Waterford and Coeymans, N. Y., and in 1832 removed to or was living in Steuben, Oneida county, N. Y., and was a minister of the gospel. In 1844, went to Racine county, Wisconsin, to live with his children.

The oldest marriage of a pensioner; longest surviving, and remaining a widow of a revolutionary soldier, was, probably, Amy Spaulding, of Sullivan county, N. H., who died in 1859 or early in 1860. She was the widow of, and married to Ebenezer Spaulding, January 16, 1777; he being an inhabitant of Camden, now Washington, and she of Lempster, both in New Hampshire. Spaulding enlisted, and left his residence for Cambridge, Mass., on the 19th or 20th of April, 1775, and was present in the battle of Bunker Hill, in the following June. His subsequent service was in response to the urgent call for men to oppose the progress of the army under General Burgoyne, and as he did not return home until after his surrender, may have been an active participator in that engagement and victory over these invaders.



*THE CAPTORS OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.*

It is known to the readers of American history that the three young men who captured Major André, near Tarrytown, were rewarded by the National Government by the presentation to each, of a silver medal, and an annual pension for life, of \$200 a year. The Continental Congress was stimulated to make that award by the facts of the case, and the following sentence in a letter written by Washington, to the President of that body: "Their conduct merits our warmest esteem; and I beg leave to add that I think the public would do well to allow them a gratuity. They have prevented, in all probability, our suffering one of the severest strokes that could have been meditated against us." The medal is of elliptical form. On one side is a shield, over which, on a ribbon is the word FIDELITY; on the other side is a wreath, and the words VINCIT AMOR PATRIA—"the love of our country conquers."

These three young men were John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart or Wert and David Williams. The first was then twenty-two years of age; the second was twenty, and the third was twenty-six. They were all young farmers of West Chester county, and were then in the militia service as volunteers. The testimony of these young men before the court of inquiry, concerning the circumstances of the capture of André, perfectly agreed in essential matters. They were out watching for cattle drivers, to prevent their taking any to the enemy in New York, and to arrest any suspicious persons who might be passing in the vicinity of Tarrytown. There were at first, seven in the party; the other four had gone to watch another part of the road.

In 1817, Mr. Paulding asked Congress to increase the amount of his annuity. Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge was then a delegate in Congress, from Connecticut. He had been an active officer of dragoons in the Continental army, and at the time of the arrest of Major André, he belonged to Colonel Sheldon's corps of Light

Horsemen. He had charge of André, and commanded the escort that took the spy to West Point, and thence to Washington's headquarters at Tappan.

Tallmadge and André were nearly of the same age, the former being twenty-six and the latter twenty-nine years old. He became much interested in his prisoner, who communicated with him freely, and who gave Major Tallmadge most unfavorable impressions concerning the character of his captors; impressions which were never effaced. When, therefore, the petition of Paulding came before Congress, Tallmadge vehemently opposed the granting of the prayer, alleging that the petitioners and his companions had been more than compensated for the *real patriotism* which they exercised on the occasion of making Major André a prisoner. The Major's statements impressed Tallmadge with the belief that the plunder of a well dressed traveller was their first incentive to arrest him, and that, could they have been certified of their prisoner's ability to perform his promises of large reward, which, they alleged, he made, if they would allow him to proceed, they would not have detained him. André solemnly asserted, Tallmadge said, that they first ripped up the housings of his saddle and the cape of his surtout, in search of money, but finding none, one of the party said: "He may have it [money] in his boots." They ordered him to take them off, and the discovery of the papers concealed in them gave them the first hint that he might be a spy. Major André further told Major Tallmadge that it was his opinion that if he could have offered them a small sum in specie, they would have let him pass; he had only a small amount in Continental bills, which had been given him by Mr. Smith, at whose house he and Arnold had held a conference.

With such impressions Tallmadge opposed the granting of the prayer of Paulding's petition, and gave the statements of André as the reasons for his opposition. His course in this matter created much ex

citement, and the friends of the captors were naturally very indignant. He was abused in the newspapers, and a *Vindication of the Captors of Major André* was published in New York, in 1817. These

things aroused Tallmadge to a sense of the necessity of making a defence of himself, and he wrote to many survivors of the war, who he believed were acquainted with the captors and of the circumstances



LIKENESS OF JOHN PAULDING.

*John Paulding*

of the arrest, asking for their written opinions. Of this correspondence, three letters are preserved in the collection of a gentleman who has furnished copies of them for publication in the RECORD. They are here published in the order of their dates, merely as historical curiosities. The first was written by Col. Tallmadge from the seat of government to an unknown person; the second, by him, from his home, to Samuel Bowman, and the third is from a correspondent, and is alluded to in the second letter. The following is the correspondence:

Washington, Feb. 27, 1817.

Sir:

In the "Gleaner" of the 21st instant, which I have this day received, I noticed a paragraph relative to the capture of Major André, corroborated by a statement from an officer of the Massachusetts line. As the bare name of a *revolutionary officer* carries with it a title to my particular regard, I feel desirous to know the person who recollects scenes in which we were engaged, as correctly as you appear to do. Will you permit a Brother soldier, to ask of you the favor to state your recollections



of any circumstances relating to the *capture, detention and execution* of Major André, together with the prevailing impression at that time, respecting the *character, motives and conduct* of his captors in bringing him up to our lines, &c., &c. It is not my present intention to make any publication to rebut the slanderous remarks in which some newspaper editors have indulged on the occasion; but I am very happy to find, whenever I have heard any remarks from officers of the Revolution, who were with the army at the time of André's capture, and Arnold's defection, that their impressions are similar to my own. I have this day received a letter from a highly meritorious officer of the Revolution, who was a prisoner with the enemy, when Major André was taken. Being wounded, as we supposed mortally, I left him at Kingstract, in West Chester County, when he was soon paroled by the enemy. While there, between the lines, he says he frequently saw the *thieves* (who were called *Cow-boys and Skinners*) from above and below, meet on the most friendly terms, and afterwards separate, and when at a proper distance pretend to fire at each other. He further remarks that when he was sufficiently recovered, he surrendered himself to Col. Delancey, who commanded the nearest British post. While there, he remarks, he was informed by an officer with whom he was well acquainted, that the captors of Major André, with others, carried on a clandestine intercourse with the enemy. That they, with two others, had made an agreement with an agent of Col. Delancey, to procure a favorite horse for the Colonel, then back in the country, for which they were to receive two hundred guineas. He farther added that their only object in going to the place where they apprehended André, was to meet Col. Delancey's agent, to close the contract about the horse, &c. I hope you will excuse the liberty I am thus taking, and if leisure will permit, that you will favor me with a line, enclosing a *certificate* of the facts by you recollected, relative to the subject above mentioned. As I expect to set out for home next week, please to direct to me at *Litchfield, Conn.*,

unless your letter can reach New York by the middle of March, where I should be glad to receive it.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
your most obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN TALLMADGE.

*Litchfield, April 17, 1817.*

*Dear Sir:*

I feel very much obliged by your communication of the 29th ult., the manner as well as the substance of which renews my recollection of the scenes which took place in our revolutionary struggle, and serves greatly to endear to my heart the few remaining fellow soldiers of that eventful era. The statement which you have given, so far as comes within my knowledge, I know to be true, and all of it was matter of public notoriety. Indeed there were few events of the war which made so deep an impression on my mind as the capture, detention and execution of Major André; whom tho' an enemy in arms, I loved like a brother. Indeed, his whole deportment, after he declared who he was, indicated the polite gentleman, the man of honour and the scholar, to a degree almost unequalled by anything I had ever before witnessed. I can most heartily accord in your opinion of Major André's sincerity and regard for truth. In fact life seemed not, in his opinion, to be worth preserving by the sacrifice of honour, sincerity and truth. When the occasion lately presented, which gave rise to so many strictures and editorial abuse, nothing but a sense of duty compelled me to make the statement which I did in the House of Representatives, and altho' I well knew many facts which would have placed the captors of André in a very unpleasant light, yet my sincere wish was not to detract from the estimation in which that deed was held by the public, but to prevent the Legislature from being imposed on. I thank Heaven that my patriotism is not of so pliant a make as to surrender the interest of my country to party clamour; neither thro' fear or by flattery to refrain from doing that which I conceive to be my duty. Since I returned home from



the seat of government, I have received several letters from brother officers, all of whom agree in the same facts and opinion relative to the captors of Major André. One of those letters I propose to copy for your amusement. Before I close this letter, permit me, thro' you to return my thanks to the Editor of the "*Gleaner*," whose honorable and independent mind has induced him to espouse and defend the cause of truth in so able a manner. His remarks headed THE CAPTORS OF ANDRÉ, in the "*Gleaner*," of the 21st ulto., appears to have repeated certain assertions from the testimony of the party themselves.

I pray you to accept the best wishes of one who is proud that he may rank himself among the officers of the Revolution, and believe me to be, with great respect,

Your friend and most  
obedient servant,  
BENJAMIN TALLMADGE.

Annapolis, March 4, 1817.

Dear Sir :

I had once the honour of your acquaintance. I have lately seen and have now before me a certificate signed by 17 persons in favor of the character of Isaac Van Vert, one of the 3 who captured Major André. Van Vert is the son of Martinus Van Vert, and was born near Tarry Town, in the State of New York, as were Paulding and Williams, myself also, and went to school with Paulding and Van Vert many days; Williams never had any education. I had the honour of wearing a commission from the 3d day of March, in the year 1776, until the army was disbanded in New York, I believe in '83, and I was in service mostly on the lines between Kingsbridge and Croton River, in the State of New York, and was well acquainted, and had an opportunity to be well acquainted with the actions and character of the three persons who took André. Whatever may be their character now, I know there was never three greater villains than them three were in the time of the Revolutionary war; Isaac Van Vert,

John Paulding and David Williams, and I do know that they were Horse and Cow stealers, and I have been in pursuit of them, many times by orders, and nothing but stopping André could have obtained their pardon, if my oath on the occasion would do any good, or be of any service to substantiate anything that you have advanced against them, you will please to let me know and it shall be forwarded to you by mail. I now reside in this city. I can point out several acts of theirs that at this time would either hang or send to the Penitentiary, but they were fortunate in the affair, and government gave Van Vert a good farm, one belonging to a Mr. Youngs, father of Joseph Youngs, Esq., and Paulding a farm that once belonged to Doctor Hungerford, near Peckskill, Williams a farm some where below White Plains, and each a silver medal and I think \$200 a year for life, but in lieu of that, had they all three been hanged with André, they would have had their deserts, &c.

I am with much respect  
your obedient humble servant,

A. G. HAMMOND.

P. S.—I am sorry that a relation of mine signed the certificate, as he was a little boy in the war, and I know he had no opportunity of knowing anything of the actions of the three persons named, neither does Romer.

Only upon the testimony of Major André's suspicions, and the common gossip of the day, were founded these grave charges made by Col. Tallmadge. The statements of Mr. Hammond are unsupported by any records known to the writer, and should have no weight in the scale against the great and loyal deed performed by these young men, who thereby atoned, if any atonement was required, for these temporary irregularities. The voices of their cotemporaries as well as posterity have declared them to be among the saviors of their country, and let every American who loves that country say Amen!



*THE OLD POWDER MAGAZINE AT CHARLESTON.*

OLD POWDER MAGAZINE.

Early in the late civil war, the Editor of the RECORD received from a correspondent in Nashville, Tennessee, a pencil sketch of the Old Powder Magazine, on Cumberland street, Charleston, which was built for the purpose before the old war for Independence. It was accompanied by the following letter :

"When Fort Sumter fell into the hands of the Confederates, and South Carolina soil was becoming too hot for the foot of a 'Yankee,' I left Charleston, passed through Virginia, over the mountains into East Tennessee, and so on to this place where I am sojourning temporarily. A few days before I left, a friend handed me the inclosed sketch and a copy of a letter written by Peter Manigault, a patriotic Huguenot, concerning an event connected with the old magazine. I send you both for use in some of your historical productions."

An engraving from the sketch is above given, and subjoined is Mr. Manigault's letter :

"I was satisfied, at least a fortnight before the surrender, that Charleston could not hold out long against the siege, and I advised General Lincoln to secure in some way, from destruction or from the clutches of the invaders, the gunpowder then in the magazine. He was hopeful until two or three days before he was compelled to surrender. Then he acted on my advice. There were about 100,000 pounds of gunpowder in the magazine. General Lincoln had it conveyed to the crypt or vaults of the Custom-house, where it was walled up in a dry place. It remained there until the British evacuated the city, when it was brought out for our use again."

When the news of the skirmish at Lexington reached Charleston, the patriots there felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and resolved to take the risks of overt acts of rebellion. General Gadsden was the chief leader. He organized an expedition for seizing the powder then in this old magazine and elsewhere. That feat was accomplished, and the gunpowder was delivered to General Gadsden. They were not so successful at other places of deposit. The public Receiver and Keeper of the powder of the merchants, was friendly to the Whig cause; they removed the powder a few yards from its depository, in one place, and hid it in the bushes. He told the merchants that he was sorry to say that the magazine had been broken open. Of course they held him and his sureties responsible for the value of the merchandise. He directed them to make out their bills. These were presented to Henry Laurens, a leader in the rebellious movements and Chairman of the Committee of Safety, who instantly paid the full amount to the owners, and the powder was delivered to Gadsden. So did the patriots secure ammunition for immediate use wherewith to begin the great struggle.



## WASHINGTON'S ORDERLY BOOKS.

A large number of the Orderly Books of the general officers of the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, are in the custody of the War Department. Among them are several of General Washington's. Copies of the latter have been made for the RECORD, and they will appear in print for the first time, in its pages, in consecutive numbers of its issue.

Washington was in the habit of writing out his orders with his own hand, in small quarto books, from which they were copied into others by his Secretary. With the exception of one, his Orderly books above mentioned, are in the hand-writing of his scribe. They are in regular chronological order from the spring of 1781, until the close of the war. The exception (in the hand-writing of Washington), has been in the possession of Professor Robert W. Weir, of West Point, for many years. This will be first given in the RECORD, and after that, those of a later date in chronological order. The history of this autograph Orderly Book is given in the subjoined letter of Professor Weir to the Secretary of War:

"West Point, June 23, 1873.

"Hon. W. W. BELKNAP,  
Secretary of War.

"My Dear Sir:

"I send to you *unconditionally*, the Order Book of General Washington, and must confess that I part with it with much regret, as it has been a sacred relic with me for many years.

"I obtained the book by painting a picture for it, and when it came into my possession, was told that it originally had a title-page which, I suppose, bore the signature of Washington; the leaf had been taken out by the person from whom I received it, to fulfill a promise that he had made to a lady, to give her the first autograph of Washington, that he saw and could obtain, and when the book was sent to him, he opened it at the title page, and thus felt bound to give it to the lady. I have always regretted the loss of this page, and endeavored to find out who the person was that held it, as I would have painted another picture to have restored it to the book; but as there seemed to be some delicacy expressed at the time, I made no further inquiries on the subject.

"The book had been picked up at the burning of the Capitol in 1814, by a person who obtained permission to retain it, and which was so recorded on a leaf at the end of the book; the leaf I have somewhere in my possession, and when I lay my hand on it will send it to you.

"My friend, the late Henry Care, who was a member of the New York Historical Society, wished very much to obtain it for that institution, and made

the offer of \$500, of which I spoke to you; but on seeing the book without the signature of Washington, expressed a doubt of its authenticity, which was strengthened by some one saying that it was the writing of Hamilton. Sometime afterwards I lent the manuscript to Mr. Sparks, who said that he had no doubt of its authorship. This was also Mr. Irving's opinion, to whom I suggested a *fac simile* of the order on swearing for his quarto edition of the Life of Washington, as an interesting illustration of his character, but while in his possession the book was unfortunately mislaid, and for some months could not be found; it was afterwards recovered by his publisher, Mr. Putnam, but too late for the publication of the order in his work.<sup>1</sup> Since that time I have never permitted the book to leave my room until I placed it in your hands.

"A few years before the rebellion, Col. Lewis Washington came to see me, and wanted very much to purchase the manuscript. His aunt, Mrs. Julia Washington, wife of William Augustine W. (also aunt of Mrs. Weir), who had spent a week with us a short time before, had spoken to him about it; but I preferred to keep the book, and do not now regret my refusal to part with it.

"I have often felt that it was too valuable a relic to be held by an individual, and have always regarded the order on swearing alone, by Washington's hand, as 'a jewel above all price.' I therefore now remit the book to you, my dear Sir, with the hope that it may be permanently preserved among the archives of the Nation."

Yours very truly,

ROBT. W. WEIR.

In the publication of these Orderly Books, unimportant matters, such as relate to the proceedings of court martial in cases of obscure persons without any historical significance, will be omitted. Extracts from the proceedings of Congress, which have been published in the printed journals of that body, will be presented in a condensed form, but nothing essential for the service of the cause of historical inquiry, which are found in the books, will be omitted. The names of officers and facts illustrated by memorials, will be compressed into the forms of paragraphs, instead of being displayed in a tabulated form.

<sup>1</sup> A *fac simile* of that remarkable order, slightly reduced to accommodate it to the size of the page of the RECORD, is given with this paper. Any one familiar with the writing of Washington, will not for a moment, doubt the genuineness of this Orderly Book as his. His writing is unlike that of any other man. The nearest approach to it was that of Richard Harrison. His writing, in a letter before me, dated at New York, the 12th of October, 1795, might easily be mistaken by an inexperienced, for that of Washington's.—[Ed.]



This Orderly Book opens with the first of July, 1779.<sup>1</sup> A part of an entry began in a book immediately preceding, is given at the beginning of this, composed of a copy of an "Ordinance for regulating the Clothing Department of the Continental army,"

defining the duties of officers of that Department, passed by the Congress, on the 23d of March, 1779. After this Ordinance, are the following Orders evidently issued on the 31st of June.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing - notwithstanding, as I write, with much regret the general observes that it prevails if possible, more than ever. His feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wasteful as it is shocking. For the sake therefore of religion, decency, and order, the General hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful. If officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand and, if that does not do, punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ORDER ON SWEARING.

<sup>1</sup> The headquarters of Washington were then at New Windsor, on the west side of the Hudson. It was a small hamlet, situated in a sheltered spot, a short distance below Newburgh. There he established his headquarters on the 23d of June. He could there better attend to different parts of the army on both sides of the river. He was also more contiguous to the forts and redoubts in the Highlands. The main body of the army was in Smith's Close back of Haverstraw and Stony Point, under the command of General Putnam. As an attack upon West Point was apprehended, (the British having captured Stony and Verplank's Points) measures were taken at this time to strengthen that post. General McDougall was

placed in command there. Three brigades were stationed on the east side of the river. One of these (Nixon's) was on Constitution Island, lying between West Point and Cold Spring; another, (Parsons') was opposite West Point, and a third (Huntington's,) was on the principal road leading to Fishkill. These commanders were instructed by Washington to send fatigue parties across the river every day to assist in the construction and completion of Fort Putnam, under the direction of Kosciuszko. Fort Arnold, (called Fort Clinton, after Arnold's defection in 1780,) was completed on West Point. Major-General William Heath was in command of the three brigades mentioned.—[ED.]



All those soldiers who are masons by trade in the line, are immediately to be drawn out and sent to the fort for a special and temporary service. They are to take their orders from Colonel Kosciuszko.

The drummers to practice from 9 to 11 in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

The new regulations for the order and discipline of the army being now arrived and distributed, the General hopes and expects that every officer will pay the strictest conformity to them and exert himself within the limits of his command, to have them carried into immediate execution.

The Inspector General<sup>1</sup> will as speedily as possible have an inspection into the two divisions under the command of Major Generals Heath<sup>2</sup> and McDougall,<sup>3</sup> and will introduce the new formation on the same principles which have been observed in the other divisions. He will please to begin with the brigades on the east side of the river.

#### JULY 1.

The whole army is for the future to

<sup>1</sup> The Inspector-general was Frederick William Augustus, Baron de Steuben, formerly of the Prussian Army, and who had been an aide-de-camp of Frederick the Great. He joined the Continental army at Valley Forge, in the Spring of 1778, and was made Inspector-general of that army, on the 5th of May, with the rank and pay of a major-general. He was then forty-seven years of age. His discipline of the army was of vast consequence to the Americans, for it placed their veterans on an equal footing, in the way of tactics, with the British army.—[ED.]

<sup>2</sup> William Heath was a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was, at this time, forty-two years of age. He had been appointed a provincial brigadier in 1775, and was commissioned a major-general in the Continental army in the Summer of 1776. He died in 1814, the last survivor of the major-generals of the Revolution.—[ED.]

<sup>3</sup> Alexander McDougall was a native of Scotland, and came to America when he was twenty-four years of age. He became a printer, in New York. He was an active promoter of the Revolution, and when the war broke out he entered the army as colonel. His promotion was rapid. At the time he was appointed to the command in the Highlands, he was a major-general and was forty-eight years of age.—[ED.]

undergo a monthly inspection, in which the state of the men's arms, accoutrements, ammunition and cloathing, and camp equipage, is to be carefully examined. At these inspections, the following returns are to be made to the inspector:

1st. A return of the strength of each company regimentally digested, accounting for all absentees together with the alterations since last inspection.

2nd. A return of the different articles of cloathing in possession of each company, with an account of the quantity received, lost, worn-out, or otherwise deficient, since the last inspection.

3rd. A return of arms, ammunition and accoutrements of each company, accounting for the alterations, and distinguishing such as are in the hands of the men absent, on command, due from those present.

4th. A return of the camp equipage delivered each company, the quantity on hand, and the deficiency since the preceding examination.

5th. A return from the regimental quarter-master of all the articles he has drawn since the last inspection, both from the brigade quarter-master, and brigade conductor, the issues he has made to each company, the stock in hand, and the deficiencies which have happened.

6th. A similar return from the regimental clothier of all the articles of cloathing by him received, delivered and in hand.

7th. A return from the brigade quarter-master of the articles in his department, issued to the several regiments and returned to him by them.

8th. A similar return from the brigade conductor.

The result of these inspections are to be communicated to the officers commanding divisions and brigades, so far as respects their commands, as well as to the commander-in-chief, and commanding officer in the department.

The major-generals or officers commanding divisions are to communicate their division orders through the sub-inspector. But as the duties of their office will be



too numerous and extensive in many cases to permit their attendance for their general orders, they are to be hereafter exempted from this part of the duty assigned them, which is to be performed by the aide-de-camps to the major-generals. But as the adjutant-general will often have matters to communicate which may not be proper subjects of written orders, the sub-inspectors will attend at the orderly office as frequently as their occupations will permit.

The sub-inspectors are to receive brigade returns from the brigade inspectors, which they are to digest into division returns for the major-generals.

The commander-in-chief having been informed that some commissioned officers hold appointments in the commissary and forage departments, thinks it necessary that the practice be discontinued in future.

The demands upon the line for the staff officers authorized by congress, are so numerous that it would be injurious to the service to permit any other than they have pointed out. The officers commanding divisions will see this order carefully executed, allowing only sufficient time to supply their places by other appointments which is expected will be immediately done.

The pay and auditor's offices are kept at Mr. Jackson's in New Windsor. All pay rolls to the last of May inclusive are to be brought without delay to the pay office, and there lodged to be examined and certified.

Henry McCormick, Esq., late Brigade Major to the 1st Pennsylvania brigade, is appointed to do the duties of brigade major and brigade inspector to the light corps under Brig. Gen. Wayne.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Anthony Wayne was one of the most energetic of the officers of the Continental Army. He was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was, at this time, thirty-four years of age. His pursuit was a farmer and land surveyor until the verge of the war for Independence, when he took an active part in political affairs. He raised a regiment and was commissioned its colonel in September, 1775, and from that time until his death in 1796, he was an efficient and highly esteemed soldier. He was a brigadier-general until 1792, when he was promoted to Major-general and made General-in-chief of the Armies of the United States.—[ED.]

The Honorable congress have been pleased to pass the following act.

*In Congress, June 22, 1779.*

*Resolved.*—That it be recommended to the legislative and executive powers in the several states, more especially those that are adjacent to Long Island and other places in possession of the enemy, to take the most effectual measures to prevent plundering the inhabitants of such places: and all officers of the army are directed to use their utmost exertions to prevent such practices.

As nothing can be more unwarrantable than plundering the inhabitants, the General persuades himself that every officer of the army will exert himself to prevent it in all cases whatsoever.

At a general court martial of the line whereof Lt. Col. Ford is president, June the 23rd., Lt. Moodie of the 2<sup>d</sup> Virg<sup>a</sup> State Regiment was tried for scandalous, infamous behavior unbecoming the character of a gentleman and officer—also, with breaking a former arrest, in being out of camp when notified to appear for trial altho' he knew a court was sitting." The court acquit Lt. Moodie of the charge of scandalous, infamous behavior in the instances exhibited against him, but they are of opinion that Lt. Moodie is reprehensible for the language made use of by him to Lt. Edmonstone at Middle Brook in May last, which they consider as a breach of article 1st Sect. 7 of the articles of war—which directs as a punishment, an arrest:—and as Lt. Moodie has been arrested and tried, they are of opinion he should be discharged from his arrest. They are also of opinion that Lt. Moodie was not properly arrested on the second charge.

The General confirms the sentence, at the same time he feels real pain at the indecency of the behavior and language which passed between the gentlemen concerned, utterly inconsistent with that delicacy of character which an officer ought under every circumstance to preserve. The familiarity made use of by Lt. Moodie to reinlist the soldier, mentioned in Lt. Rudder's deposition, was entirely improper.

Also Corporal Swan of the 2<sup>d</sup> regiment of light dragoons was tried—1<sup>st</sup> for inso-



lent language.—<sup>2</sup> delivering his sword to one of the inhabitants for the purpose of insulting officers—was found guilty of using insolent language to some officers in the Maryland line, being a breach of act 5 sect. 18 of the articles of war and sentenced to be reduced to a private and to ask pardon of the officers he was insolent to. The court acquit him of the other charges.

The Commander-in-chief approves the sentence, and orders the execution of it as soon as may be.<sup>1</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

The 1<sup>st</sup> Penn<sup>a</sup> brigade to relieve the 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland at the Forest of Deane tomorrow.

### JULY 3.

In order to prevent the inconveniencies and abuses which have prevailed, both with respect to the number and management of guards appropriated to the stores of the army, the General directs the following mode to be pursued in the future: The brigade quarter-masters are to choose a convenient place in the rear of each brigade, as near the encampment as possible, for the deposit of all the store waggons of the brigade, which are to be packed in the following order:

1st. The conductor's forge, and ammunition waggons; 2nd—The quarter-master's; 3d—The commissaries'; 4th—The waggon master's; 5th—The forage master's, and all other waggons and stores which require to be guarded.

Each brigade is to furnish a Serjeant and twelve as a guard to this park, under the denomination of a store guard, which is to give four centinels to be posted at the four corners of the park. This guard to be relieved daily.

It being essential that in time of action the strength of the line should be as little diminished as possible, it has been directed in the regulations, that at the beating of the

<sup>1</sup> Two other soldiers tried for similar offences, but with aggravated circumstances, were found guilty, and sentenced to receive a hundred lashes each, which sentence the commander-in-chief approved, and ordered its execution at such time as General Putnam might direct.—[Ed.]

general<sup>1</sup> for the march of the army, "All general and staff officers, guards and those of the commissaries are to return to their respective regiments," the commander in Chief enjoins the strictest observance of this regulation; and, as the reason is the same, extends it to times of alarm—in which cases the guards above mentioned are instantly to rejoin their several corps. A sufficient guard according to circumstances will be provided for the baggage and stores of the whole line.

Orders issued to the six brigades composing the right wing of the army:

*June 29th.*—Major General Lord Stirling<sup>2</sup> who commands during the absence of General Putnam, recommends to all the officers in every department of the army to enter into an agreement, mutually binding each other on their honor not to give more than certain reasonable prices for the produce of the country; and in order to fix them he recommends a meeting of the field officers, commanding officers of regiments, and the principals of all the other departments of the army, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the great booth near the Q. M. General's office. The prices so fixed are to be reported to head quarters, and will be published in general orders as the rule of the army."

"*July 1st.*—The board appointed in the orders of the 29th inst. met for the purposes of fixing prices &c. make the following report:

### Camp 30 June 1779.

Agreeable to a general order in the right wing, 29 June 1779, the field officers, officers commanding regiments, the principals of departments, and other gentlemen of the army, being assembled

<sup>1</sup> From the French *generale* or fire drum, which was beaten in connection with the alarm bell to call out or arouse the whole people—a general beating of drums, or a continuous beating of a drum for the movement of the whole army. We read that at midnight, on the 9th of August, 1792, when the doom of royalty in France was decreed, the dreadful tocsin or alarm-bell was sounded in Paris, and the drums beat the *generale* in every direction. The consequence was, the streets were soon filled with a maddened populace, and the Tuilleries were attacked the next morning.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> William Alexander, commonly known as Lord Stirling, was a native of New York, and was at this time, fifty-three years of age. His father was a refugee from Scotland, where he had engaged in efforts to place the son of James the Second on the throne—a young man known as the Pretender. He had married a rich widow in New York, who was the mother of Lord Stirling. The latter had pressed his suit for a recognition of his title, to which his father was heir presumptive, when he left Scotland. He did not succeed in his legal proceedings, but justice seemed to give him the title, and it was assumed and acknowledged. He was a very useful general officer during the war for Independence. He married a sister of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey.—[Ed.]



to regulate the prices of fresh provisions, vegetables, spirits, sugar &c. &c., hereafter to be given to farmers and others selling to the army having formed themselves into a committee, appointed Colonel Morgan<sup>1</sup> president.

The committee considering the present depreciation of the Continental currency, as well as the extravagant prices demanded for every necessary and convenience of life, and the proportionable prices of every article of commerce,<sup>2</sup> have agreed to give the following prices for the articles hereafter mentioned, and do recommend it to all the officers and other gentlemen of the army, to give no higher prices than are here established, viz:

Veal, $\frac{1}{2}$	}	Potatoes, 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$	}	doll. per bush.
Mutton, $\frac{1}{2}$		Turnips, 1		
Lamb, $\frac{1}{2}$	}	Cabbages. 1-6 of a dollar each.		
Cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$		Dollars $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Butter, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	}	Sallads, Parsnips,	}	in proportion.
Roasting Pigs, $\frac{1}{2}$		Carrots, &c.		
Turkies, 3	}	Common Rum,	}	}
Geese, 2		Whiskey, 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$		
Ducks, $\frac{3}{4}$		doll. each. Apple Br'dy		
Daughill Fowls, $\frac{1}{2}$		Cyder & Beer, 1-6		
Small Chickens, $\frac{1}{2}$		Cyder Royal, $\frac{1}{2}$		
		Vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$		qt.
Eggs, per doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ a dollar.		Brown Sugar, 2		
Milk, per qt. 1-6 of a dollar.		Lump Sugar, 3	dollars	
		Loaf Sugar, 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
		Honey, 1		

In all exchanges of salt provisions for fresh meat and vegetables, &c., salt pork and beef shall be rated at half a dollar per pound.

Having agreed upon the foregoing rates, we report the same to the commanding officer of the right wing, agreeable to the aforesaid order, and agree unanimously with the approbation and consent of the officers of the army in general to observe the same inviolably, until a further regulation of the rates shall take place. And we shall deem any officer or any other gentleman of the army, trespassing against these regulations when established, unworthy of confidence or respect, and shall report him accordingly.

Subscribed by Nine Colonels, Three Lt. Colonels, commanding, Three Majors commanding, Senior

<sup>1</sup> Daniel Morgan, afterwards a general in the Continental army, and as such became the "Hero of the Cowpens," a famous battle fought in 1781. At this time he was not in command, having lately resigned the colonelcy of the 7th Virginia regiment in the Continental line.

<sup>2</sup> The issue of Continental bills of credit ceased late in 1777, when the sum of \$200,000,000 was represented by them. Their depreciation was then very rapid. At the time this report was made, \$100 in specie was equal to \$1,350 in paper, and six months later, the difference was as one to twenty-six hundred. At the close of 1783, the bills were worthless. Prices of commodities rose as the paper depreciated. Laws were passed in the several States, making them a legal tender for the payment of debts, which had been contracted on the basis of hard cash. Dishonest debtors took advantage of it, and distress and confusion followed. Attempts were made to fix the prices of commodities by law, but all of these schemes failed. There was no solid foundation for the paper currency, and it sunk into nothingness.—[Ed.]

Surgeon of the flying hospital present, Wagon-Master General, Dy. Commanding General of Issues, Commissary General of Forage and Superintendent of Artificers.

The General approves and confirms these regulations, and orders them to take place immediately. It cannot be doubted that a measure so entirely calculated for the benefit of all ranks in the army will be cheerfully adopted by all—though for a few days they may be subject to some inconveniences. To prevent, however, any obstruction to so salutary a design, the General thinks it necessary to declare that all non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall give higher prices than are established by the regulations, shall be tried by a court-martial for their misconduct. As there can be no doubt of a determination of officers to adhere strictly to an agreement formed by so fair and full a representation of every part of the army, the General thinks it entirely unnecessary to observe that every violation on their part will be held in a most dishonorable light, and treated as disobedience of orders. For the more speedy communication of this regulation, the General directs that these orders be read to each regiment this evening at roll call.

JULY 4.

\* \* \* \*

At a general court-martial, whereof Col. Nixon was president, the 6th day of April last, a certain Isaac Depue was tried, for "Assisting to seize and secretly convey to places within the possession of the British forces, Major Blackwell and Hermanus Tolman, loyal citizens of the State of New York"—unanimously found guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 7th of February, 1778, unanimously sentenced to suffer death by being hung by the neck until he shall be dead.

At the same court-martial John King was tried for "assisting to seize, and secretly convey to places within the possession of the British forces, said Blackwell and Tolman, and also for aiding in the taking of William Sitcher, an officer in



the service of the United States, also a private soldier in the aforesaid service, and conveying them to the city of New York"—found guilty of that part of the charge which relates to the taking of Blackwell and Tolman, and unanimously sentenced to suffer death by being hung by the neck until he, the said John King, shall be dead.

Likewise, Joseph Bettys was tried for "having been a spy for Gen. Burgoyne in the service of the enemy, by coming within the American lines in the State of New York, in a secret manner, and returning again to the enemies of the United States—and for having forged a certificate to facilitate the execution thereof"—found guilty and unanimously sentenced to suffer death by being hung by the neck until he shall be dead.<sup>1</sup>

The Commander-in-Chief confirms the foregoing sentences.

This day being the anniversary of our glorious independence, will be commemorated by the firing of thirteen cannon from West Point at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commander-in-Chief thinks proper to grant a general pardon to all prisoners in this army

under sentence of death. They are to be released from confinement accordingly.

At a brigade general court martial the 24th ult., Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, president, William Shields, waggon-master to the North Carolina brigade, was tried:

1st. For exchanging a public horse as one of his own property.

2nd. For stealing the wagoner's forage.

3d. For having offered to sale (or exchange) a public mare as his own property, which he drew out of the Continental yard for the use of the brigade.

4th. For having sold to the driver of Major Murphy's private team, two collars, which he drew for the use of the brigade.

5th. For selling to a soldier, at near double price, clothing he drew out of the public store and paid for.

The court do acquit him of the first charge, but find him guilty of the last four, and sentence him to be dismissed the service.

The General is sorry to differ in opinion in part from the court. It appears to him that the first charge was better supported than the second. Shields had no right to take the horse in the first instance; but when he was taken and put into the public service, which appears to have been the case, he became a public horse, and the public was responsible for him to the original owner; therefore, as he afterwards took this horse and exchanged him as his own, the first charge appears well founded. His being a waggon-master, and taking forage for the waggoners under him for the use of his own horses, even though it may have been done irregularly and wantonly, can hardly be considered as a theft which the charge declares. These reasons do not permit the General to confirm the sentence; but as Mr. Shields appears to have been very culpable upon the whole, the General recommends it to the Q. M. General immediately to dismiss him from the service.

The General requests the commanding officers of those regiments who have furnished men for his guard to send, without

<sup>1</sup> "Joe" Bettys, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., and joined the Whigs at the breaking out of the war. He was with Colonel Waterbury in the naval action on Lake Champlain, in October 1776, and with his commander, was made a prisoner and sent to Canada. There he was seduced by liberal offers, and joined the royal standard, with the warrant of an ensign. He was a very active young man, and became a notorious spy. In the summer of 1779, he was captured, and being found guilty of the crime of a spy, he was sentenced as above stated. He was conducted to the gallows, but on the solicitation of his aged parents, he was granted a reprieve, by Washington, on condition of his thoroughly reforming and becoming loyal to Congress. But he immediately joined the enemy again, and for a long time he was noted for his plunders, cold-blooded murders and incendiarism, which made him the terror of the whole country for more than fifty miles around Albany. He was engaged with Walter Meyer, in abducting prominent Whigs, and abetted the latter in his attempt to seize and carry to Canada, General Schuyler, in August 1781. He was afterwards captured (1782) and was hung as a traitor and a spy, at Albany.—[ED.]



delay, to the Adjutant-General, certificates for the term of service for which they are respectively engaged.<sup>1</sup>

Found in the road near the Penna. camp some days since thirty-eight dollars. The owner, on mentioning the day he lost them, and the kind and denomination of the bills which composed the sum, may have them by applying at the orderly's office.

JULY 5.

\* \* \* \*

A court of inquiry to be held the day after to-morrow, 9 o'clock, at this place, at the tavern nearest Head Quarters, to inquire into some complaints exhibited against Col. Armand by Col. James Vanderburgh of the militia, and John Adams, both inhabitants of this State.<sup>1</sup>

The court will report a state of facts to the Commander-in-Chief, and their opinion of the merits of the complaint.

The court will consist of Colonel Clark, Lt. Col. Brooks, Lt. Col. Fleury, Lt. Colonel North, Major Des Epénier.

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the famous corps known as *Washington's Life Guard*, which originated in 1776, soon after the siege of Boston, and whilst the American army were on Manhattan Island. At this time it was commanded by Caleb Gibbs, of Rhode Island, and consisted of one hundred and eighty men. He bore the title of, "Captain Commandant." His lieutenants were William Colfax, Henry B. Livingston and Benjamin Goymes. At the close of 1779, William Colfax, grand-father of ex-Vice President Colfax, became the commander, and continued as such until the army was disbanded in 1783. Enlistment into the corps was upon the same terms as into that of any other corps of the regular army, excepting in the matter of qualification. They were selected with special reference to their physical, moral and intellectual character, and it was considered a mark of peculiar distinction to belong to the *Commander-in-Chief's Guard*. Their flag had for its device, on one side, the genius of Liberty, in the form of a young woman, with her left hand resting on the American shield, supported by an eagle, and with her right hand giving a banner to a trooper who was holding his horse. Over the group, on a ribbon, were the words, CONQUER OR DIE.—[ED.]

<sup>1</sup> Charles Armand, Marquis de la Rouarie, was a French officer in the Continental Army, who, on the 10th of May, 1777, was commissioned a Colo-

#### *After Orders.*

A brigade quarter-master, forage-master and conductor to be forthwith appointed to the corps of Light Infantry. The regimental quarter-master to the infantry are to perform the duty of regimental clothier, and are to draw and issue clothing in the same manner as is practiced throughout the line. They are to transmit every month the company returns, lodged with them to the regimental paymaster with an account of their deliveries, and to take their receipts as vouchers for their justification. The regimental paymaster will carry the clothing delivered to the infantry of their respective regiments into the general regimental account, and settle with the clothier accordingly.

JULY 8.

\* \* \* \*

General Muhlenburgh's<sup>1</sup> brigade to re-

nel by the Continental Congress. They authorized him to raise a corps of Frenchmen, in number not to exceed two hundred. He was with Lafayette in New Jersey, late in 1777, and the next year was actively engaged in opposition to the loyalists in Westchester county, New York. At the date of this Orderly Book, (summer of 1779), Colonel Armand was stationed at Ridgefield, in Connecticut, under General Robert Howe. Colonel Vanderburgh was a resident of the town of Beekman, in Dutchess county, New York.—[ED.]

<sup>1</sup> John P. G. Muhlenberg was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a son of Henry M. Muhlenberg, who is called the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America. John was educated in Germany. For a year he was a truant from the college at Halle, during which time, and when discovered, he was a private in a regiment of dragoons. He was afterwards prepared for the ministry, and was preaching at Woodstock, in Virginia, when the revolution broke out. There he laid aside his gown and put on the uniform of a colonel. In the course of his last sermon, he told his hearers that there was a time to preach and a time to fight—that the time to fight had arrived. He then threw off his gown and displayed his military dress. He read his commission as colonel, directed drummers to beat up for recruits, and a larger portion of the able-bodied men of his congregation joined his standard. He was a brigadier when the above order was given, and was then only thirty-three years of age. General Muhlenberg served until the capture of Cornwallis, and was afterwards distinguished in the civil service of his country.—[ED.]



lieve the First Pennsylvania at the Forest of Deane to-morrow morning.

Major Oliver of the Massachusetts line is appointed Major of Brigade to General Nixon's<sup>1</sup> Brigade, and is to be accordingly respected and obeyed.

For all deficiencies in the corps of light infantry, occasioned by sickness, death, desertions, &c., the officers commanding battalions are to make out returns of non-commissioned officers and privates wanting to complete, have them endorsed by the commanding officer of the light infantry, and send them to the commanding officers of the brigades from which the deficiencies are to be made up, who upon the receipt of such returns will cause the numbers wanting to be immediately sent on to join said corps.

The honorable the Congress have been pleased to come to the following resolutions:

*In Congress, June 22, 1779.*

*Resolved*, That Majors, in consideration of their extra duty as brigade majors and brigade inspec-

tors, receive forty-four dollars per month in addition to their regimental pay.

*Resolved*, That Congress entertain a grateful sense of the virtues and services of those faithful and zealous soldiers, who at an early period engaged in the armies of these States during the war; and to encourage a continuance of their exertions, and as far as circumstances admit, to put them on a footing in pecuniary matters with other soldiers, General Washington be empowered to order a gratuity of one hundred dollars each to be paid to the men so enlisted during the war. This gratuity to be paid only to such soldiers as enlisted before the 23d day of January, 1779.

*Resolved*, That the Adjutant-General for the time being be also Assistant Inspector General.

In order to determine what soldiers are entitled to the above gratuity, the Commander-in-Chief directs the Commissary-General of Musters, to make a return from the muster rolls as speedily as possible at Headquarters, of all the men now in the army, who were enlisted during the war, previous to the said 23d day of January, 1779. This return to be regimentally digested, and to specify the men's names.

\* \* \* \* \*

A board of general officers of the right wing to sit to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at Smith's close, to renew the consideration begun at Middle Brook, of the relative rank of the field officers of the artillery not before decided, and of the rank of the respective battalions.

<sup>1</sup> John Nixon was a native of Massachusetts, and at this time, was fifty-four years of age. He was a soldier in the provincial army at the capture of Louisbourg, in 1745, and also fought under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758. He led a company of Minute Men at Lexington, and commanded a regiment at Bunker's Hill, where he was wounded. In Aug., 1776, he was commissioned a Brig. General. Ill health compelled him to leave the army in the early autumn of 1780, but he lived twenty-three years afterwards.—[Ed.]

#### SOUTH CAROLINA PAPER CURRENCY.

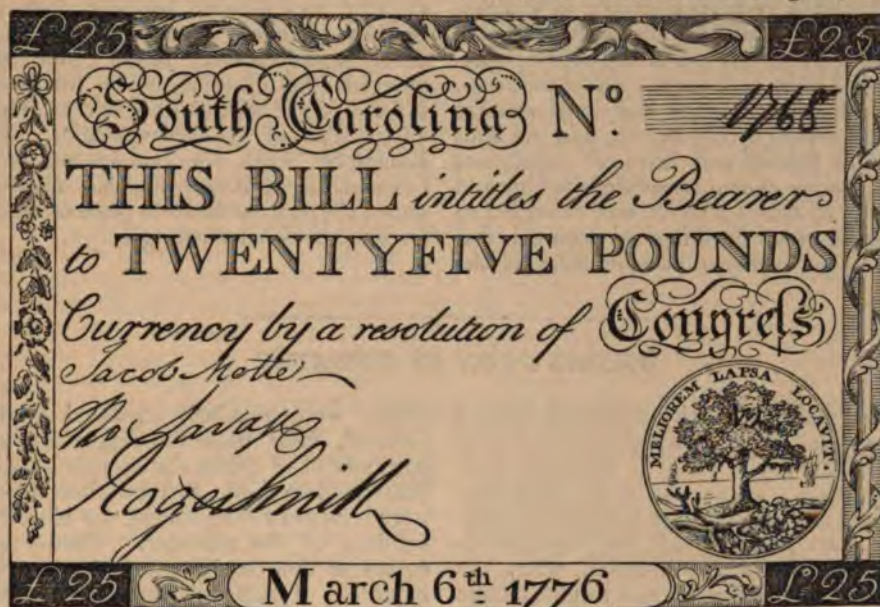
The Colony of South Carolina, like some of its sister colonies, was impelled, in order to meet certain public exigencies, to issue bills of credit secured by the public faith, which passed as currency. And when the war for independence had kindled all over the northern provinces in 1775, the citizens of South Carolina strongly sympathized in the movement and became energetic promoters of the republican

cause. When news from Massachusetts bore to the ears of the Carolinians, the sounds of battle from Lexington, they did not, for a moment, hesitate to accept the gage of war. They abolished royal government, established a Provincial Congress, issued bills of credit, and proceeded to do all other acts which an independent State had a right to do. In these movements, the band of the "Sons of Liberty" formed



in 1765, by Christopher Gadsden, were the chief leaders.<sup>1</sup> They had thoroughly imbued the people with aspirations for independence, and now they were foremost in asserting the freedom of the people of that province.

land, (afterward Fort Moultrie) in Charleston harbor, took measures for organizing a military force for the defence of the colony, and issued Bills of Credit for a considerable amount. That was in imitation of the Continental Congress, who,



A SOUTH CAROLINA BILL OF CREDIT.

The Provincial Congress caused the seizure of Fort Sullivan, on Sullivan Is-

<sup>1</sup> That was during the Stamp Act excitement. Under a great wide-spreading live-oak, near the home of General Gadsden, that patriot called a meeting of his friends—opposers of the act and other obnoxious legislation for the Anglo-American colonies—and formed the band known as the “Sons of Liberty of South Carolina.” The great oak was ever afterwards known as the “Liberty Tree.” The names of the original members of that band, were as follows:

General Christopher Gadsden, William Johnson, Joseph Verree, John Fullerton, James Brown, Nathaniel Libby, Geo. Flagg, Thos. Coleman, John Hall, William Field, Robert Jones, John Lawton, Uzziah Rogers, John Calvert, Henn Brookless, J. Barlow, Tunis Tebout, Peter Munclear, Wm. Trusler, Robert Howard, Alex. Alexander, Edward Weyman, Thomas Searl, William Loughton, Daniel Connor, and Benjamin Hawes. The last survivor of that band was George Flagg, who died in 1824.—[EDITOR.]

between the summer of 1775 and the close of 1779, issued such promissory notes, for the security of which the public faith was pledged, to the amount of \$200,000,000. These bills and those of the provinces and States, are now held as choice historical relics, by antiquaries. The specimen of which a copy is here given, is from the collection of Dr. Samuel W. Francis, of Newport, Rhode Island.

Different men at different times, were appointed to sign these bills of credit. These were Roger Smith, Samuel Carne, Isaac Mazcock, William Raper, Peter Manigault, Stephen Drayton, Thomas Burke, Peter Pocquet, Aaron Loocock, John E. Poyas, Peter Bacot, Thomas Savage, John Edwards, John Newfville, Thomas Corbett, Gideon Dupont, John Berwick, Simon Berwick, Benjamin War-



ing, Thomas Waring, Thomas Middleton, Anthony Simons, Geo. A. Hall, Jacob Motte, John Bloomer, William Parker, and William Gibbes.

Three of these men signed the bill above delineated. Jacob Motte was a rich and highly respected citizen of Charleston, and husband of the famous Rebecca Motte, whose patriotism has been celebrated in history and song. She it was, who, when her fine house in the upper country was occupied by the British, and the arms used by Marion and Lee were insufficient to dislodge them, furnished the bow and arrows by which a torch was conveyed to the roof of her dwelling, set it on fire, and placed the enemy in an open field as the

partizans wished to have them. That bow and some of the arrows of the quiver were, at one time, in Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia.

Thomas Savage was a merchant in Charleston. So, also, was Roger Smith, who engaged in extensive business, and was wealthy. He was a son-in-law of Governor James Moore. Josiah Quincy was entertained at his table, before the breaking out of the war, and has left on record an account of that dinner-party. The Rhetts of South Carolina are the lineal descendants of Roger Smith. They assumed the name of Rhett in place of Smith, for some personal advantage.

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#### WASHINGTON IN UNDRRESS.

Biographers and Historians have noticed the carefulness of Washington concerning his private affairs whilst he was in the public service. These affairs, or those pertaining to his plantations and general business, were placed under the superintendence of Lund Washington, when the General left Mount Vernon to take charge of the Continental army, in the summer of 1775. What degree of consanguinity Lund Washington bore to the General, is not known. Their ancestors, it is said, came to America at different times, probably emigrating from different parts of England, and were descended from a common stock. Mr. Sparks says "the name is the only evidence of consanguinity, which either branch of the family possesses." Mr. Sparks further says:

"From the beginning to the end of the Revolution, Lund Washington wrote to the General, as often at least as two or three times a month, and commonly every week, detailing minutely all the events that occurred on the plantations, his purchases, sales, payments of money, the kinds and quantity of produce, occupations of the laborers, and whatever else could tend to explain the precise condition and progress of the business in his hands. These

letters were regularly answered by the General, even when the weight and embarrassment of public duties pressed most heavily upon him, and full instructions were returned for regulating the plans and conduct of the manager. Hardly any copies of this description of letters were recorded, if retained, and the originals have been lost or destroyed. But Lund Washington's letters are preserved, and they give evidence of the extraordinary attention bestowed by the Commander-in-chief on his domestic affairs, though several hundred miles from home, and bearing a burden of public cares, which alone was enough to distract and exhaust the firmest mind."

Happily one of the letters of Washington to his general business manager, is preserved. It is in the collection of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York city, who has kindly furnished a copy of it for publication in the RECORD. It illustrates phases in the life and character of Washington, which may not be detected by his published writings. In this we see the Father of his country in the undress of strict privacy, in his communications with his business agent. His thoughts flow naturally from his pen as they were formed



in his brain. There is none of that carefulness of expression, which is seen in his public letters, or in those which have received an occasional modifying touch by their editor. We have a picture of the thoughts of the man, simple and natural.

"What does Doctor Craik say to the behaviour of his countrymen, and townspeople? Remember me kindly to him, and tell him that I should be very glad to see him here, if there was anything worth his acceptance, but the Massachusetts people suffer nothing to go by them that they can lay hands upon.

"I wish the money could be had from Hill, and the bills of exchange, (except Col. Fairfax's, which ought to be sent to him immediately), turned into cash; you might then, I should think, be able to furnish Simpson with about £300, but you are to recollect that I have got Cleveland, and the hired people with him, to pay also. I would not have you buy a single bushel of wheat till you can see with some kind of certainty what market the flour is to go to, and if you can not find sufficient employment in repairing the mill works, and other things of this kind, for Mr. Roberts and Thomas Alford, they must be closely employed in making casks, or working at the carpenter or other business, or, otherwise, they must be discharged, for it is not reasonable, as all mill business will, probably, be at an end for a while, that I am to pay them £100 a year to be idle. I should think Roberts himself must see, and be sensible of the reasonableness of this request, as I believe few millers will find employment if our ports are shut up, and the wheat kept in the straw, or otherwise, for greater security.

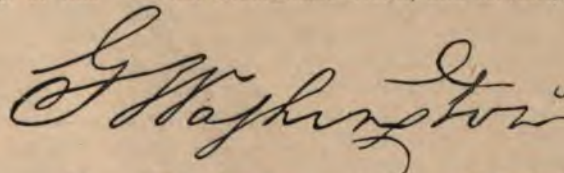
"I will write to Mr. Milnor to forward you a good country boulting cloth for Simpson, which endeavor to have conveyed to him by the first safe conveyance. I wish you would quicken Lanphire and Sears about the dining room chimney-

piece, (to be executed as mentioned in one of my last letters), as I could wish to have that end of the house completely finished before I return. I wish you had done the end of the new kitchen, next to the garden, as, also, the old kitchen, with rusticated boards; however, as it is not, I would have the corners done so, in the manner of our new church,<sup>1</sup> those two especially which fronts the quarter. What have you done with the well? Is that walled up? Have you any accounts of the painter? How does he behave at Fredericksburg?

"I much approve of your sowing wheat in clear ground, although you should be late in doing it, and if for no other purpose than a tryal. It is a growing I find, as well as a new practice, that of overseers keeping horses, and for what purpose, unless it be to make fat horses at my expense, I know not, as it is no saving of my own horses. I do not like the custom, and wish you would break it—but do as you will, as I can not pretend to interfere at this distance.

Remember me kindly to all the neighbours who enquire after

Your affectionate friend, and servant,



This letter was written whilst Washington was prosecuting the siege of Boston, then held by the British. He had taken the chief command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, a few weeks before. It was written on the very day when he wrote his admirable reply to General Gage, which was so full of sharp and unwelcome truths for the British Commander and the British Government, that it was suppressed when this correspondence between these generals was published in

<sup>1</sup> Pohick Church, which was ten years of age when this letter was written.



London; but it was published with the other letters, by order of Congress, in October, 1775.

At this time, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, had been compelled through fear of the exasperated people, to abdicate government, and was an equally exasperated fugitive on board the British man-of-war, *Foxy*. From that ship he sent out fiery threats, in proclamations; and his friends circulated the report, that if within a certain time, the inhabitants did not cease their rebellious movements, he would desolate with fire and sword, the shores of the bays and rivers of Virginia, with the British fleet, then lying in the York river. This threat seems to have intimidated (or their innate loyalty persuaded) some Scotch settlers, to whom Washington alludes in the first paragraph of the subjoined letter, "and they yielded to the Governor, who was their countryman." Here is the letter:

"*Camp at Cambridge, Aug. 20th, 1775.*

"*Dear Lund:*

"Your letter by Capt. Prince came to my hands last night. I was glad to learn by it, that all are well. The account given of the behaviour of the Scotchmen, at Port Tobacco and Piscataway, surprised and vexed me. Why did they embark in the cause? What do they say for themselves? What do others say of them? Are they admitted into company, or kicked out of it? What do their countrymen urge in justification of them? They are fertile in invention, and will offer excuses, where excuses can be made. I cannot say, but I am curious to learn the reasons why men, who had subscribed and bound themselves to each other, and their country, to stand forth in defence of it, should lay down their arms the first moment they were called upon.

"Although I never hear of the mill under the direction of Simpson, without a degree of warmth and vexation at his extreme stupidity, yet, if you can spare money from other purposes, I could wish to have it sent to him, that it may, if pos-

sible, be set a going before the works get ruined and spoilt, and my whole money perhaps totally lost. If I am really to lose Barron's debt to me, it will be a pretty severe stroke upon the back of Adams, and the expense I am led into by that confounded fellow Simpson, and necessarily so in renting my lands under the management of Cleveland.

"Spinning should go forward with all possible dispatch, as we shall have nothing else to depend upon, if these disputes continue another year. I can hardly think that Lord Dunmore can act so loose, and unmanly a part, as to think of seizing Mrs. Washington, by way of revenge upon me; however, as I suppose she is, before this time, gone over to Mr. Calvert's, and will soon after return, and go down to New Kent, she will be out of his reach for two or three months to come, in which time matters may, and probably will, take such a turn as to render her removal either absolutely necessary, or quite useless. I am, nevertheless, exceedingly thankful to the gentlemen of Alexandria, for their friendly attention to this point, and believe you will if there is any sort of reason to suspect a thing of this kind, provide a kitchen for her in Alexandria, or some other place of safety elsewhere, for her and my papers.<sup>1</sup>

"The people of this Government have

<sup>1</sup> Whether Dunmore contemplated seizing Mrs. Washington, at this time, as a hostage, is not known. Certain it is that he attempted the feat the following summer. He landed on Gwyn's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, and there cast up intrenchments and built a stockade fort. He was dislodged by General Andrew Lewis, with Virginia militia. After destroying several of his vessels which were grounded, he sailed off with the remainder of his fleet, and made a destructive raid along the Potomac between Aquia Creek and Mount Vernon, to awe the inhabitants and allow him to seize Mrs. Washington and desolate her husband's estate, as he had other plantations. He had proceeded as far as the mouth of Occoquan Creek, twelve miles below Mount Vernon, and destroyed the mills there, when he was repulsed, and driven on board his ships by some of the Prince William's militia, and fled down the river. This repulse and a heavy storm frustrated his designs to seize Mrs. Washington.



obtained a character which they by no means deserved—their officers, generally speaking, are the most indifferent kind of people I ever saw. I have already broke one colonel and five captains for cowardice, and for drawing more pay and provisions than they had men in their companies—there are two more colonels now under arrest, and to be tried for the same offences—in short, they are by no means such troops in any respect as you are led to believe of them, from the accounts which are published, but I need not make myself enemies among them by this declaration, although it is consistent with truth. I dare say the men would fight very well, (if properly officered), although they are exceedingly dirty and nasty people. Had they been properly conducted at Bunker's Hill, (on the 17th of June), or those that were there, properly supported, the regulars would have met with a shameful defeat, and a much more

considerable loss than they did, which is now known to be exactly 1057, killed and wounded—it was for their behaviour on that occasion, that the above officers were broke, for I never spared one that was accused of cowardice, but brot 'em to immediate tryal.

“Our lines of defence are now completed as near, or at least, as can be. We now wish them to come out, as soon as they please, but they (that is the enemy) discover no inclination to quit their own works of defence, and as it is almost impossible for us to get to them, we do nothing but watch each other's motion sall day, at the distance of about a mile, every now and then picking off a straggler, when we can catch them without their entrenchments; in return, they often attempt to cannonade our lines, to no other purpose than the waste of a considerable quantity of powder to themselves, which we would be very glad to get.”

#### THE ROBBERY OF ST. INIGO'S HOUSE.

The following account of incidents connected with the operations of the British fleet in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, in the summer and autumn of 1814, written by an eye-witness, was copied from the original manuscript for the RECORD:

In October, 1814, Capt. Moses Tarlton had left Georgetown, D. C., in a small schooner with some articles for our home, among which was my trunk, containing nearly all my clothes. On the 18th of October, seeing no enemy in sight, he sailed out of Smith's Creek (into which he had gone to hide himself) in order to descend the St. Mary's<sup>1</sup>. The British

sloop of war *Saracen*, Capt. Alexander Dixie, had that morning sailed from the mouth of the Patuxent for the Tangier Islands, and spying the schooner gave chase. The schooner lost sight of the *Saracen* by turning into the mouth of St. Mary's, and secreted herself in Davy Cove, near St. Inigo's Church. Towards

place was left exposed to the mercy or greed of the enemy. The citizens had done what they could to protect their city. Their able-bodied men and their heavy guns, had been called to the defence of Washington city, and only a few exempts, and some others—not more than one hundred in all—were left to protect their town. The citizens sent a deputation to the commander of the squadron, Commodore Gordon, to inquire on what terms he would consent to spare the town. He replied, that all naval stores and ordnance; all the shipping and its furniture; merchandise of every description in the city, or which had been carried out of it to a place of safety; and refreshments of every kind, must be immediately given up to him. Also the vessels which had been scuttled to save them from destruction, must be raised and delivered up to him. “Do all this,” he said, “and the town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall be spared, and the inhabitants shall remain un-

<sup>1</sup> The events described in this paper occurred in St. Mary's county, Maryland, lying between the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. The British squadron that co-operated with the British army in its invasion of the District of Columbia, and the capture of Washington city, in the summer of 1814, had remained in the Potomac River and in Chesapeake Bay, distressing the inhabitants on their shores, by plundering their property.

When, in August, the squadron went up the Potomac, and Fort Washington on the Maryland shore below Alexandria was abandoned, the last named



the close of the evening, I espied a barge turning Fort Point, and steering direct for the house.<sup>1</sup> I entreated Father Rantzau to go with me and meet them at the landing. He refused, and continued saying his office, observing that "he feared

nothing from the British." I then went by myself with the view of conciliating them as far as I could. Not knowing but that they might rob my person, I first secured my watch and all the money of the house under a decayed sill of the store-



JOHN BULL AND THE ALEXANDRIANS.

molested." Only one hour was allowed for the consideration of these harsh and humiliating terms. The inhabitants were powerless, and were compelled to submit. The sunken vessels and the merchandise sent to a distance, could not be delivered up, so Gordon contented himself with burning one vessel and filling several others chiefly with flour, cotton and tobacco. With this plunder the squadron sailed down the Potomac.

William Charles, the Philadelphia caricaturist, cruelly criticised the plundered Alexandrians, in a print, in which their loyalty to their government was questioned by implication. A copy of that caricature, on a reduced scale, is here given. —[EDITOR.]

<sup>1</sup> They had just then been at the house of one of our tenants, and took several articles. The wife

house. In about ten minutes from the time that I first saw them, they were grounded on the flats. I hailed them from the garden bank, and informed them that they could not run their barge ashore

pleaded poverty, her daughter wept, and the officer being softened into pity, ordered his men to restore everything, promising that they might do what they pleased at the *Big House*. She begged him not to make such promises, observing that there was a church in the house, and that the inhabitants were good people, &c. He replied: "Then, Madam, you are too poor, and they are too good, so at this rate we are to get nothing—but, Madam, we must live." He then ordered his men to row him to the *Big House*.



at that place, and directed them to row round to the landing. They seemed to pay no attention to what I said, and that circumstance I thought was a bad omen. Several jumped into the water; some waited to carry the officers ashore, while others ran through the water with drawn swords to the garden bank.

The first that approached, and who seemed to be the most eager for plunder, they called "Johnny." I saluted him in a friendly manner; he returned the salute by imitating the snarling of a dog, and without uttering a single word. I then thought that the only shadow of hope left was to address the first officer. He was quickly landed on the bank from the shoulders of a robust seaman. Here I called up all my powers of address, and used all the politeness which I deemed proper on the occasion. He paid no attention to me, nor did he return my salute. Then viewing me with a stern countenance, he said: "Sir, I have come with the avowed purpose to burn down this house." I answered, "I am very sorry for that, sir." Then he replied, "Yes, sir, the war has taken a turn—your men have lately treated our men ill on the Canada line."

They have commenced burning there and elsewhere; besides, I am informed that the Priests here have been active in exciting the militia to fire on our men along shore." I rejoined, "Sir, the war having taken a turn, is a circumstance for which we are not and cannot be accountable, and as for the rest I give you my word and honour, sir, that you have been misinformed; we are religious men, and have nothing to do with the war; we have never raised a finger pro or con, and therefore cannot be responsible either for what is past or for what may take place in future." "Then," said he, "we will not burn the house, but let us go." At this, several men ran to the house before us. I saw they were intent on plunder, and therefore begged the officer to protect the Reverend Gentleman's room, and not to allow of any

disrespectful behaviour towards him. He promised that he would take care of those points, and asked me to introduce him. I did so. While he was speaking with Rev. F. Rantzan, I heard a great noise in the chapel, which was then in the north-eastern room on the first floor. I ran to the spot, and behold! the ciborium containing the blessed sacrament,<sup>2</sup> the chalice, vestment, sacred linens, and pictures were taken away. I ran back to the officer and begged him to interfere; I observed to him that what we held most sacred, the blessed sacrament of the altar, &c., had been taken: entreated him to restore; promised he would; we ran to the barge and as we were going, "there, sir," said I, "they are now handing the chalice to a bargeman, do have it restored." Said he would, and because they knew that he saw it, they gave it up. I then entreated him to restore the ciborium. "Why," said he, "what sort of a thing is it?" I described it, for he had not seen it. The men declared they had it not, and I declared they had taken it away. Seeing I could not prevail, I ran to the house and exclaimed: "O Father Rantzan, they have taken the blessed sacrament; do, for God's sake, come and beg for it." He did so, but in vain. The officer told his men "that everything should be thrown on shore again, if they did not restore the ciborium." They still protested they had it not, and I protested they had taken it. Meanwhile the officer had some of the vestments and two beds restored. I still insisted on the ciborium's being restored, but to no purpose. The sailors united in saying that they had seen no such thing, and told the officer that my intention was to detain them longer in order that our militia might come up and fire on them.

Night coming on, the officer pretended to be alarmed, and ordered a sailor to take

<sup>1</sup> The Americans had wantonly burned Newark, in Canada, opposite Fort Niagara.—[Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> The ciborium is the coffer or box, containing the Blessed Sacrament, or Host—the consecrated wafer used in the Roman Church mode of worship. It is sacred in the eyes of the faithful, as containing the real body and blood of Jesus Christ, in the form of a cake or wafer, after consecration by the priest.—[Ed.]



him to the barge. A subaltern officer having no one to take him off, remained behind stripping himself to wade. I observed to him, "Do, sir, consider what a crime it is to rob a church!" "Don't talk to me," he said, "about robbing churches—I count this as nothing—I've seen many a church robbed in Spain." The first Lieutenant being then in the barge, I again entreated him to restore. He turned a deaf ear, and all being ready ordered his men to row off. The sun was setting. They took about ten minutes to complete their sacrilegious task. Good Father Rantzan told me, after they were gone, that he was almost out of himself with fright, and that he never expected such an attack.

During this affair, a big negro (one of their refugees) about six feet high, passed my elbow, on his way to their barge, with my boots in one hand, and my trunk of clothes (which had been landed about an hour) in the other. While the lieutenant and myself were engaged in the chapel and at the barge, the above-mentioned subaltern took that opportunity to rob F. Rantzan of his watch, two silver candlesticks that screwed together in form of a box, the silver spoons, and his best clothing. I made an estimate of our losses (though it was impossible to make a correct one) and found that the amount could not be less than \$1,800, supposing the articles to be new. At that time everything was bought at a great price. The cloth, making &c., of the coat, which I then wore (common good cloth) cost \$50, in the cheap city of New York. They took as follows, viz.:—The sacred vessels, &c., which I have already mentioned, besides two silver pixes, lined with gold, containing the Blessed Sacrament, and which were in the ciborium. Those things which Father Rantzan lost, four beds and furniture, window and bed curtains, my trunk, an alarm-clock, a chest of medicine, (which had just been landed), eleven and a half pairs new shoes, a quantity of cod-fish, dishes, plates, knives, forks, spoons, water piggins and many other articles of inferior note.

The next day I observed to F. Rantzan that what the officer had said might be true, that the war might have taken an unfavourable turn, and that if this was the case, I thought it would be prudent to move away the most valuable articles to some place of safety. He rejected the proposal, and said, "that nothing that was under his control should be touched." I made up my mind on the subject, and thought myself bound to secure all that I could, and to prepare for the worst. I took two waggon loads of articles that were under my care, and deposited them in a ruined hut in a forest about five miles distant, placing there a family of faithful servants to guard them. I moved thither the cattle, hogs, and salted provisions. The hogs were fattened there. I soon repaired the hut, and finished another which had been begun some years before. All things were now secure, and everything secured to go on pretty well again.

A few days after this attack, Commodore Berry anchored off St. George's Island, went ashore on St. George's hundred, and took away corn, cattle, &c. from the inhabitants. He then sent ashore for Joseph Code and James Tee, with orders for them to be carried to him on his 74 that he might pay them the ordinary, just price of the property so taken. On their way to the 74 they complained of the late treatment they had met with in being deprived of their property. The officer remarked that they had no reason to complain, "for," said he, "we are the most honourable enemy you ever had to deal with; we have taken nothing from you yet that we have not paid for." "Yes," answered Lee, "very honourable, very honourable indeed! you robbed the priests a few days ago; that's very honourable, very honourable indeed!" The officer hearing this heavy charge, asked Code if there was any foundation for such a report. Code answered in the affirmative, and related the history of the robbery, so far as he was acquainted with it.

When on board of the *Dragon*, the Commodore addressed Tee, and asked him what he thought of the late visit



which he had paid him. Tee replied, "that he knew not what to think of it; that he supposed while he had his hand in the lion's mouth, he must take it out as easily as possible." The commodore then asked Tee if he thought he had his hand in the lion's mouth. Tee answered, "No, sir, I do not, but I consider my whole carcass to be in the *Dragon's* belly." Upon hearing this, the commodore wheeled about on his heel, and went down into his cabin.

Mr. Code informed the commodore of our late misfortune. The commodore expressed his high displeasure, and dispatched a letter to the Tangier Islands, ordering Capt. Alexander Dixie to sail immediately to St. George's Island, and to restore every article.

On the 30th November, I went to the quarters at the dawn of day. I saw a something like a small sail stretching over towards the house. I soon discovered it to be a white flag; my heart leaped for joy; I ran for the house—nay, I rather flew. When I arrived there they were in the act of throwing the beds up on the garden bank. The same officer that robbed us met me, and requested me to walk with him into the garden. He then began to express his extreme regret that he ever saw the house. The rising tear made him pause for a moment. Then in broken accents he exclaimed, "O why did I ever come to this house! In doing this I was truly unfortunate! I call God to witness that I am innocent of this crime. You know, sir, how much I endeavoured at your request to command my men, but they would not obey. O how extremely I regret my ever having come to this house!

I, sir, am to be broken for this affair; in a few days I expect to be sent to England."<sup>1</sup> With respect to his innocence, I knew from various facts that he was speaking in the true sincerity of a hypocritical heart; but believing as I did that it was possible he might suffer severely for his misconduct, I sincerely pitied him, and was tempted to weep, because I saw him weep.

We then walked into the house, where many articles had already been deposited from the barge. He presented the ciborium, at the sight of which I cannot describe my feelings; the office of a priest was to be performed, but the priest was not at home. I unhesitatingly received the sacred treasure, turned my back upon the officer, fell upon my knees, and adored the Author of life, who, I suppose, was present there. After placing it in the tabernacle (which had been restored on the day of the attack), I returned to the officer, who observed, "that though an enemy from necessity, and not bound to generous acts, he was still desirous to prove to me the generosity of a British officer." He then laid on the table \$113 to pay damages, and told me that his name was William Hancock, his residence Lower Clapton, England; that if I should ever want anything from England to write to him, and that he should always be glad to serve me. I thanked him, and so we parted.

<sup>1</sup> He was afterwards deprived of the command of First Lieutenant, and put on board of a vessel of an inferior grade. I was informed (I think by Mr. Code), that if Com. Berry had been the principal commander in the Bay, he would have hung this officer without ceremony. But Com. Berry had a superior in the Chesapeake, and that circumstance saved the robber's neck.

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

RAID ON A PRINTING OFFICE.—In Anderson's *Constitutional Gazette* of Nov. 25, 1775, is the following: Thursday morning, about 12 o'clock, a party of light horse from Connecticut, amounting to about 100, entered the city, and in the utmost regu-

larity proceeded to the house of Mr. James Rivington, Printer, and after surrounding the same, with fixed bayonets, a number alighted and placed three centinels at each door, when a few of the party entered the house, and demanded his type, which were



accordingly surrendered, and put up in bags, then they destroyed the whole apparatus of the press. The business being thus finished without the least noise or opposition, the surrounding spectators, consisting of about 1,800 inhabitants, signified their approbation by three huzzas, and immediately the party went out of town with their booty, without offering the least insult to any of the inhabitants."

THE PRESIDENTS.—The younger readers of the RECORD may find help in remembering the names and regular succession of the Presidents of the Republic, by committing the following plain rhymes to memory:

Great WASHINGTON was number *one*,  
Then Senior ADAMS next came on,  
JEFFERSON made the number *three*  
Then MADISON the *fourth* was he;  
MONROE, the *fifth*, just there came in,  
Then *sixth* an ADAMS came again;  
Then *seventh*, ANDREW JACKSON came,  
And *eighth* we count VAN BUREN's name;  
Then HARRISON made number *nine*,  
And *tenth*, JOHN TYLER filled the line;  
POLK was the *eleventh*, as we know,  
The *twelfth* was TAYLOR in the row;  
FILLMORE the *thirteenth* took his place,  
And PIERCE is *fourteenth* in the race;  
BUCHANAN was the *fifteenth* sure,  
And LINCOLN, *sixteenth*, brave and pure;  
JOHNSON was *seventeenth*, I ween,  
And GRANT, the *eighteenth* now is seen.

THE WIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.—Many years ago, the writer was examining the old records in Charles City Court-house in Virginia, where he found the following marriage license bond, written in the small round hand of Mr. Jefferson:

"Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Jefferson and Francis Eppes are held and firmly bound to our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, in the sum of fifty pounds current money of Virginia, to the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors and administrators. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one. The condition of the above obligations is such, that if there be no lawful cause to obstruct a marriage intended to be had and solemnized between the

above-bound Thomas Jefferson and Martha Skelton of the county of Charles City, widow, for which a license is desired, then this obligation is to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force."

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

FRANCIS EPPES."

Mr. Jefferson was then in the 29th year of his age; his betrothed was a young widow only twenty-three. They were married at "The Forest," in Charles City county. She was very beautiful, it is said, a little above the middle height, with an exquisitely formed figure, and well educated. Several distinguished gentlemen sought her hand, but Jefferson, the tall, slim, red-haired lawyer won the prize. She died after the birth of her sixth child. Jefferson wrote the following epitaph for her monument, bearing the four quoted lines in the original Greek:

To the memory of  
MARTHA JEFFERSON,  
Daughter of John Wayles;  
Born October 19, 1748, O. S.,  
Intermarried with Thomas Jefferson  
January 1, 1772,  
Torn from him by death September 6, 1782,  
This monument of his love is inscribed.  
"If in the melancholy shades below  
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow,  
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine undecayed,  
Burn on through death, and animate my shade."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The following item, from Rivington's "New York Gazette, or The Connecticut, Hudson River, New Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser," for December, 1773, seems to be appropriate matter for the December Number of the RECORD. L.

Extract from a letter from Boston, Dec. 17th, 1773.

About 5 in the evening, 60 persons in disguise, went on board Capt. Hall's vessel, seized the charts, and poured every ounce of tea into the harbor, after which they proceeded on board the vessels commanded by Captains Bruce and Coffin, took into their possession all the tea they found on board, and cast the whole overboard, and to satisfy the inhabitants that the destruction was total and perfect, an exact account was taken by the acting parties, of every chest shipped by the



Hon. E. I. Co., which was compared with the manifests of the cargoes, and found to tally most exact with each of them. This execution was completed before ten o'clock at night, in the presence of 7,000 people, great numbers of whom were assembled from the neighboring towns.

A certain racoon, named Conner, one of the spectators, tempted by the excellent flavor of the finest hyson, greedily filled his pocket, and the lining of his doublet, with tea, which so enraged the people, that after every grain of it was taken from him, and discharged into the water, he underwent a horrible discipline, which threatened his life. The next morning no appearance of riot.

An express was sent with the news to New York. It left on Friday, and arrived the next Tuesday night.

EPIGRAMS.—One hundred years ago, the newspapers in this country had many squibs, epigrams, &c., like the following in reference to King George the Third and the Tea controversy:

"To say such Kings, Lord, rule by Thee,  
Is most prodigious Blasphemy;  
For if such Kings are by God appointed,  
The devil may be the Lord's anointed."

#### THE QUARREL WITH AMERICA FAMILIARLY STATED.

"Rudely forced to drink tea, Massachusetts in anger  
Spills the tea on John Bull—John falls on to bang her;  
Massachusetts, enraged, calls her neighbors to aid,  
And give master John a severe bastinado.  
Now, good men of the law! pray who is in fault,  
The one who begins or resists the assault?"

JOHN HANCOCK AND TEA.—The following is from Rivington's *New York Gazette*, issued on the 8th of November, 1773. John Hancock was the most strenuous opposer of the importation of Tea, and the false story below noticed, was circulated for effect by the Tories of that day:

"Whereas a report has industriously and maliciously propagated in this city, that the Hon. John Hancock, Esq., has

imported tea from England into Boston, and paid the revenue duty chargeable on such Tea, in order, therefore, to deceive the public, and to frustrate the evil design of so scandalous a report, the subscriber, who has been for several years conversant with that gentleman's affairs, does declare upon his word and honor, and is willing to ratify the same by his oath, that the said John Hancock, Esq., has, neither directly or indirectly, imported any tea from Great Britain since the passing the Act, imposing a duty on said article.  
WILLIAM PALFREY.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—The annexed brief but interesting account of the condition of Charlestown, Mass., prior to and after the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th, 1775, is transcribed from Vol. 1, page 467 of "an impartial history of the war in America, etc., etc.," by the Rev. James Murray; a valuable cotemporaneous work, published at New Castle upon Tyne, in England, 1782, and dedicated to his Majesty, King George III.

H. CLAY LUKENS.

*Germantown, Pa., Nov., 1873.*

"The melancholy effects of this battle appeared most manifest in the ruins of the town of Charlestown, which was now an affecting spectacle to the serious and unprejudiced of all parties. It was the first settlement made in this colony, and was considered as the mother of Boston; for the town of Boston was first built by a number of emigrants from Charlestown, some short time after the year 1630. Charlestown was large, handsome and well built, both with regard to its public and private edifices; it was about half as large as Boston, and was capable of being made as strong, for it stood upon a peninsula, much in the same manner as Boston does, and had nearly the same natural advantages. It was both a market and country town, being the county town of Middlesex, in Massachusetts Bay. It had a good large church, a market place, in a handsome square by the river side, supplied with all necessary provisions, both of

flesh and fish, and two large streets leading down to it which were both regular and elegant. It carried on the greatest trade of any town in the province, except Boston. It is said that the two ports cleared out a thousand vessels annually, for foreign trade, exclusive of a vast

number of coasters. Such is the end of human labor, wisdom and industry, and such the effects and fatal fruits of civil dissention and discord! 'The work of a day will ruin the labor of ages, and lay riches, grandeur, magnificence and splendour in ruins.'

### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

[MRS. MARY A. BROWN AND HENRY A. WISE.]

When the celebrated John Brown was under sentence of death in Virginia, his wife wrote the following remarkable letter to Henry A. Wise, Governor of that State. The response of the governor, written by his own hand, is characteristic of the kindness of heart of that gentleman, and the tenderness of his feelings whilst performing a sad official duty:

*Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1859.*

To the Hon. H. A. WISE,  
Governor of Virginia,  
Sir:

I am made bold to address you by my trust in your feelings as a man, and by reports that have come to me of the respectful words in which you have spoken of my husband, now under sentence of death in your State.

I ask for myself and my children that when all shall be over, the mortal remains of my husband and his sons may be delivered to me for decent and tender interment among their kindred.

I do not ask you for his life, dear as it is to us, and right worthy and honorable as I knew him to be. I am perfectly aware that if public considerations cannot avert his doom, private feelings, however agonized, will not be allowed the slightest weight.

In the letters which I have received from him, there is not a word expressing a desire that I should petition for his life. But he tells me that if, after he shall be no more, I think fit to come to Virginia "to gather up the bones of our sons" and of my husband, "it will be well."

I ask, sir, for the exertion of your authority and personal influence in furthering this, my earnest desire.

Little as it is that I ask, if you will grant my request, your humanity in this particular shall have the sincerest thanks of his wife and children.

*Mary A. Brown*

In confirmation of what I have said about my husband's wishes, I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy of one of his late letters.

Governor Wise responded as follows:

*Richmond, Va.,*

*Nov. 26, 1857.*

To MRS. MARY A. BROWN,  
(Now in Phila.)

Madam,

Yours of the 21st inst., addressed to me from Philadelphia, came to hand this morning.

Believe me, madam, that I sadly thank you for your "trust in my feelings as a man." Your situation touches those feelings deeply. Sympathising as I do with your affliction, you shall have the "exertion of my authority and personal influence" to assist you in "gathering up the bones of your sons and your husband" in Virginia, "for decent and tender interment among their kindred."

I am happy, madam, that you seem to have the wisdom and virtue to appreciate my position of duty. Would to God that "public considerations could avert his doom," for the Omniscient knows that I take not the slightest pleasure in the execution of any whom the laws condemn. May



He have mercy on the erring and the afflicted.

I enclose an order to Major-General Wm. B. Taliaferro, in command at Charlestown, Va., to deliver to your order the mortal remains of your husband "when all shall be over," to be delivered to your agent at Harper's Ferry; and if you attend the reception in person, to guard you, sacredly, in your solemn mission.<sup>1</sup>

With tenderness and truth,

I am,

Very respectfully,

Your humble Servant,

*Henry A. Wise*

<sup>1</sup>The following is the order above alluded to, copied from Governor Wise's original draft:

*Richmond, Nov. 26, 1859.*

To  
Major-General Wm. B. TALIAFERRO,  
In command at Charleston, Va.

Sir,

When John Brown is executed on Friday, the 2d proximo, you will place his mortal remains under strict guard, and protect them from all mutilation; place them in a plain, decent coffin and have them taken to Harper's Ferry, there to await the orders and agent of Mrs. Mary A. Brown, who has a duplicate of this order. You will also allow the bodies of her sons, who fell at Harper's Ferry, to be disinterred, and taken by her or her agent or order.

Respectfully yours,  
HENRY A. WISE.

On the following day Governor Wise sent the following order:

*Richmond, Va., Nov. 27, 1859.*

To the Sheriff of the County  
of Jefferson, Va.

Sir:

The wife of John Brown who is to be executed in your county, on the 2d proximo, has requested that his body shall be delivered after execution to her. I ask that you will deliver it to a guard under the orders of Gen. Taliaferro, who has orders from me to cause it to be conducted to Harper's Ferry, there to be delivered to the widow or her agent or order.

Very respectfully yours,  
HENRY A. WISE.

Mrs. Brown went to Harper's Ferry, and there received and brought away the bodies of her husband and sons. She was accompanied on her melancholy mission by General Hector Tyndale, of Philadelphia, and another gentleman, whose name is unknown to the writer.

John Brown was born at Torrington, Conn., on the 9th of May, 1800. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and perished in battle. His father was one of the early settlers in Ohio. John there worked at the trade of a tanner and currier, and was afterwards a dealer in wool. In the course of business he visited Europe. Emigrating to Kansas in 1855, he became involved in the political turmoils in that region, growing out of the contest for the possession of that land, between slave-holders and their opponents.

So early as 1839, Mr. Brown had conceived the idea of becoming a liberator of the slaves in this country. That idea took firm possession of his mind, and, of course, he was a vehement opposer of the slave-holders' party in his new home. He was a devout member of the Congregational Church. His moral character was above reproach, and his unflinching courage was well attested.

He became a leader among the anti-slavery inhabitants of Kansas, and led a force victoriously at Ossawatimie, against invaders from Missouri. In May, 1859, he held a secret convention, with others, at Chatham, in Canada, where an expedition was organized for the invasion of Virginia, for the purpose of liberating the slaves. Brown drew up a constitution with his own hand, for the provisional government of the State, when it should be in the possession of the invaders. Afterwards he rented a farm-house about six miles from Harper's Ferry, where he collected arms and ammunition; and on the night of the 16th of October, 1859, he, with about twenty men, among them three of his sons, surprised Harper's Ferry, seized the arsenal and armory, and took forty persons prisoners. The Virginia militia attacked the invaders, and overpowered them. Two of Brown's sons were killed, and he was captured. Tried on charges of conspiracy, treason and murder, he was found guilty, and was executed on the 2d day of December, 1859.—[Ed.]

[JOHN NICHOLSON.<sup>1</sup>]

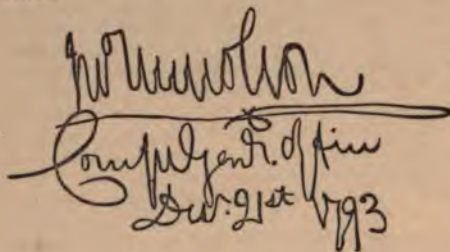
[From the collection of Mr. E. H. Goss.]

On the 29th of Nov., 1793, the acct. of Ephraim Douglas, Esq., Prothonotary

<sup>1</sup> John Nicholson was the comptroller-general of the State of Pennsylvania from 1782 to 1796. He became a very extensive land speculator, and was charged with being guilty of using the public funds



of the County of Fayette for licenses from 22d Nov., 1792, to 15th Aug., 1793, was settled, amounting to Sixty two dollars and 40 cents, which sum was paid to The Treasurer of the State in full on 2d Sept., 1793—as per his Rec<sup>d</sup> filed in this office.



[DEBORAH GANNETT.<sup>1</sup>]

EDITOR AM. HIS. RECORD.—It may be of interest to the readers of the RECORD to see a copy of a letter written by Deborah Gannett (known as Deborah Sampson), the feminine soldier of the revolution, to Capt. George Webb, of Holden, Mass., in whose company she served.

for his own benefit. Robert Morris, the great Revolutionary financier, was engaged with him in these speculations, and both were involved and ruined. The debts left by Nicholson, unpaid at the time of his death in 1800, are said to have amounted to twelve million dollars, a large sum for one individual to owe in those days; and Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who raised millions of money for the public use during the Revolution, and who founded the Bank of North America, was on account of the above land speculations with Nicholson, necessitated to pass four of the latter years of his life in prison for debt!

Nicholson was the subject of fierce political persecution. During his official term, \$27,000,000 of public money passed through his hands, under circumstances of great difficulty, and peculiar complication, owing to the state of paper money and government credit. The claims of the Commonwealth against him, were liquidated by his vast quantity of lands in thirty-nine counties, passing into its possession, and afterwards sold to other parties. His descendants still claim ownership in those lands. Nicholson died in prison poor and insane. It had been asserted that the rascality of a partner of Morris and Nicholson ruined them.

<sup>1</sup> Deborah Gannett, *née* Sampson, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, on the 17th of Decem-

The original is in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society, as are several military documents referring to Gen. Patterson's regiment to which Capt. Webb was attached.

NATH. PAINE.

Worcester, Mass., Sept., 1873.

Sharon, June 2d, 1804.

Honoured Sir:

I take the liberty of writing to you, not for mere compliments, but real esteem.

I hope sincerely that these may find you and every branch of your Family enjoying Health and happiness. I should be extremely happy to see you all again. I hope I shall have the gratification before many months. I present my love and acknowledge my gratitude to all my friends in this place. Dear Sir—I flatter myself that should I live I shall see better days than ever I have done heretofore. I hope to be able to satisfy every Demand against me; it is my real wish never to injure any one, neither in name or property. Sir, will you be so kind as to tell your two Nephews that I feel myself under the greatest obligation to them. I will make

her, 1760. She was a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. Losing her parents at an early age, she was adopted by an elderly maiden lady, named Fuller. Her foster-mother died three years afterwards. She lived with different persons until her young womanhood, when she was remarkable for her intellectual strength and attainments, especially in natural history and philosophy. At the age of 18 years, the events of the revolution stirred her soul with an intense desire to serve her country. It overcame her natural womanly modesty, and, assuming a masculine dress, she enlisted as a Continental soldier, for three years, in the spring of 1781. Her exploits and adventures in the army form materials for a stirring romance. She assumed the name of Robert Shurtliff, and bore that name until the discovery of her sex in a hospital in Philadelphia.

Miss Sampson married Benjamin Gannett, who died at Sharon, Conn., in February, 1837, at the age of 80 years. At the time of his death, there was a bill before Congress for providing him with a pension, on account of his wife's services. She had applied for a pension in 1797, but the prayer of her petition was denied. In 1792, the legislature of Massachusetts authorized the treasurer of the Commonwealth to issue to her a note for the sum of thirty pounds, bearing interest from October, 1783. The time of Deborah Gannett's death is not known to the writer.—[Ed.]



my remittances to them as soon as I possibly can, but must beg their patience a while longer.

*Sally*, I believe you have forgot me or you would have wrote me long before now:

do some of you write. I long to hear from you, and in your letter let me know if your Father has received those books I sent him and Mr. Pratt. Adieu my friends.

To  
Capt. GEORGE WEBB,  
Holden.

*Delia Gannett*

### SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The stated quarterly meeting of this Society was held at their rooms on the evening of the 10th November, Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, the Vice-President, in the chair.

A report showed that there were at that time, 307 active, and 716 passive members; 108 corresponding members in the State of Pennsylvania, and 279 in other States; and 41 foreign members, making a grand total of 1,541.

The librarian, Mr. Shrigley, reported that since the 12th of May, 349 books had been added to the library, 260 of which were presented. The number of pamphlets received had been 653; the number of magazines 103, and 7 maps.

Many interesting historical relics and valuable manuscripts were presented to the Society.

Henry Armitt Brown reviewed the work of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

*Whereas*, The committee, appointed by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, to effect the restoration, &c., of Independence Hall, has recommended in its report of the 7th of May, 1873, that the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, "already interesting from its association with the organization of the Government under the Constitution of the United States, must be preserved, and would be appropriately given up to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to receive its valuable collections, and as

a general hall for its meeting," &c., therefore,

*Resolved*, That this society heartily approves of the recommendation, and whenever the City Councils are disposed to restore the edifice, as near as may be to the condition in which it was while this city was the seat of Government of the United States, and the building itself occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives of the same in Congress assembled, this society will be ready to co-operate with its suggestions, and, after the building shall have been so restored, to assume under proper conditions the guardianship of it as of a great historical monument perpetually recalling the ancient honors of this city, and its supreme historic dignity in the annals of the Federal Republic.

*Resolved*, That copies of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to Frank M. Etting, Esq., chairman of the committee aforesaid, and to his Honor the Mayor of the city, with the request that it be made known to the City Councils.

The following officers were renominated for election, and the society adjourned:

*President*—John Wm. Wallace.

*Vice-Presidents*—Benjamin H. Coates, G. Washington Smith, H. Gates Jones, Aubrey H. Smith, and James L. Claghorn.

*Cor. Secretary*—J. Ross Snowden.

*Librarian*—James Shrigley.

*Treasurer*—J. Edward Carpenter, 627 Walnut street.

*Secretary*—Townsend Ward.

*Recording Secretary*—Sam'l L. Smedley.



## CURRENT NOTES.

A CLAIM FOR PRECEDENCE.—Philadelphians claim that the first public movement against the landing of tea in America, one hundred years ago, took place in their city. Col. Frank M. Etting, in his history of the Old State House (which is yet in manuscript), adduces facts in support of that claim. He says that the news of the sailing of the tea-ships reached Philadelphia at the close of September, and produced a great commotion. The newspapers teemed with comments on the subject, and at a public meeting held at the State House on the 16th of October, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.

2. That the duty imposed by Parliament upon tea landed in America is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.

3. That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the support of government, administration of justice, and the defence of his Majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render Assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.

4. That a virtuous and steady opposition to this Ministerial plan of governing America is absolutely necessary to preserve even a shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself and to his posterity.

5. That the resolution lately entered into by the East India Company to send out their teas to America, subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce this Ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.

6. That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.

7. That whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent or to be sent out by the East India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to his country.

8. That a committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen who, it is reported, are appointed by the East India Company to receive and sell said tea, and request them, from a regard to their own character, and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment.

This was more than a fortnight before the "Sons of Liberty," in Boston, summoned the consignees to a public meeting on the subject, under Liberty Tree. The Philadelphians acted on the resolutions with spirit. Even so early as the 27th of September, the self-constituted Tarring and Feathering Committee had issued an admonition to the pilots on the Delaware to look out for the tea-ship *Polly*.

At a meeting in Boston, on the 29th of November, it was resolved that no tea should be landed. Three days afterwards the following card appeared conspicuously in Philadelphia:

A CARD.

THE PUBLIC present their compliments to Messieurs JAMES AND DRINKER . . . . We are informed that you have this Day received your Commission to enslave your native Country; and as your frivolous Plea of having received no Advice, relative to the scandalous Part you were to act, in the TEA-SCHEME, can no longer serve your purpose, nor divert our Attention, WE expect and desire you will immediately inform the PUBLIC, by a line or two to be left at the COFFEE HOUSE, Whether you will, or will not, renounce all Pretensions to execute that Commission! . . . . THAT WE MAY GOVERN OURSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1773.

The expected tea-ship did not arrive in the Delaware until Christmas. Meanwhile three tea-ships had arrived at Boston, and on the night of the 16th of December, their cargoes had been cast into the sea.

A statement in a Boston paper in October, seems to indicate that the patriots there followed instead of leading. It says that they "express the same sentiments in regard to the tea expected from London, as the people of New York and Philadelphia, whose conduct they highly approve, and strongly urge their countrymen to imitate. The masters of all their London vessels, too, they expect, like those of New York and Philadelphia, will refuse to bring any tea to America while the duty remains."

#### THE EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM OF VIRGINIA.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, Va., was celebrated in the Asylum building on the evening of the 10th of November. The chapel, in which the services were held, was beautifully decorated. The exercises began with chanting of the Anthem "Exalt him all ye People." Governor Walker presided, and Dr. George T. Wilmer delivered a centennial address. He said that to Virginia belongs the honor of having originated the first public asylum for the insane ever established on this continent. The General Assembly of the State in 1769, appointed a board of directors for the purpose, and the asylum building (now the centre part) was constructed by Benjamin Powell. It was completed and placed in the hands of the directors in 1773, who were William Nelson, Thos. Nelson, Robert Carter, Peyton Randolph, Robert C. Nicholas, John Blair, Jr., George Wythe, Dudley Digges, Jr., Thomas Everard and John Tazewell. The first two patients were received on the 12th of October, 1773.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.—The mind of the Indian is full of fancies, and everything mysterious takes the form of the supernatural in his thoughts. Between Fort Erie and the Grand River, in Canada, there is a new Indian agency called Standing Rock, which name is derived from a boulder which stands alone on a plain, about three miles from the river. A late visitor says it is identified with a curious Indian legend, which makes that stone the person of an ancient Indian Queen. The legend runs thus: A powerful band of red men made that region their stamping grounds. The chief deserted his old wife and took a young squaw to his bosom. The old Queen, deeply grieved, went back from the river, and sitting on the ground mourned there for several days. On the ninth day she was turned into this huge boulder. This story the Indians believe to this day, and the stone is held sacred by them. From time immemorial, the rock has been decorated with gay colored cloths, and a bucket has been kept within a few inches of its base continually filled with water, for the old Queen to drink. It is considered a heinous offence to the Great Spirit to disturb this bucket, or in any way desecrate the boulder—the petrified Indian Queen.



## OBITUARY.

## PETER D. VROOM.

Ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom died at Trenton, New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 18th of November. He was a native of Somerset County, N. J., where he was born on the 12th of December, 1791. He was graduated at Columbia College, New York, at the age of seventeen years, and was admitted to the bar as a practitioner of the law in 1813. In 1827 and 1829, he represented his native county in the State Legislature with great ability, and in the autumn of 1829, he was elected Governor. He was again elected in 1830 and 1831. After an interval of two years, he was again raised to the chair of Chief Magistrate of his State, but declined a re-election in 1836. In 1838, he was elected to Congress upon the Democratic ticket, but was defeated in 1840. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of his State, and was chosen to be a Presidential Elector in 1852, when he cast his vote for Franklin Pierce. He declined the Chief Justiceship of his State, and was sent as United States Minister to Prussia, by President Pierce. In 1861, he was a member of the Peace Convention at Washington city. In 1868, he was again Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Horatio Seymour. Since that time he had been in the enjoyment of private life.

Governor Vroom was a trustee of Rutgers College from 1829, until his death, a period of forty-four years. He was twice the recipient of the Honorary degree of LL. D.—from Columbia College in 1837, and from the College of New Jersey, in 1857.

## MARY CUSTIS LEE.

Mary Custis Lee, widow of the late General Robert E. Lee, President of Washington College, Lexington, Va., died at her residence in that town, on the 6th of November. She was a daughter of the late George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington House, Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Mrs. General Washington. She had been, during her married life, a highly exemplary wife and devoted mother, and was beloved by all who knew her, for her generous and amiable disposition, her kindness of heart and purity of life as a Christian woman, and as fulfilling every station in life to which she was called, with fidelity and honor. The writer was favored with her personal acquaintance and friendship for a quarter of a century, having been a frequent visitor at Arlington House during the lifetime of her parents, and her residence there after the death of her father, until she departed from it in May, 1861, and joined her husband at Richmond, when he had left the army of the Republic, and become a leader in that of the

Confederates. Her kindness greatly endeared her to her servants while they were in a state of slavery, a condition which she always deplored, and was ever willing to see abolished. It is evident from her correspondence with the writer that her heart was not at first with the cause which her husband had espoused, and she left Arlington House for Richmond with reluctance and regret.

For many years Mrs. Lee was a great sufferer from rheumatism, but christian resignation made her cheerful. The death of her husband, and very recently one of her daughters, was too much affliction for her wearied spirit to bear, and she sunk under it. The soul of a good woman, in the highest sense of that term, departed from this earth, when death claimed the mortal part of Mary Custis Lee.

## JOHN EARLY.

The Right Reverend John Early, D.D., the oldest Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at Lynchburg, Va., on the 5th of Nov. He was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1785, and was consequently eighty-eight years of age. He joined the conference in that State in early life, and became an efficient itinerant preacher. As Secretary of the Conference, Presiding Elder and Delegate of the General Conference, he was always faithful, dutiful and useful. At the last General Conference (1846), held by the separate organized church of the South, he was appointed Book Agent, and held that position until he was chosen Bishop, in 1854. As a revivalist and travelling preacher, he had few equals in the South.

## W. J. HARDEE.

General W. J. Hardee, who was a military leader of Confederates in the late civil war, died at Wythesville, Va., on the 6th of November. He was a resident of Selma, Ala., whither his remains were taken for interment. General Hardee was born in Savannah, Georgia, about the year 1818, and was graduated at West Point in 1838. He entered the National army as a member of a dragoon corps, served gallantly in the war with Mexico, and came out of it with the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. He was instructor of tactics at West Point a few years before the civil war, and was the author of a manual on that subject. In June, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier in the Confederate service, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the close of the war he retired to his plantation in Alabama.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

*Mission of the North American People, Geographical, Social and Political. Illustrated by Six Charts, delineating the Physical Architecture and Thermal Laws of all the Continent.* By WILLIAM GILPIN, late Governor of Colorado. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 8vo. pp. 217. This is the title of a beautifully printed volume, every way faultless in typographical execution, and in the production of its charts. It is a volume full of grave and important suggestions, worthy of the most profound attention of the historian and statesman. It is evidently the production of an active thinker; a careful student of history, and its cognate topic, physical geography, and a keen observer of men, nature and the relations of events. For many years a resident of the interior of our Continent as an officer in the National army, and later as the Chief Magistrate of one of the most important of our organized territories, the author has had rare facilities for observation, and has most industriously made use of them, as this volume testifies. It is a reproduction of his book published in 1860, entitled *The Central Gold Region, and the Grain, Pastoral and Gold Regions of North America*, enlarged, in which, he says, was "condensed the memoranda and reflections suggested by a residence of twenty years in the wilderness; and in the midst of the pioneer people who occupy the foreground of progress, and clear open the track of empire."

The author's chief design seems to be to call the attention of the American people to the advantages of their peculiar situation, geographically, topographically and climatic in their relations to the rest of the world and the progress of the race; and to give reasons why we should pay more attention to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the interior of our Continent, than to the business of the ocean. The volume treats of the mountain formation of North America—the Cordilleras, the Plateau and the North American Andes; The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre and the Eastern Cordillera; the Plateau of North America; The Sierra San Juan; the South Pass of America; the great Basin of the Mississippi; Pastoral America; the system of the Parcs; Thermal America, and in general terms of the great Mission of the North Americans. The Six Charts are exceedingly interesting to the student of our physical geography, climatology, et cetera. They consist of two maps of North America; thermal maps of North America; map illustrating the system of the Parcs, or the valleys accompanying the rivers, and the domestic relations of the Great Plains; map of the World, which contrasts the longitudinal and latitudinal form of the Continents, the isothermal zodiac and axis of intensity and the line of a cosmopolitan railway, and a map of the system of the parcs of Colorado.

*Sketch of the Life of John H. Sheppard, A. M., author of the "The Life of Commodore Tucker," "The Defence of Masonry," &c.* By JOHN WARD DEAN, A. M., 8vo. pp. 16. This is a neatly printed pamphlet, reprinted, in an edition of one hundred copies, from the October part of the "New England and Genealogical Register." It is a carefully prepared memoir by a skillful hand, of a leading New England lawyer and industrious literary man, who died last June, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Sheppard was a native of England, but was brought to this country by his parents when he was quite young. He was educated partly at the Academy in Hallowell, Maine, and partly at Harvard University. Admitted to the bar in 1807, he rose to eminence in the profession of the law. In 1842 he removed to Boston, where he remained the rest of his life, much of the time engaged in literary pursuits. The pamphlet contains a finely engraved portrait of Mr. Sheppard.

*The Atmosphere. Translated from the French of CAMILLE FLAMMARION.* Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F. R. S., Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. New York: Harper & Brothers, 8vo. pp. 453. This beautiful and extremely interesting work was published in Paris, in 1872, in a large volume, closely printed, and containing much more matter than the work here noticed. The editor has made a judicious abridgement of that volume, leaving out considerable matter which had only a remote connection with the subject of the Atmosphere. He has also eliminated the rhapsodies of the author, or his attempts at fine writing, and produced a charming and useful book. The American publishers have brought it out in a very attractive manner, with ten chromo lithographs and eighty-six wood-cuts illustrative of the subject.

The work treats of the form, dimensions and movements of the Earth, and of the influence exerted on meteorology by the physical conformation of the globe; of the figure, height, color, weight and chemical components of the atmosphere; of the meteorological phenomena produced by the action of light, and the optical appearance which objects present as seen through different atmospheric strata, and of the phenomena connected with heat, wind, clouds, rain and electricity, including the subjects of the laws of climate. The whole is explained in a popular manner, and as free as possible from technicalities; the object having been to produce a work giving a broad outline of the causes which give rise to facts of every-day occurrence in the atmosphere, in such form that any reader who wished to obtain a general view of such phenomena and their origin, would be readily enabled to do so. The work was translated by Mr. C. B. Pitman.



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Rev. R. Frothingham

Vol. 2.]

DECEMBER, 1873.

[No. 24.

THE AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL RECORD,  
AND REPERTORY OF  
NOTES AND QUERIES

*CONCERNING THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA  
AND BIOGRAPHY OF AMERICANS.*

EDITED BY BENSON J. LOSSING, LL. D.



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sultation, and perceiving that the situation of the patient was a critical one, they all staid until Washington expired, between ten and eleven o'clock that night.

Among the old letters above alluded to, was the draft of one written by Dr. Brown to Dr. Craik, soon after the death of Washington. I send you a copy, believing it will possess some interest to the readers of the RECORD.

*"Port Tobacco, Jan. 2, 1800.*

*"Sir:*

"I have lately met Dr. Dick again, in consultation, and the high opinion that I formed of him when we were in conference at Mount Vernon, last month, concerning the situation of our illustrious friend, has been confirmed. You remember how, by his clear reasoning and evident knowledge of the causes of certain symptoms, after his examination of the general, he assured us that it was not really quinsey, which we supposed it to be, but a violent inflammation of the membrane of the throat, by which it was almost closed, and which, if not immediately arrested, would result in death.

"You remember he was averse to bleeding the general, and I have often thought that if we had acted according to his suggestions when he said: "He needs all his strength—bleeding will diminish it," and taken no more blood from him, our good friend might have been alive now. But we were governed by the best light we had—we thought we were right, and so we are justified.

"Dr. Dick is a most sensible man. He uses his common sense instead of the books for his guide in his profession, and so he is no bigot. He says our professional practice needs great reform, and that it can be brought about only by each individual becoming a practical reformer himself. He is disposed to shut up his lancet forever, and turn nurse instead of doctor, for he says, one good nurse is more likely to assist nature in making a cure, than ten doctors will by his pills and lancet."

A paragraph in the above letter seems to indicate that Washington's fatal disease was not quinsey, as we have always believed, but what is now known as membranaceous croup.

Very little seems to be known of these associates of Dr. Craik, who stood at the bed-side of the dying Washington. Even in Virginia they seem to have passed from the stage of life without any special recognition, excepting by their immediate family and friends, and have been forgotten. Dr. Dick's profile, engraved by St.

Memin, has been preserved. I send a copy of it with this paper. It is, I think, worthy of reproduction.



DR. CRAIK.

Of Dr. Craik, Washington's intimate friend and family physician, we know more. He was a native of Scotland, (as was also Dr. Dick), where he was born in



DOCTOR DICK.

1731, and was educated for the medical service of the British army. He emigrated to Virginia in early life, and was associated

with Washington, as the surgeon of his expedition against the French and Indians in 1754. He accompanied Washington in the same capacity the next year, and was with him in the battle of the Monongahela, in which Braddock was mortally wounded. It is upon the good authority of Dr. Craik, that the story is related of an Indian, who came to the exploring camp of Washington, on the Kanhawa, fifteen years after that battle, with an interpreter. He said he had come a long way to see Colonel Washington, for he regarded him as being under the special care of the Great Spirit. "During the battle of the Monongahela," he said, "I singled you out as a conspicuous mark for my rifle, and also those of my young warriors. We fired many balls at you, and not one took effect. I was satisfied that the Great Spirit protected you, and we ceased firing at you." He came, he said, to pay homage to the man who was the particular favorite of Heaven, and who could never die in battle. The late Mr. Custis, the grand-son of Mrs. Washington, to whom Dr. Craik related the story, dramatized the incidents under the title of "The Indian Prophecy."

Through the influence of Washington, Dr. Craik was appointed Assistant Director-General of the Middle Department of the Continental Army, in 1777. He had served as a surgeon during almost the entire period of the Seven Years War, and had settled as a physician at Alexandria. He was a vigilant observer of passing events, and first revealed to the Commander-in-Chief the nefarious scheme known

as "Conway's Cabal," for putting General Gates in Washington's place, in the winter of 1777-78.

In 1784, we find Dr. Craik asking the consent of Washington for the use of his papers, by Mr. Bowie, of Philadelphia, who proposed to write a Biography of the General. The latter declined to do so, in a very courteous letter to Dr. Craik, in which he said that a memoir of his life unconnected with a general history of the events of the Revolution, would rather pain than please him. "I had rather glide gently down the stream of life," he said, "leaving it to posterity to think and say what they please of me, than by any act of mine to have vanity or ostentation imputed to me."

In the summer of 1784, Washington invited Dr. Craik to accompany him to the Ohio country; and not only whilst he was living, did he evince his lively friendship for this "beloved physician," in various ways, but after his death, the Doctor received a token of Washington's regard. In his will, the Patriot said: "To my companion in-arms and old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik, I give my bureau (or as cabinet makers called it, tambour secretary), and the circular chair, an appendage of my study." That secretary and chair are now in the family of his grand-son, the Rev. James Craik, of Louisville, Kentucky. Pictures of these may be seen in Lossing's "Home of Washington."

Dr. Craik died at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 6th of February, 1814, at the age of 83 years.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

ODES ON THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.—(Vol. II, p. 417).—The odes printed in the RECORD for September, were sung at the services held at Boston, by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Feb. 19, 1800, to commemorate the death of Washington. The following notice of the

proceedings appeared in the *Independent Chronicle*, Thursday Feb. 20:

"The American Academy of Arts and Sciences yesterday manifested publicly their respect and veneration for the memory of the *man* whose death has covered a nation with mourning, and who was one



# THE PUBLISHER'S BULLETIN.

**CORRECTION.**—The titles under the two profiles on page 507, of the RECORD, should be transposed. A mistake was made in placing the name of Doctor Dick under the upper one, and of Dr. Craik under the lower one. The page has been reprinted and is sent with this number, so that subscribers may have it correct, for binding.



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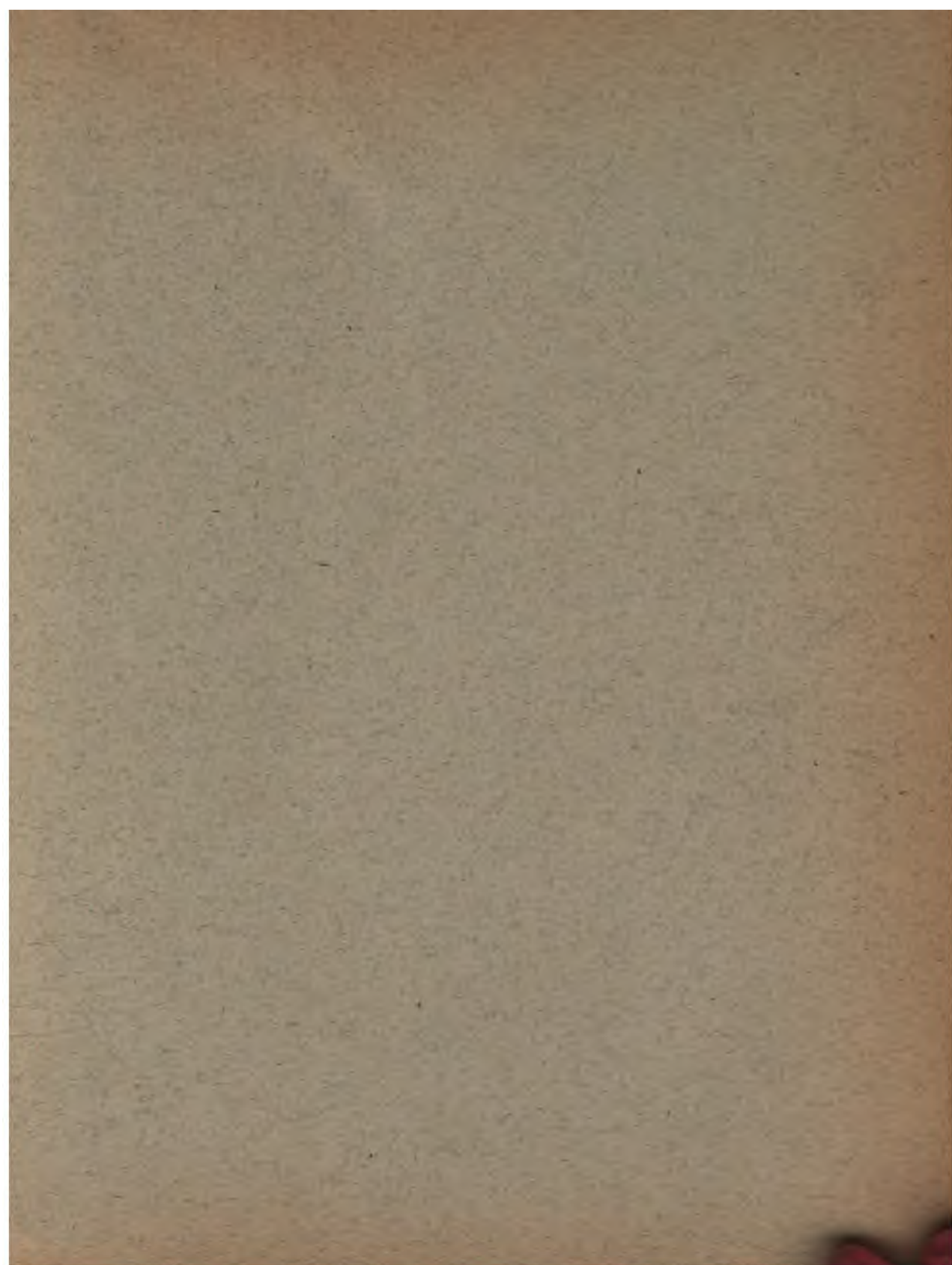
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